

THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

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BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

TRAVELING BROTHERS should act as missionaries and organize new Carpenters' Unions wherever they go. They should keep up correspondence with the General Secretary.

CABINET MAKERS of Washington, D. C., have organized a union, and will apply for admission into the International Furniture Workers' Union. Brother G. Edmonston cradled the youngster.

NEW TRAVELING cards have been prepared by the G. S. and are a decided improvement upon those formerly used. Unions will be supplied with them at one cent per card. Notify the G. S. as to how many your Union needs.

OUR LIST of Secretaries is being used by various publishers of journals and periodicals, who send out sample copies of their publications to our Unions with a view to secure subscribers. This is perfectly legitimate, and all we have to say is, don't imagine the G. S. has time to indulge in such compliments.

THROUGH AN ERROR of the Rec. Sec. of Union 101, Oneonta, N. Y., in reporting on the eight hour question, the vote of that Union was recorded in the negative. It should have been 20 members in the affirmative. Union 101 wants it understood it is solid for eight hours.

THE NEW cards of membership, meet with general favor among the Unions. To save any mistake in numbering the cards, we wish to explain that as soon as the numbers furnished each Union have been all given out, a further lot of numbers will be furnished by the G. S. whenever a new lot of cards are ordered by the Union.

TRAVELING MEMBERS should secure a traveling card and get all the necessary secret work before starting out on the road. A good many, of late, have not done so, and they have had a good deal of trouble in consequence of this neglect. It is the duty of the F. S. to see that the President of his Local Union gives this information to every member who obtains a traveling card. Also see that the traveling brother signs his name to his traveling card, upon receiving it. It is the duty of the Conductor in the Union visited to see that the member with traveling card, writes his signature to correspond with that on his card.

TO SHOW how our Endowment system is working—even with all its imperfections—the G. S. reports that all claims are paid up to date, inclusive of Benefit No. 72, and since Aug. 1, 1885, only three assessments have been levied, viz: No's. 59 to 61—14 cents; and No. 65—10 cents; and No. 68—10 cents. Total 34 cents assessment in five and one-half months and this has paid all benefits from 59 to 70, inclusive, amounting to \$1,900. Assessments Nos. 73 and 74—20 cents, which have just been sent out, it is hoped will be remitted promptly so as to have the money ready to pay off claims as soon as approved.

AT PRESENT as usual in the winter months, we are having an increase in our death rate, but with loyalty and promptness on the part of each and every union, we will be able to meet all claims with that dispatch, which is expected. Since assessment No. 68 was levied, we have paid off claims 68, 69 and 70—amounting to \$350, also claims 71 and 72, amounting to \$500. The latter claims were paid within 5 days after receipt at the General Office. That is business!

UNION 33, is taking the lead in Boston, in agitating the eight hour question. The Union held its second annual entertainment on Jan. 11.

MEMBERS IN ARREARS three months, should be duly notified by the F. S. and if they do not pay up within one month after that, then the F. S. should read their names out in the next meeting, to be suspended by vote of the Union. Don't neglect this.

SEND IN to the G. S. a complete list of all members in good standing in your Union on Jan. 1, 1886, and after that all new initiations, reinstatements, suspensions, etc., should be reported as required by Sec. 8, Page 17 of our constitution. We have new monthly blanks for that purpose. It is the duty of each F. S. to attend to this.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

MASONS and Bricklayers of Montclair, N. J., have been successful in resisting a reduction in wages last month.

IN BERLIN, Germany, 26 labor meetings were held on one day last month. This shows a great awakening among the toilers of the Prussian Capital.

NATIONAL TRADE Conventions will be held as follows: Book-binders to form a National Union in Cincinnati, O., May 4, Bricklayers National Union at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 12, the Bakers at Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 13.

HOW EAGER Congressional patriots are now to serve the interests of the workingmen? Speaker Carlisle has had 125 applications for places on the Committee of Labor, in the present Congress. No doubt some were also as eager to get on the committee to serve the interests of their corporation masters, who are fearful of legislation adverse to their monied interests.

GRANITE CUTTERS are called on to keep away from Austin, Texas, until the contractors stop hiring convicts on the Austin State Capitol building. Gus Wilkie the sub-contractor, says he will hire convicts, scabs and imported contract labor and in this he is backed by a Chicago syndicate. The Granite Cutters Union have declared the State Capitol a scab job.

TO PROF. ELY's remarks at the Inter-denominational Congress, some one said: "But labor is a commodity!" "True," answered Prof. Ely. "It is a commodity but it is inseparably bound up with a personality," and the one truth to be sent home to the conscience of every employer is this: "you must see to it, in your dealings with this commodity that the personality take no detriment."

GENERAL WEAVER of Iowa, introduced a bill in Congress to create a department of labor, the head of which shall be a Cabinet Minister. To our mind in a Republic, a Department of Labor—which represents peace, industry and construction—should have as much place in the Councils of Government, as the War Department, which represents war, militarism and destruction.

ON NEW YEARS day, the Society of Humanists in New York, celebrated the Festival of Humanity. This society is a body of workmen who hold it as one of their cardinal principles that men in the labor movement should consecrate themselves with religious devotion to its service. Among their mottoes are the following: "Live for Others," "Live Openly," "Affection is our Basis—Order is our Means—Progress is our End."

TRADE NOTES.

CARPENTERS working on the Miller house, Owosso, were discharged because they refuse to drive boycotted nails.

IN NEW YORK CITY the carpenters are opposed to the "lumping" or sub-contracting system, piece work—and last Monday sixty of them successfully struck against it at the Puck building.

LATEST REPORT of the Amalgamated Carpenters show they have 443 Branches and 26,052 members; 1,968 are on unemployed benefit, 596 on sick benefit, and 144 superannuated. Trade is very dull all over England and the Colonies.

HEREAFTER the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners, New York City, will have headquarters and house of call at 141 East Eighth St. Delegate Whoriskey will be in attendance every morning at 9 o'clock.

A PETITION has been sent the Central Labor Union of New York city, and asking that said body shall decide what work properly belongs to the house framers, and what work belongs to the carpenters; inasmuch as there is said to be a dispute in regard to the subject between the United Order and the House Framers' Union.

AFTER JAN. 25, the headquarters of the Cigar Makers International Union will be in Buffalo, N. Y. The long pending difficulty between the Progressives and Internationals has been settled by the vast majority of the Progressives applying for charters under the International Union. This will make it a solid compact organization all over the land.

STRAWS ON THE SURFACE.

"I believe," said Mr. Thornton, the famous economist, speaking of English unions, "I believe that while hitherto, protection against material evil, and acquisition of material good have been their chief care, that higher objects are beginning to claim their attention, and intelligent and moral improvement are coming in for a share of solicitude." Mr. Thornton also tells us that "in the lodges of London bricklayers, drunkenness and swearing are expressly interdicted, and under the auspices of the Amalgamated Carpenters, industrial schools are being established." "These," he says, "are straws on the surface, showing how the current of unionism is flowing."

THE WALKING DELEGATE SYSTEM.

The success of the building trades of New York in enforcing their demands has been entirely due to a more perfect organization, and the good condition of their treasuries. The success of these unions in keeping their organizations intact may be attributed to the system of constantly exercising a judicious supervision over the members and defending them from the competition of scabs and non-union men. From a mere dollar-and-cents point of view alone, it has paid union men well to keep a watch upon the shops and buildings where their men are employed; and this especial work has been done by delegates of the unions engaged for that purpose, and known as walking delegates.

The efficiency of the system has been often shown in the large cities where the building trades are well organized.—*Workingmen's Advocate.*

HATTER'S UNION TRADE MARK.

Brothers: The Union Label of the United Hatters of North America, of which this cut is a fac simile, is now in use. It is the outcome of the great lockout at South Norwalk last winter. Ask your retailer for the Union Label whenever you buy a new hat.



Before you buy a felt hat, stiff or soft, look under the sweat band for the Union Label. If you don't find it, the hat is made by scabs and is not entitled to the sanction of organized labor. Ask your local dealers for Union Label hats, and if they don't have them insist that they put in a supply and hereafter keep them in stock. In this way you will greatly assist organized labor, and crush out scab shops in the hat trade, while at the same time getting the full value of your money in a first-class Union Made Hat. Don't forget to look for the Union Label!

THE SHORTER HOURS MOVEMENT.

THE TINNERS of Fort Worth, Tex., have inaugurated the eight hour system.

THE BRICKLAYERS and masons of Milwaukee, Wis., have resolved to work only eight hours per day after the 1st of May next.

THE GRANITE CUTTERS' Union of Baltimore has decided upon a uniform working day of nine hours, accepting a reduction of 25 cents per day from the wages paid for ten hours. The change of hours and pay meets the approval of the bosses.

THE GEM CITY Tobacco Works in Quincy, Ill., changed their system of working to eight hours a day making no change in the wages. The name of the company hereafter will be the "Eight Hour Tobacco Co." This is claimed to be the first corporation to adopt the eight hour system.

THE EIGHT HOUR movement is growing in the East, but as yet with the exception of the cigar makers and cabinet makers, it seems almost entirely confined to the building trades. At least these seem to be the only trades which have determined to make the demand for eight hours on the first of May next.

THE THREE UNIONS of house framers of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, will hold a mass meeting on January 10th, to decide whether they will work eight or nine hours this year. On January 15th, the United Order of Carpenters in New York will also hold a meeting for a similar purpose.

THE SATURDAY half-holiday and the early closing of stores is being vigorously advocated by the clergy of New York City. Men of such prominence as the Right Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Dr. McGowan, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Farley, Henry Ward Beecher, Hov Crosby, T. DeWitt Talmage, the Rev. Bishop Littlejohn, Robert Cor and the Rev. Dr. Marvyn Vincent pronounced in favor of the mover. The ladies societies in the various churches of all denominations have taken hold. Let the good work brought into the same lines all over country, and it will surely succeed.

THE CARPENTER.

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EIGHT HOURS THE WORKING DAY.

[Remodeled from an old Song.]

Look to Union, only,
Brother in the fight;
When the trouble thickens,
Keep thy spirit bright;
Though thy foes be many,
Thy strength be small,
Look to Union only,
She shall conquer all.

Look to Union, only,
Mid the toil and fray,
Soon will come more leisure,
With eight hours work a day;
Over-work has dangers,
All thy woes it bore,
Look to Union, only,
Trust her evermore!

When amid the music
Of the vict'ry's feast,
All will sing her praises,
Thine shall not be least;
Look to Union, only,
When by wrong oppressed,
Brothers who have suffered,
Come to her and rest.

Pittsburgh, Pa. KARL REUBER.

REPORT OF OUR DELEGATE TO THE FEDERATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21, 1885.

To the Officers and Members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters:

BROTHERS: In obedience to your wishes, as expressed by my selection to represent you in the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of the U. S. and Canada, I attended the Fifth Trades Congress as your delegate. Owing to important duties my colleague, Bro. Thos. P. Doran, of Chicago, was unable to attend, and the short space of time prevented a selection to fill his place by the General Officers of the Brotherhood.

The work of this session was directed mainly to strengthening national trade and labor organizations, and preparing to put into practical operation the 8-hour work day. It was thought best not to order a general enforcement of this resolution on May 1, 1886, but to assist those who felt strong enough to carry their point. This alteration of the original plan became necessary for good and sufficient reasons.

You will bear in mind that the Knights of Labor, through their General Assembly, was invited to co-operate with the Federation in establishing this much needed reform. The General Assembly adjourned without taking action or even expressing their sympathy or moral support for this movement. The significance of their action to some who are hostile to organized labor is, "the K. of L. are opposed to the 8-hour work day." The manifest injustice done the Knights by such a statement is best refuted in the action of several assemblies who have adopted the 8-hour work day with a corresponding reduction of pay, thus proving them to be fully alive to the importance of its success.

It is to be regretted that the General Assembly of the K. of L. was over-cautious, as it was expected through united action on this 8-hour question a way would be opened for the unification of Labor on this continent, with its attendant good. At any rate the realization of this unity can only be delayed a few years more at the farthest.

The strike benefit feature of the Federation, on which our Brotherhood took a general vote, was not endorsed by other unions in the Federation with that promptitude and certainty that would warrant its success. Therefore the time for its final adoption was extended to March 1, 1886.

An appeal for funds to carry out the objects of the Federation and for a proper agitation of the 8-hour resolution, will be made in a short while by W. H. Foster, the Secretary of the Federation. I say from experience that the lack of funds has been the great drawback to Federation. A sum equal to 10 cents per member would do an incalculable amount of good and prove a good investment for all the unions. The use of the Boycott as a remedy recommended, only after all peace-means of settling a difficulty had failed.

The abuse of this means of warfare, and a resort to it for every trivial cause, will soon destroy its usefulness, and it should be handled cautiously as a matter of policy, and when undertaken it should only be for good cause, and then be carried on vigorously and energetically.

It was resolved by the Federation to demand from Congress protection from the gang of sharpshooters under Pinkerton, who for a money consideration may be employed in any State to do the dirty work of subduing dissatisfied employees.

In conclusion I desire to say I have endeavored to do my duty, guided by a loyal zeal for our Brotherhood to the best of my humble ability. And I am sorry to say, in the discharge of that duty, I have incurred the ill will of a faction who have warred against open trades unions, under the mistaken idea of serving the cause. I would not advocate, or defend, any principles I could not publicly declare or espouse before the Master Workman of the Universe.

Without hostility to those who hold an opposite view, I shall continue to advocate open trades unions as the surest and safest means of accomplishing the great end of organized labor, and I trust that my action will meet your approval.

G. EDMONSTON.

A PHILOSOPHICAL ANSWER.

The value of services rendered by skilled workmen should not be calculated by the time it takes to perform the task. Allowance should be made for the weeks and months spent by thorough workmen in learning how to do their work well. This knowledge has its money value.

While Judge Tracey was on the circuit, going from court, his trace broke. The judge spent over a half hour trying to mend it, but to no purpose. His patience was exhausted, and he expressed his vexation in words. A negro came along, and the judge told him of his trouble. The negro let out the trace, cut a hole in it, and the job was done.

"Why," said the judge, "could I not have thought of that?"

"Well, marster," said the negro, "don't you know some folks is just naturally smarter than t'others?"

"That's so," said the judge. "What shall I pay you for fixing my trace?"

"Well, marster, fifty cents will do," said the negro.

"Fifty cents?" said the judge. "You were not five minutes at it."

"I do not charge you fifty cents for doing it," said the negro. "I charge you twenty-five cents for doing it, and twenty-five cents for knowing how to do it.—Savannah News.

SHORTER HOURS AND WAGES.

In the last annual report of the Amalgamated Carpenters, with few exceptions, it is shown that where the work is done by the day, the number of hours per week is greater than where done by the hour, and also that wages are higher in those places where the men work the shortest hours. In England there are only five towns in which the hours number 60 a week. In Dartmouth they work 61 hours for £1 2s., and in Rochdale, where the fewest hours are required, they receive £1 10s. 3d. for 48½ hours' work in the summer. In Ireland the men work from 54 to 60 hours a week, and in Scotland from 51 to 54—these are summer hours. In New Zealand 44 to 48 hours make a week's labor, and about the same in Australia.

"WHAT do you think will be accomplished by the workingmen in the next decade?" asked a reporter of the New York Star of John Swinton. "They will lay the foundations of the system by which labor will rule the world. They will perfect their Unions, local, national and international; they will secure better wages and fewer hours of work, and they will begin to regulate the output in the various trades. They will also make a beginning in that universal co-operation by which labor shall become the owner of the machinery it operates."

SOMETHING ABOUT STRIKES.

In an address made to the workingmen of Manchester, England, in 1860, John Bright said that "a strike is the reserved power in the hands of the workingman," and he advised his hearer never to surrender their rights to combine with their fellowmen in support of their interests. Of a like import is the utterance of Lord Granville made in the British House of Lords in 1859. Referring to the subject of strikes, he said: "They are the last resource of workmen—just as a chancery suit is among litigants, and as war is the ultima ratio of nations." A writer in *Frazer's Magazine* points out that the proportion of those who engage in strikes is quite small compared to those who participate in the benefits of a success. In proof of this he points out that in a series of strikes in which the workingmen of four hundred and seventy-three English towns engaged during six years, ending with 1878, only 5,625 men stood out, while the number of those who participated in the advance of wages was 47,300. But the strikes were not always successful and he mentions the case of twenty-one towns in 1878 where the loss of the striking operatives exceeded a hundred thousand dollars. The so-called engineers strike of the English metropolitan district in 1851 lasted for a period of eight months, and cost the trade organizations \$74,250 to support. It was unsuccessful, and the strikers independent of the strike pay, lost an additional \$76,000. The builders' strike and lockout in London in 1856 embraced twenty-four thousand men. After an expenditure of \$300,000 the strikers were compelled to yield with the loss of their wages during the lockout. Another case mentioned by the writer is the famous strike of the Durham miners. To gain 1½ per cent. They lost all told, \$1,200,000, and were unsuccessful at last. The writer declares that it would require nine and a quarter years to recoup them for their losses.

Of later years however, strikes have been less seldom undertaken and when indulged in, have been generally successful. The writer in *Frazer's Magazine* fails to state however the amount of wages that has been possibly saved employees, through fear of strikes, that otherwise would have been lost to them.

THE TRENTON BAZAAR.

Complete success has attended the bazaar and industrial exhibition given by the labor organizations of Trenton, N. J., from Dec. 18 to Jan. 1, the exhibition was thronged and a handsome sum has been realized, which will at once be devoted to the erection of a public hall for the free use of working people of the vicinity. Among the gifts contributed to the bazaar, was a pair of handsome doors, presented by Carpenters' Union No. 31, of Trenton.

A NOVEL EXPEDIENT.

The Cigarmakers International Union has adopted a novel expedient to put an end to the Chinese trouble in the Cigar trade in San Francisco. A train of eight sleeping cars left New York Saturday night, Dec. 26, and reached San Francisco on Jan. 2, and was received there in grand style. On its way it picked up unemployed cigarmakers at various points and 200 men were accommodated. Where they did not have the money to pay their fares the Unions paid it for them as a loan.

THE JAPANESE CARPENTER.

You have seen "contortionists," who shut themselves up like a single bladed pocket knife in order to worry their doubled up bodies through a ring. Well, the Japanese carpenter also requires an exceedingly flexible hinge to his back to reach the attitude necessary in using the saw. All other work he performs sitting down, but to saw he must hold the wood in place with his left foot, then bend over until his face almost touches the floor, then he saws away with a saw that resembles a meat chopper with nicks in it. In planing he draws the plane towards him instead of pushing it as we do. In fact the "Jap" seems to take the contrary way in doing many things.

BOYCOTT SCAB NAILS.

Early last June, a number of Western nail manufacturers through their association—a syndicate representing millions of dollars—determined upon a reduction in the wages of their employees that ranged from 20 to 40 per cent on the dollar.

After all peaceable attempts at settlement had been exhausted, the men were compelled to stand out, and they are now in the eighth month of their hard struggle. Meanwhile the nail mills that are paying the Union scale of 21 cents a keg are running to their full capacity and have more orders than they can fill.

The scab or "blacksheep" mills have been running with scab labor, and are being vigorously boycotted all over the country and so severe has been the pressure that their goods are being returned to them, and they are compelled to stock up their inferior nails, while a few of the scab mills have been forced to close down entirely. The nails made by the scabs are not fit to be placed on the market. They are crooked and not of uniform size. On examining the points you will find most of them split and they will bend or break with one blow of the hammer.

The keys of these "blacksheep" mills are all branded and can be easily recognized. And all that the United Nailers, Heaters and Rollers of America ask, is that the Carpenters and the public generally will help them to get living wages and not buy nor use the nails made by any of the "scab" mills. Our Brotherhood has already given valuable and efficient assistance in that direction and our Local Unions have been duly informed by circulars as to the state of affairs. The hearty thanks of the workmen in the nail trade are extended to our members for their noble assistance.

Brothers you are called upon to continue the boycott of "scab" nails. Wage a bitter, unrelenting war against them, don't buy them; don't use them; don't take them—even as a gift. Request your hardware dealers not to sell them. With one united effort on the part of all the labor organizations of the United States we can help the nail makers of this country to win a just victory. The following is a list of the scab nail mills. Be sure to buy none of the nails with their brand.

Belmont Mill, Wheeling W. Va.
La Belle Mill, " "
Benwood Mill, " "
Riverside Mill, " "
Wheeling Iron and Nail Company, Wheeling, W. Va.
Laughlin Mill, Martin's Ferry, O.
Belfont Mill, Ironton, O.
Kelly Mill, Ironton, O.
Jefferson Iron Works, Steubenville, O.
Norton Mill, Ashland, Ky.
Terre Haute Nail Works, Terre Haute, Ind.
Western Nail Mill, Belleville, Ill.

A HARBINGER OF DESTRUCTION.

The system which will allow a man to become a millionaire in a life time is an injustice to the toiling millions whose burdens become heavier year after year. It builds up vast monopolies at the expense of the workers. It allows the rich to prey upon the necessities of the poor. It winks at the importation of paupers to compel our workmen to degrade themselves to the level of those in the most despotic countries. And it cries out at the same time for a high tariff to protect American industries which brings fortune to the millionaires and additional poverty to the creators of wealth. It will furnish militia to coerce the laborer into subjection and allow Pinkerton's cut-throats to destroy life in the most wanton manner. It hires the press and bribes the pulpit to advocate the sacred rights of propertyless industrial slaves. This system drives the small merchant and farmer out of existence and makes of them industrial slaves. It builds up colossal mansions on the one hand and miserable hovels on the other. It is the harbinger of the destruction of our republic.—Exchange.

TRADE is almost completely prostrated in the iron industries on the Clyde, and throughout Great Britain.

UNION SONG.

"'Tis Union Forever," let this be our cry,
As onward we march to the victory that's nigh,
Cheer up brother workers, and keep to the right,
Grid up your armor, 'tis liberty's fight.

No longer shall workers be ground to the dust,
Conquer we will and conquer we must,
Cheerily march, for your freedom and life,
Will surely be gained, if you win in the strife.

Then "Union Forever" all true men will cry,
March forward, in battle to do or to die,
For Labor's cause bravely our union doth stand,
Fighting 'gainst Capital's iron-gloved hand.

"The Union Forever" our motto shall be,
'Twill strengthen us, aid us, at last set us free,
Then cheerily brothers, march on to the fray,
Till o'er the horizon breaks Freedom's bright day.

Quincy, Mass.

WHAT LABOR CAN DO.

The English co-operative societies have transacted a business during the past twenty years amounting to \$1,400,000,000. The profits were \$106,000,000. There are 1264 societies, with about 700,000 members, representing heads of families, making in all 2,750,000 people. The sales for the year 1882 were \$130,000,000; profits, \$10,000,000; capital, \$43,000,000. The increase of capital in ten years was 160 per cent. The co-operative manual which furnishes these figures goes into a vast amount of detail to show the operation of these societies. The movement took its present shape in 1864, when the membership was 17,500. In four years the membership was 75,000; in seven years, 115,000. The movement took wholesale proportions very early. In 1883 the dry goods branch of the business involved a capital of \$1,000,000. Furniture was dealt in, but agencies were opened in Ireland and houses were opened in Hamburg and Copenhagen for the transaction of business. The societies have now their own fleet. They have agencies in New York where in one year over \$100,000,000 was handled. They have depots at Liverpool, Manchester, and elsewhere, and they insure their own property.

They make crackers, boots and shoes, and soaps. They do much of their own milling, and are every year expanding their operations in a manner which shows that there is ability in the working class when it is properly selected to manage their own affairs.—The above is taken from one of our leading dailies.

The workmen of America are equally able to accomplish the same results and even more, but only after they have first prepared themselves by trades union training. The trades unions of England preceded the co-operative movement and they were the cradle of co-operation. Through them a solidarity of feeling among the working classes was awakened, the strict business methods of the trades union qualified the men for the rigid business transactions of trade and commerce. The fixity of life conditions, the class status of the workingman, the homogeneity of the people, the close acquaintance with one another—all this and much more contributed to make co-operation a success in England.

In America, for want of these, co-operation has been very largely a failure. Men have jumped into it hastily and have paid no attention to the preliminary essentials, and with but little knowledge of one another, distrusting each other movements, lacking discipline and business subordination, what wonder the co-operative ventures of American workmen have become either joint stock concerns, or have gone into ruinous bankruptcy? Therefore we warn America workmen to be cautious of undertaking co-operative enterprises that may only result in a loss of money and a destruction of confidence.

THIS, FROM THE *Scientific Press*, is well worthy of attention: A manufacturer's workmen constitute his family. If well fed and considerably treated, they will make him rich. If dealt with in a cold, unfeeling and mercenary manner, the more independent will rebel and leave, while the others will perform their tasks with more or less sullenness, careful to give no extra minute of time or unnecessary stitch of work; and the master's profit in that case can only come from low wages, long hours and the exertions of exacting foremen.

AN EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY FOR ACCIDENTS TO HIS WORKMEN.

The liability of an employer for accidental injuries sustained by persons engaged in his service when the injuries were inflicted, is a question of importance to all members of the wood-working or kindred trades, and in this connection some remarks made by Judge Wallace, of the U. S. Circuit Court, in a case which came before him recently, are worthy of special note, because they have a bearing upon the most common defense which is made by employers in such suits—contributory negligence on the part of the employee.

The Judge said that the exemption of the employer from liability to a servant for the negligence of a fellow-servant rests upon the implied undertaking of the servant to assume the risks necessarily incident to the work in which he engages, including the risk of the negligence of his fellow-servant in discharging duties which the employer cannot be expected to discharge personally. On the other hand a servant injured by the combined negligence of his master and a fellow-servant can recover against the master, because the latter was one of two wrong-doers, and as such responsible to the person injured.

From this reasoning it follows that in a case in which one servant is injured by the contributory negligence of a fellow workman, the carelessness of the latter cannot be used as a defense for the employer's negligence.

THE DANGEROUS CLASSES.

The New York *Star* gives the names of twenty New York, Boston, and Philadelphia millionaires whose aggregate wealth amounts to the enormous sum of \$750,000,000. It further states that this sum has been accumulated during the last twenty years.

According to the census report, the total increase of wealth in the United States during this period amounts to about \$20,000,000,000, of which these twenty men have accumulated one-twenty-sixth part. To earn the total increase since 1862 has required the labor of 15,000,000 persons, and consequently one-twenty-sixth of the labor of the country, amounting to 574,615 persons, have given their entire twenty years' earnings to these twenty men. Each man has virtually held 28,730 laborers in servile bondage. This is no romance of figures, but stern and terrible reality; and, as years pass on under our present policies, the number of slaves must multiply as the absorption power of these cormorants increase. We may talk of broad prairies, our homestead laws, our undeveloped resources, and our free institutions, but they are all a sham and a mockery, a farce and a delusion, under the laws and systems which capital and demagogism have imposed upon the industries of the nation.

OVER PRODUCTION.

Manufacturer.—These Trade Unionists, Knights of Labor, and Socialists ought to be strung up. Their doctrines lead directly to arson and murder, to the destruction of property.

Political Economist.—Yet these men put the case pertinently. They say that each producer creates \$1,000 worth of value each year for which he receives but \$346. That he then becomes consumer and can buy back only that amount of his product represented by his wages, leaving \$675 unsold on your shelves. That when he asks for more work you refuse it to him until this former "over production" is sold—and yet he has no more money to purchase with. They say that you ought to join with them in abolishing this idiotic state of things. If you do not, pray tell me how you can get rid of that \$675 worth of unsold goods?

Manufacturer.—By finding a foreign market, my dear sir.

Political Economist.—But when these markets are exhausted as they now are practically?

Manufacturer.—Then I shall sell to the insurance companies! Ha, Ha, Ha!

Political Economist.—Ah yes, of course! Thus you avoid arson and wanton destruction of property.—*Denver Labor Ex meeting*

DRY ROT OF GIRDERS.

A rather singular accident took place a few days ago in Chicago, where a four-story brick building collapsed early one morning, the whole interior falling into the cellar. The weakness of the structure was first observed by a boy, who saw a movement in the wall, and told the engineer, but was laughed at for his pains. Soon afterward, however, an alarm was raised, and all the persons in the building succeeded in escaping before it fell. The cause of the catastrophe is said to have been the dry-rotting of the wooden girders, where they rested upon the posts. The building had been examined not long before, and pronounced safe, and it seems possible that the rotting of the timber may have been caused by painting it while green, and that the same coat of paint may have served to conceal the ravages of the fungus from those who inspected the work. Paint, which prevents the drying of the corruptible sap of green timber, is a common cause of decay, while the contact of the end grain of one piece with the side of another, as in the case of a girder resting on a post, is an equally common one, so that the safest way in buildings framed with such timbers is always to rest the horizontal pieces on iron caps or brackets, and to avoid painting until the work has become seasoned by years of use.

BOYCOTT THE CHINESE.

The following appeal has been issued by the Women's Industrial League:

The Chinese laundries exist to the detriment of the working women who are compelled by poverty to earn a living by washing and ironing, it being the only alternative by which they can support themselves and those dependent upon them. That the women of our country who prefer a life of labor to one of shame should be honored and protected by the community is evident.

Therefore we ask every true man and woman to aid in ridding our community of these foes to honest labor and industry.

Boycott them as leeches, as drones in the hive of American industry.

Boycott them as producers of nothing but loathsome disease.

Boycott them as dangerous to the community.

Boycott them as competitors to our widows and orphans in their battle for bread.

We appeal to the manhood and womanhood of our community to aid in this battle against those God-hating, immorality breeding cancers on the body politic; as corruptors of youth, enemies of good society, our country, our religion, and our God.

Let us drive from our homes and our children these leperous opium eating Chinamen, and with them will go the opium dens.

Drive them out!

SHORTEN THE HOURS.

To shorten the hours of labor and put an end to child labor is the only salvation of the working people. Make eight hours a day's work, and it will be a tremendous lever to force a fairer distribution of the results of toil. There will then be less idlers and more cheerful workers. To obtain sufficient pay for labor performed, is a matter of business, to be settled between employer and employed in the best way they can. Labor is surrounded by such a variety of circumstances that it seems impossible to regulate the price thereof by any fixed rule. It seems to be a question of expediency and necessity and fluctuates often without any apparent reason. Rates of wages are at best but temporary—serving their purpose for the present only. Strikes for wages amount to but little, for they establish nothing permanently. But to shorten the hours of labor, and banish the infant from the factory, is something better. There is a principle in it. It is something that when accomplished will last as long as man shall labor and the greatest joy that toil can earn or wealth can buy—the parents presence in the family circle. This movement, like every great reform, will be opposed by ridicule and all the arts of the selfish—both among employers and parents; but, as it is founded upon principle, it is bound to succeed.—*Trenton Advertiser*.

SHAM COMPETITION IN ESTIMATES.

There is a species of competition in nearly every variety of business that is demoralizing in the extreme to all concerned, and is one cause of the unsatisfactory results often attending the employment of cheap services. We refer to the habit of many who overlook fair principles, and secretly endeavor to serve their friends at the expense of others not bearing so fortunate a relation. Estimates are called for on certain work from a number engaged in the calling pertaining to it, but the particular friend of the solicitor for bids is given a sly glance at the figures of his rivals, with the suggestion that the lowest of course must have the preference. The favorite always understands what this means, and generally so modifies his original demand that he gets the contract.

The various trades connected with this class of solicitors for proposals, and they may be found all along the line, from the owner to the smallest subcontractor. Of course this practice is not to be considered universal, but there is more of this peculiar kind of negotiation going on than outside appearances indicate. All really honest men will deprecate this form of confiding the unsuspecting out of patronage which they have justly earned by the recognized rules governing fair competitions. A friend may have a certain claim for preference so long as his bid is as low as the lowest; but by what law of selection can he be chosen over those who put in lower original estimates for the same work with the implied understanding that all the contestants stood on an equal footing? This is done every day by men who consider themselves in good business standing, and who resent any insinuations to the contrary. In their friendly zeal they do not seem to appreciate the enormity of the offense committed against the rights of others and the dignity of the laws of trade. It is the knowledge of the power of this personal influence in getting contracts that many times induces bidders to put in estimates without allowing profitable margin, the idea being that one step into the good graces of the patron has been thereby made which will return remunerable results in the future; and often they are right in their surmises—too often for the good of business and honest competition.

Aside from the injury to one rightfully entitled to the contract, the parties to the deception are placed in such relations to each other that the letter of the specifications cannot be so rigidly enforced as when the competition has been fair and open. The contractor feels that, as his own price was not given him, little slights in the execution of the work should not be complained of. The employer recognizing the force of the argument, and being less critical of his friend than of others, a piece of work often inferior to what would have been furnished by the legitimate lowest bidder is turned over to the party most interested in a good job.—*Building Trades Journal*.

And all this sham competition in reducing prices has the effect of reducing wages for the workmen, and of rushing the work through by driving the men at a steam pace, and it results in botch work and a poor job.—*Editor*.

THE GREAT PROBLEM.

The problem of the day is not how to furnish more work for the workers, or at least should not be. The problem should be how to lessen the hours of toil for those who labor and divide them out among those who do not, and then permit the laborer to have what he produces. Upon every hand we see granaries and store houses filled to overflowing with productions of labor until people in their stupidity cry out that there is an over-production. Yet producers are compelled to toil 12 or 16 hours each day to get enough of these articles to sustain life. Better means of distribution, distributing the hours of labor and the products thereof among the people is what is needed, not more labor for them to perform.—*Carthage (Mo.) Press*.

THE CARPENTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
OF AMERICA.

TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and monies, to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, JANUARY, 1886.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE CARPENTER has the largest guaranteed circulation of any Trade Journal among Carpenters and Joiners. No other publication affords so many advantages to those having Tools, Hardware or Building Supplies to dispose of, as does THE CARPENTER, from the fact its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

It is read monthly by at least 25,000 people in all parts of the United States and Canada, being the official organ of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. And the members of this society make it a practice to patronize those who advertise in this journal.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Month.	Three Months.	Six Months.	One Year.
One inch.....	\$.75	\$ 1.75	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00
1/2 Column.....	1.00	2.25	4.50	8.00
1/3 Column.....	1.75	4.00	7.50	14.00
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Liberal discount on standing contracts and for larger space.

None but reputable advertisements will be given a place in the columns of this paper.

All communications should be addressed to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

All matter intended for this journal should be written on one side of the paper only.

Corresponding Secretaries should fill out their blanks promptly and have them in this office by the 25th of each month.

Write short, newsy letters of trade interest, and send us items of general labor news. But be brief and to the point, as our space is limited.

COST OF SUPPLIES.

Constitutions.....	\$ 1.00	\$ 5.00
Membership Cards.....	"	1.00
Traveling.....	"	1.00
Withdrawal.....	"	1.00
Official Note Paper.....	"	50
Notices of Arrears.....	"	50
Proposition Blanks.....	"	30
Appeals.....	"	25
Extra Rituals per copy.....	"	50
German ".....	"	50
Blank Bonds, ".....	"	5

Smaller quantities same price in Proportion.

Send the necessary cash with all orders.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

WE MUST have promptness and discipline.

ALL APPEALS, grievances, etc. should be sent to the Executive Board.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a traveling card.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to suspension and loss of benefits.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters and Joiners of America is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.

PIECE WORK is strictly forbidden by the rules of our Brotherhood and it is a detriment of the worst kind to the interest of our trade.

FINANCIAL OFFICERS of Local Unions should be under bonds and blank bonds for that purpose can be had of the General Secretary.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES of Local Unions should transact all financial business with the General Secretary, and send in their monthly reports.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES should conduct all official correspondence with the General Secretary and send in all trade news and matter for publication.

UNIONS MUST PAY UP their Capita Tax and Death Assessments promptly. Any Union failing to do so within 30 days after notice, will be suspended from benefit.

ALL MONIES to this office must be sent per Post Office money order and should be sent to the General Secretary, and made payable to the General Treasurer.

THE MONTHLY REPORTS of the F. S. of each Local Union must be in the office of the General Secretary, on or before the 8th of each month. Make them out the last meeting night in each month.

APPLICATION for Death Benefit must state the age and residence of the deceased, cause and date of death, and date of admission into the brotherhood, also to whom the benefit is payable, relation of the claimant to the deceased. It be signed by the President, F. S. and five members in good standing and sworn to before a Notary Public.

MONIES for funeral benefit on death of wife must be in the manner above stated.

NEW UNIONS.

During December, our Brotherhood granted charters to six new unions: 131, Binghamton, N. Y.; 132, Richmond, Va.; 133, Beverly, Mass.; 134, Brunswick, Ga.; 135 Chelsea, Mass.; 136 Augusta, Ga.

A FEW ERRORS CORRECTED.

Here are two items that have had quite a general circulation in the labor journals the past few months, and we want to correct them:

First.—"Over 500 carpenters have joined the Knights of Labor in New Bedford, Mass." To that we wish to say positively that there are not one-third of 500 carpenters, all told in New Bedford. And for proof we refer to the Massachusetts State Census.

Second.—"All the carpenters of Mobile, Ala., have joined the K. of L." Well, our Brotherhood has two local unions in Mobile, and they are the only recognized organizations of carpenters in Mobile, and they comprise fully four-fifths of all the carpenters in Mobile.

Owing to the early darkness and short days of winter months, Carpenters who are now working, make but a trifle over 8 hours per day, and get paid as a rule by the hour. Their wages are cut down to correspond with the hours worked. Yet they manage to live on the pay they get—and if they can do so now, when the cost of living is so much more expensive in winter, than at other seasons, then why can't they adopt the 8 hour system the whole year round, and even take 8 hours pay in order to establish the system? Without doubt the result would be that the increased demand for men would soon bring 10 hours pay for the 8 hours work. While now the tendency is to give them 4 hours pay for 10 hours work! Think of this.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

To sum up the multitude of reports this month from all our Local Unions, we can safely say that carpenter work is quite dull all over the country. Of course at this wintry season of the year, such a state of affairs is to be expected, and as usual the larger cities are feeling the stress more than the smaller cities and towns. What little work is going on at present, is confined to repairs or finishing up work that is already under cover. The general mildness of the weather this season, however, has permitted out door work fully six weeks longer than last season. This has enabled a good many jobs to get under cover. Consequently there are not so many carpenters idle this month as were idle in January, 1885.—Nevertheless there is quite a large number out of work, and there always will be more or less unemployed until the eight hours system is adopted the whole year round. The outlook for the coming Spring and Summer season for carpenter work is very promising, as there is a large amount of building projected and the upward tendency of the iron market indicates a general revival in business. At present there is nothing to be gained by men running about from one city to another and overcrowding one place after another. The only result is to depress trade and to reduce wages. Stay at home now and organize to be in position to get wages enough when trade is good, to keep you when trade is bad.

UNION 16, New Orleans, La., has been suspended for violating the principles of our Brotherhood.

ONE OF our members in Union 96, Springfield, Mass., foreman of a large job, and one of the best mechanics in that town, makes it rule that every man, working under him shall join the Carpenters union. Other foremen should follow his example.

A FULL and complete report of the proceedings of the Federation of Trades at Washington, D. C., as taken from the official minutes, will be in our next issue. We content ourselves with the report of our delegate this month.

A WONDERFUL revolution has occurred in the late parliamentary elections in Great Britain! The choice of Joseph Arch, the head of the farm laborers, to a seat in the House of Commons, and backed at the same time by the election of a dozen trades unionists to seats in Parliament, has shocked the "sensibilities" of the landed gentry, the dukes, earls, lords—and all the titled loafers of the realm. This month for want of space we are compelled to crowd out a very interesting letter from England on this subject.

GREAT DEPRESSION prevails in the Carpenter trade of England, and complaints are made that large consignments of doors, window frames and house trimmings, are imported from Germany and America. The Steamer Ripon City, from New York, on one trip last month discharged 1300 ready made doors at Newcastle Quay, and after paying freight for them, they were from 10 to 25 per cent cheaper than if made in England. Plans and specifications for certain large buildings in England, have been sent to Sweden, and the wood work has been "got out" there.

THE BOYCOTT on Kaufman's building and store, Pittsburgh, Pa., for hiring Non Union men in its construction, has been lifted; the firm has come to terms.

HEREAFTER the State printing in New York will be done by Union printers—the scab firm of Weed, Parsons & Co., have lost the contract through the influence of organized labor.

DANBURY, CONN., is the centre of the hat trade in the United States. It employs thousands in that industry and it has been the scene of some bitter strikes. This month by agreement with the Hatters' Union every hat shop in Danbury, has become a Union shop. And today there is not a scab hatter to be found in Danbury. The manufacturers also agree to hereafter settle all troubles by arbitration.

VALUABLE ASSISTANCE to our Brotherhood has been given by the following labor journals: The Dayton Workman, Dayton, O.; John Swinton's Paper, 21 Park Row, New York; Labor Herald, Pittsburgh, Pa.; New Jersey Unionist, Newark, N. J. There are other labor journals that have given us friendly notices and on former occasions we have made mention of them.

NEW OFFICERS have been elected this month in all our Local Unions. Our list of Unions has become so large that we have not space to give the names of all the newly elected officers. Our List of Secretaries will show all changes that have been reported.

MRS. JOHN MAC DONALD, Cincinnati, O., sends us a card of thanks to the B— for its promptness in paying off the benefit of \$250 due on the death of her lamented husband, Bro. John Mac Donald. She also tenders thanks to Bro. C. A. Rockwood, Fin. Sec. of Union No. 2, for his kindness.

WE TRUST the time will soon come, when the Carpenters of New York City and vicinity will be amalgamated with our Brotherhood. Negotiations for that purpose are now pending.

CARD OF THANKS.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 26, 1885.
I return my sincere thanks to the Executive Board for their prompt settlement of my claim of the death benefit of my wife, and also, thanking the Union, to which I belong, for the hospitality and kindness the members have shown unto me. Will you kindly put this in the CARPENTER and oblige yours truly,
WM. E. PILKEY.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Dec. 12.—Charters granted: Brockton, Mass., and Binghamton, N. Y.

Claim No. 69, Mrs. Mary Van Hoesen, approved. Claim of Wm. Elliott, Toronto, Canada, for disability benefit, taken up. Information showed Bro. Elliott has been working at the trade since he was injured, and although disabled, yet he is not incapacitated from partially following the trade, and according to Art. XIII., page 14, sec. 1, the E. B. disapproved the claim.

Claim No. 70, Mrs. Ellen Pilkey, Toronto, Canada, approved.

Appeal from Union 122, Germantown, Pa., asking intercession of E. B. in getting them a pro rata share of the funds of Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., of which they were formerly a Branch. G. S. to write to Union No. 8, with a view to arrange matters amicably.

Letter from Genl. Pres. Billingsley, suspending Union 16, New Orleans, La., from all benefits of the B. until said Union paid the monies now due to Mrs. Smith. Action of G. P. endorsed, and G. S. instructed to advertise the suspension in the New Orleans papers.

Letter from Bro. R. Stevens, Oakland, Cal., 1st V. P. of the B., reporting his investigation of affairs in Union 22. Ordered that the G. S. be instructed to inform the Genl. Pres. that Unions No. 1 and No. 22 are in arrears beyond the legal limit, and that they should be suspended within 30 days after notice.

Resolved, That \$50 be appropriated to help organize new carpenters unions on the Pacific Coast, and Bro. Stephens be appointed to act as Organizer, and that the Genl. Pres. be consulted in the matter.

Letter from St. Paul Union No. 87, asking if a member who becomes a city fireman or becomes a newsdealer, shall be compelled to take a withdrawal card. E. B. decided there is nothing in the Constitution to cover such cases.

Report on canvass of general vote on 8-hour question, etc., shows it tallied with the published report of the G. S.

Appeal from Union 95, Holyoke, Mass., in regard to Jas. Landon: Resolved, That it is the sense of the E. B. according to evidence furnished, that the said Landon be expelled.

Warrant drawn for Claim No. 68.

Warrant drawn for Claim No. 69.

Dec. 15.—Appeal from Union 78, Troy, N. Y., on question of cabinet makers putting up the hard wood finish in buildings. On motion E. B. decided that the putting up of hard wood work in the construction of buildings by right and trade usage belongs to the house carpenters and joiners; and it is the sense of the E. B. that our Local Unions should do all in their power to discourage the system of hiring cabinet makers at lower wages than carpenters to put up the hard wood finish in buildings. And further the E. B. hold that all wood work in the construction of a building properly belongs to the house carpenters and joiners from the time the material is delivered at the building.

Warrant drawn for Claim No. 70.

Dec. 22.—Warrant drawn for \$70 to pay bill for 7 dozen watch charms with emblem of the B.

Bills presented: W. J. Shields, for organizing Brockton, Mass., \$2.32; Silas Dwire, for organizing Haverhill, Mass., \$6.59. Ordered paid.

Dec. 25.—Report of Auditing Committee on accounts of G. S. for Nov., received and approved.

Charters granted: Richmond, Va.

Application from North St. Louis, Mo., (German Carpenters Union) laid over to await advice from Union No. 4.

Claim No. 71, James Drayton, Charleston, S. C., laid over for completion of papers.

Letter from Holyoke, Mass., calling attention to certain violations of law by some members of Union 95, such as revealing the actions of the Union to outsiders, and members doing piece work. Also, that the treasurer of the Union is engaged in the liquor business. The G. S. was endorsed in writing to the Union that any members violating the Constitution should be tried and expelled.

On the question of a member going into the liquor business: Resolved, That it is the opinion of the E. B. that it was the spirit and intent of the founders of our B. that any member who enters into the business of selling intoxicating drink should take out a withdrawal card and retire from membership. And inasmuch as no other trades or labor organization will retain a man in membership who enters the beer or liquor business, therefore the E. B. decides that any member who enters into, or is engaged in the beer or liquor business shall not be entitled to membership in the Brotherhood, and shall be compelled to take his withdrawal card. The E. B. trusts to the good sense of the members for the enforcement of this decision.

Report from Bro. G. Edmooston, as delegate to Fed. of Trades, read and ordered published.

Communication from Genl. Pres. Billingsley received, endorsing action of E. B. in appropriating money to organize new unions in California and to suspend Unions No. 1 and No. 22 on Jan. 16, 1886, in case they do not pay their arrears. Ordered filed.

Official communication received from Jas. H. Perry, Sec. of the Grand Ex. Council of the U. O. American Carpenters and Joiners of New York and vicinity, asking for correspondence with a view to co-operate with our B. Ordered filed and G. S. ordered to continue correspondence.

G. S. instructed to visit Pittsburgh, Pa., and vicinity, after the holidays, with a view to organize unions.

Dec. 29.—Letter read from San Francisco Union 22, and inasmuch as the main difference between the Union and the general office is in regard to the suspension of some members of Union 22, it was resolved by the E. B. to accept under protest the financial reports of Union 22, for July and August 1885, and make a settlement on that basis, and to give them credit for benefits paid, but that the difficulty, nevertheless, would be submitted to the next convention of the B. for final action.

Charters granted: Beverly, Mass. and Brunswick, Ga.

JAN. 5.—Claim No. 71, Geo. H. Dobbs, approved and ordered paid. Warrant drawn for claim No. 71.

FROM OUR MAILS.

THE EASTERN STATES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER.—Union 118 meets in Good Templar's Hall. It has held a few public meetings, with good success. There are quite a number afraid they will lose their jobs if they join. The fear of the "corporation lash" strikes terror to their souls. Nevertheless, we are getting new members constantly. Work has been quite fair, owing to mild weather; now it is getting dull.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—Overstocked; wages \$1.50 to \$2.50. Union 94 growing slowly. "The labor question" is being strongly agitated here among all branches of labor.

CONNECTICUT.

ANSONIA.—Union 120 picking up, and meets the first and third Wednesday evenings at Veteran's Hall, Main street.

NEW HAVEN.—Members coming in slowly, owing to dull times and fear of the bosses. But we have courage and hope by continued effort to get all good men to join us.

HARTFORD.—Our sociable last month was a complete success, eclipsing all our former efforts. Delegates were present from Springfield and Meriden; New Britain, Waterbury, etc., were not represented, as they could not return the same night. We will not close on to \$175 profit. Union 43 is increasing, and suspended members are applying to be reinstated. All union men are fairly employed. We have nearly \$700 now in our treasury, or about \$3 for every member in good standing. Though small in membership, we consider ourselves pretty large, and we work together in harmony, and that is our secret of success. Our members "have come to stay."

DANBURY.—Union 121 now numbers 104 members, which is good for a small city like this. We meet every Tuesday in Temple of Honor Hall, and all our members are enthusiastic. Propositions keep streaming in, and all from first-class mechanics, for we will admit none others. We have started out to have the best union in the State, and we mean to make it so. Trade not brisk; wages \$2 to \$2.50.

WATERBURY.—Dull, one-quarter of the trade idle; wages \$2 to \$2.50. Union 44 growing vigorously.

NEW BRITAIN.—Union 97 still keeps the fire burning! Bro. J. W. Allen is now at work to organize some more new unions in this State. He is working on Wallingford, Norwich and Middletown. Trade here dull, and our union growing stronger each meeting. We are proud of THE CARPENTER, as we can hand it even to the most conservative and get them to read it.

BRIDGEPORT.—On December 23 we had a splendid soiree, and it added to our treasury. Trade is not very brisk; all union men working at 25 cents per hour. Union 115 is progressing favorably.

MERIDEN.—No report.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SOMERVILLE.—Union 24 holding firm. Wages \$2 to \$2.50.

LAWRENCE.—Trade middling; wages \$1.50 to \$2.25. Union 111 doing well; holds public meetings once a month, and expects to number 100 by spring.

BOSTON.—Work is slow; Union 33 doing well; many non-union men out of work. Great activity in starting up new organizations of various trades.

HOLYOKE.—Dull; wages \$1.25 to \$2.50; strangers flocking in here every day; three carpenters to one job, and mostly all cheap help. Union 95 is thrifty, and our worthy President, S. A. Davis, has been presented with an elaborately-carved pin, made of cherry, design same as emblem of B. and the carver and designer was Bro. Joseph Gardner.

HAVERHILL.—Trade quiet; prospect not very bright. Union 82 in good order, and adopted a sick benefit of \$5 per week for thirteen weeks for all who have been members for one year; \$2.50 per week for thirteen weeks on a six months' membership. This went into effect January 1, 1886. Bro. Dwire has been working to organize Lowell, Mass.; spent two days there, and will soon report a union. There is some talk of the Lawrence and Haverhill Unions starting a co-operative carpenter shop in this city.

WORCESTER.—Very dull; wages 15 to 25 cents per hour; very few big jobs under way, mostly dwelling houses. Union 93 gaining in members; a good class coming, and several contractors have joined us. Since January 1 our initiation fee is \$3, and we are incorporated under the State laws. We also have a local death benefit on a three months' membership. We assess each member 50 cents for benefit of the family of deceased. We are also talking of building our own hall.

LYNN.—Union 112 is growing in fine shape. The bosses are mostly all in favor of a union so as to regulate prices and keep out the "saw and hatchet" men. Our union has started up Beverly, and is now at work on Salem. Trade is middling; wages \$1 to \$2.50.

BROCKTON.—Union 130 was installed December 7, 1885, by Bro. W. J. Shields, of Boston, assisted by brothers from Boston, Somerville and Lynn. Since then applications are constantly pouring in. We meet every Saturday at James' Hall, Clark's block, Main street. There are 280 carpenters; 100 to work; wages \$2 to \$2.50; trade dull.

SPRINGFIELD.—No report.

BOOK NOTICES.

FACTS AND MYSTERIES OF SPIRITISM.—By Joseph Hartman. A narrative of personal experiences. Pp. 78, 12 mo., cloth, \$1.50. Thomas W. Hartley & Co., publishers, 420 Franklin street, Philadelphia, Pa. A very odd book.

NEW SYSTEM OF HAND-RAILING, or how to cut hand-railing for circular and other stairs, square from the plank, without aid of a falling mould. The system is new, economic, simple and easily learned. Rules, instructions and working drawings for building rails for seven different kinds of stairs are given. By an old stair-builder. Published by Fred T. Hodgson, 294 Broadway, New York City, or to be had at this office. Cloth, gilt, price \$1.

or in
the subject

THE MIDDLE STATES.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM.—Trade moderate, wages 20 cents per hour, members pouring into Union No. 6, and we have "high unto" 100 members.

ONEONTA.—Very quiet, wages \$1.50 to \$2.50; a good many idle. We have a new firm of contractors—all Union carpenters and will hire none but Union men.

SYRACUSE.—Union 124, is getting new members by holding public meetings and much enthusiasm prevails. Trade slack, wages \$1.50 to \$2.50.

COHOES.—Dull, but prospects fair, wages \$1.25 to \$2.50. We are passing around a petition among the contractors to recognize Union 99 and hire none but Union men; nearly all have signed it and the few who hold back will be in line before long.

TROY.—Union 78 has arranged a series of sociables, the first were held on Dec. 12, and again on Jan. 9. The next will be on Feb. 13, March 13 and April 10.

Trade quiet, wages \$2 to \$3; Union 78 has decided to adopt the 8 hour system May 1, 1886, and to demand 26 cents per hour. We propose to let the wages question drop, in order to establish the short hours system.

BINGHAMPTON.—Union 131, is now in working order. We have adopted a system of grading the men into second and third classes; each 25 cents a day lower than the other.

ROCHESTER, UTICA and BUFFALO, no trade reports.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON.—Trade moderate; wages \$1.50 to \$2.50; Union 31 is picking up.

NEWARK.—Union 119 is growing at every meeting and by Spring we will control the trade in this city. The Brotherhood is taking well with the Carpenters of Newark, and before long we will have some new Local Unions in adjacent cities.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Union 1 gave a very enjoyable ball at the National Rifles' armory, Dec. 18. Trade dull prospects fair for next Spring. The short hours agitation is taking firm hold, and all branches of labor are preparing to adopt it next May.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—The great question here is the 8 hour system next May, and Union 29 has declared itself solidly in favor of adopting it then. Our Union is doing well and has very lively meetings. Trade quiet.

FROSTBURG.—Work is at a standstill, and we have not given up hopes of a Carpenter's Union here.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CHESTER and PHILADELPHIA.—Trade flat; most members out of town for work.

GERMANTOWN.—Work slack; Union 122 is growing nicely.

PHILADELPHIA.—Trade dull, many members out of work. Some miserable piece workers have driven away some of our members from a job at \$2.75 per day; the piece workers took two bay windows for \$2 each, and three men earned \$4 between them in a day and a half. The piece workers get an eight room house ready for plastering for \$7. These are the kind of "cattle" we have to deal with here.

On Jan. 2, Union 8 held a splendid entertainment at Lincoln Hall, for the benefit of some of the Brothers. On Jan. 11, a public meeting of Union 8, will be held, to advance the eight hour movement. This subject is the main topic of discussion in all our meetings and we are in earnest to carry it out. We have opened up a correspondence with the other organizations of the building trade in this city, with a view to united action on the first of May next. Union 8, has made the Philadelphia *Isis*, (a spicy weekly labor paper) the local official organ of the Union. Our Union now has a well filled treasury, and though trade is very dull, the Union is doing well. This city is full of idle Carpenters. The German branch of Union 8 is getting along in fine shape and they are devoting themselves very closely to educational purposes.

THE WESTERN STATES.

IOWA.

CEDAR RAPIDS.—Trade quiet, most Union men at work; Union 108 now charges \$2.50 initiation fee. We are getting in a fine class of workmen and Union growing slowly. Our contractors are very much opposed to employing Union men, but they will soon have to do that or else hire none but "scabs" for all the good men will join the Union, for the good of the trade.

DES MOINES.—Union 68 is in better shape now than she ever was. Trade middling, many out of work.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—No report.

WYOMING TER.

CHEYENNE.—Trade on the decline; work scarce, wages \$2.50 to \$3.50; Prospects poor. Union 64 has its first annual calico hop, on Jan. 13. Tickets \$1.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Union 21 is picking up nicely, and a new branch—Branch 4—has been formed at 208 Blue Island Ave. Trade completely prostrated and the city is flooded with "tramp" carpenters.

DECATUR.—Work closed down for Winter; wages down to bread and water rates. A great many idle in all branches.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Many Carpenters idle; wages \$1.25 to \$2.25. Union 15 standing firm.

EVANSVILLE.—Quite a boom in Trade Unions here. The Plasterers have organized and all the labor organizations have joined in a Trades Assembly. Union 90 is growing steadily and we have a large attendance at every meeting. We have a printed Ode, which we sing at the opening and closing of meeting and during initiation.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Wages \$2 to \$3; 375 Carpenters in town and over 100 idle. Union 55 is in the best condition financially and numerically of all the labor organizations in this city. We are red hot for the 8 hour system, and want no backward step taken.

KANSAS.

WICHITA.—Union 123 meets every Tuesday evening and new members are joining us right along. Business fair, all Union men at work; wages \$2 to \$2.50. Great interest in our Union.

PARSONS.—Dull; wages \$1.75 to \$2.25. Union 113 has nearly two-thirds of all the Carpenters in town. On Jan. 3 our Union had a sociable at Library Hall, with speaking and dancing and a fine supper.

CHANUTE.—Union 103 held an entertainment at Music Hall last month; the hall was crowded and a splendid programme was admirably carried out, and this has given our Union quite a boom.

LEAVENWORTH.—Union 73 is in prosperous shape. Trade quiet.

OHIO.

SANDUSKY.—Very slack, wages \$1.25 to \$2.25.

DAYTON.—Union 104, is having a wonderful boom and new members are crowding in.

MASSILLON.—On the eve of Dec. 22, the Trades Assembly of this city had a street parade with torches and banners and wound up with a large mass meeting in the City Hall. It was a grand success. Union 117 took part and is growing every week.

AKRON.—Union 84 held a grand ball on Dec. 15 at Aylliffe Hall, and it was a financial and social success. Trade flat; wages \$1.75 to \$2.50. Union men fairly employed.

CLEVELAND.—Fifth annual entertainment and festival of Union 10 will be held Feb. 9. Music, recitations and addresses are on the programme, also a supper for the guests. Trade prostrated by bad weather; wages flattened out by indifferent carpenters; the rate is from \$1.25 to \$2.25.

MARTIN'S FERRY.—Union 14 has held several public meetings of late. Work is scarce; wages low.

BELLAIRE.—Wages \$1.50 to \$2; Union men at work; business moderate. We want the Lien Law of Ohio amended to protect us.

SPRINGFIELD.—Very quiet; \$1.25 to \$2.25; better than last winter, yet many are idle; city full of them; steer clear of here.

TOLEDO.—Work closed up; \$1.50 to \$2.25; members coming into Union 25 every week; the G. S. speaks here Jan. 13. Keyser, wagonmaker, ex-saloon bum politician and would-be contractor, has "busted up" on low figures. He had the most work last season and "beat" everyone he dealt with. Very little piecework here. Malone, contractor on Insane Asylum, wanted to try it, but he couldn't. Plumbers, gas-fitters and steam-fitters organized last month, and have every man in their trade union except two.

CINCINNATI.—Union men mostly all at work; mill bosses are laying off some of their oldest hands to make place for boys at \$7 to \$9 per week; and just as long as mill hands keep out of the union this will continue; they will only wake up when they are down to a dollar a day. Many of these mill bosses are crying out about Northern mill work, and another new firm has started into it here. If the mill bosses and their men would join hands with Union No. 2 they could soon down this Northern mill work. Council of Building Trades is nearly perfected, and it is going to be a power. All the building trades here favor eight hours. Union 2 is doing well; work fairer than last season, still many are idle, mostly scabs. G. S. speaks here Jan. 31.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Union No. 10 is growing at a wonderful rate. Its meetings are well attended, and the members are all alive to their duties. Trade slaking up on account of weather.

GRAND RAPIDS.—Business dull; weather too severe; prospects for next season fair. Union 65 doing nicely.

JACKSON.—Pretty dull; \$1.25 to \$2; many idle. Union 26 in good shape and growing.

OWOSSO.—Fair, but work will soon close, as the weather is too cold; more carpenters here now than necessary; wages \$1.50 to \$2.25.

BATTLE CREEK.—\$1.50 to \$2.25; work moderate; quite a number idle.

MUSKEGON.—Work has wound up here; too much snow. Union 100 is gaining new members, and will grow more rapidly as soon as work starts up.

HASTINGS.—Dull. Union 80 solid.

SOUTH BAY CITY.—Union 129 meets every Monday evening at Hick's Hall, Water street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. We are doing well; work is slack.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL.—Union 87 is making rapid strides. The members are energetically working for the union. Trade at a standstill; wages \$1.50 to \$3. Though many are idle, most of the union men keep each other in jobs.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Business moderate; wages \$1.75 to \$2.50. Union 34 increasing so rapidly that there is talk of starting another union in E. Minneapolis. Our public meeting on Dec. 26 was a rouser. We have organized a co-operative association, 1,000 shares at \$10 each, making \$10,000 capital; none but union carpenters can be stockholders; \$2,000 in shares has been taken up to date.

REMARKS OF EDITOR.—Our Minneapolis brothers had better proceed carefully, for, as a rule, these co-operative concerns take away the best element from the meetings of the union and lead them to devote themselves almost entirely to the business of the co-operative concern. Not alone that, but the past experience of the many co-operative ventures which have failed shows very clearly that they have done so either through distrust, lack of subordination or discipline, want of business capacity and a deficiency of capital. Much more might be said; space forbids.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Very dull; wages \$1.75 to \$3. A good deal of piecework going on. A "cheap John" lately took 200 squares of framing for \$65 for the job. Unions 37 and 76 holding firm.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND.—Union 132 is organized, and the *Labor Herald* of this city says the union has elected a corps of excellent officers, and that soon there will be a large and flourishing union, backed by all other trades.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING.—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.50; half the trade idle. Union 3 prosperous; new members coming in constantly. We want all local unions to boycott "scab" nails.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON.—Very dull, many out of work. Union 52 initiating new members; many old ones are coming back, reinstated.

GEORGIA.

THOMASVILLE.—Both unions here are doing well and are solid. Trade dull; prospects poor.

SAVANNAH.—Union 57 holds her own, though business is very quiet.

BRUNSWICK.—Union 42 is pushing along, and Bro. D. F. Sleeper has organized the white carpenters in Union 134; trade medium.

AUGUSTA.—Union 136 has been organized here.

ALABAMA.

MOBILE.—Union 89 now numbers over 100. Union 92 is also flourishing; trade quiet; wages \$2 to \$3; quite a number idle; attendance at meetings fair, fully one-half regular; the balance come "as the spirit moves them."

FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA.—Union 74 is doing well, so is 127; Trade dull and the city overrun with Carpenters, prices of work are down below proper figures. We have had several joint meetings with the contractors and mill men, and they have been well attended. A joint plan of action is being arranged and the general feeling is in favor of doing away with scab labor and low prices.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Phoenix Hill Hall Dec. 28 was jammed at the annual ball of Union 7; work pretty well wound up; wages \$1.50 to \$2.50; half the men idle; we want to set the standard rate of wages at \$2.50.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—Union 4 has been carrying on a system of free public entertainments, which have greatly helped the good work. The last we had on Dec. 28 was a "daisy." Trade slow; many idle.

SPRINGFIELD.—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25; half the men idle.

SEDALIA.—Wages \$1.25 to \$2.75; work closed up. Union 98 holding its own and running smoothly. Expect a lot of new members in spring.

ST. JOSEPH.—Union 91 is picking up and growing. On Thanksgiving eve, we had a free supper in fine style for the members and their families. We also sent out several baskets of provisions to the needy poor. Trade at a standstill; wages \$1.75 to \$2.50.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON.—Dull; Union 16 growing slowly.

GALVESTON.—Many strange carpenters flooded in here to be disappointed. Home men got the preference and union men were kept busy. Trade slacking up now and some bosses tried to cut wages on account of so many strangers. Wages \$2.50 to \$3. Carpenters better keep clear of Galveston as there is a surplus of men here now. Traveling brothers coming here better come with traveling card and proper tests or they will not be admitted to Union 109. We have barred out several who came with nothing but card of membership. We wish it known that the majority of carpenters in the Southern States are white men in the proportion of ten to one.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS.—Union 40 is in splendid shape and the boys are all pushing it. We are getting ready for the first of May and then the contractors will know what they will have to pay us. The bricklayers here get \$5 a day or they will not work. If a man is a non union man he must join the union or he can't lay a brick. And if he don't join then he must leave town. The Carpenters of Memphis, propose to have things the same way before long, and then it will be better for our bosses, for they can't cut each other so much. At present, trade is dull; wages \$1.50 to \$2.75, and too many Carpenters here.

Union 114 is pushing along and solid for 8 hours. Bro. C. W. Perry has been made a member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee State Trades Assembly. He writes that the three colored delegates to the State Labor Convention, were treated like brothers, and as one of them he feels proud that the whites and negroes of Tennessee are joining hands for their own protection as workmen.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ONTARIO.

ST. THOMAS.—Union 128 is prospering nicely. Trade at a standstill.

ST. CATERINES.—Work is very scarce, and many of our members are "toasting their shins by the fire."

HAMILTON.—No change in trade; worse, "if any thing."

TORONTO.—The trade and labor organizations of this city have defeated Mr. Manning for mayor, because he was favorable to the *Toronto Mail*, a paper that will not hire union men, and has an "iron clad" for its employees to sign. Trade slack; many out of work. Union 27 is gaining new members.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—This being the dull season, many are out of employment, very few union men, however. Our members try to find jobs for one another, and thus keep employed.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners OF AMERICA.

Established August 12th, 1881.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.)

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: \$250 Death Benefit; \$250 Disability Benefit, and \$50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners, of good moral character and sound health, and who can command the average wages can organize a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is \$5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to
P. J. McGuire, Gen'l Secretary.
Lock Box 180. Cleveland, Ohio.

STANDING RULES.

OUR RULE OF ACTION.

WHEREAS. The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

RESOLVED. That we hold it as a sacred principle, that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

SISTER UNIONS.

WHEREAS. Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

RESOLVED. That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and cooperate with them for our common good.

RESOLUTIONS.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a days work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages; and, also, because it helps overstock the labor market.

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General-President—J. F. Billingsley, 322 13th St. S. W. Washington, D. C.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180 Cleveland, O.

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(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by an asterisk. In the majority of Unions the two offices are combined.)

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WORCESTER, MASS.—*F. A. Stubbs, 69 Eastern Ave.

OLD TIME WORK.

The old Dutch house, 25 and 27 Nassau street, New York, now being demolished to make room for a larger building, was one of the oldest structures in the city. Three stories were added in 1785, and since then it has passed through all the changes of a century practically unaltered. For some years it has been considered unsafe on account of the shallow foundations, and the owner, Cornelius F. Kingsland, reluctantly gave orders to have it torn down. As a specimen of the thoroughness and solidity of house building a hundred years ago the half dismantled walls are extremely interesting. The front stands like a face of rock, the thin bricks and cement like plaster have become like a single mass, which the workmen have to break with strong cold chisels and even sledge hammers. The bricks used were all imported from Holland and are about six and a half inches long and one and a quarter inches thick. The mortar was made of pure shell lime with almost no clay or sand in it, and forms a third of the solid mass. "I have torn down a great many old houses in New York and Albany," said Edward Sorensen, the contractor, "but I never saw one so well built as this. Why, it is like rock or flint. It will take my men ten times longer to tear down the walls than it would to build new ones. There was no 'Buddensick' about these old Dutch builders. You can't find anything like that front wall now."

WAGES AND GOOD TIMES.

Last month's *Century*, in discussing "Some causes of the present depression," says, among other things, this: It is also a question for economists whether such combinations of capital as now exist, using their accumulated power are not actually forcing the rate of wages down to a point at which all trade is injuriously affected; whether, indeed, the present depression of business is not partly due to this cause. Cheap labor may be a doubtful boon, after all, to the manufacturer. Doubtless he thinks it vitally important for him to buy his own labor in the cheapest market, but he can also see that it would be for his great advantage if all the rest of the workmen could sell their labor in the dearest market. If they could, they would have plenty of money to spend, and there would be a demand for his wares. Wagerworkers are consumers of goods, and they constitute a considerable share of the population. Is it not for the interest of the producers of goods that there should be as large a class of consumers as possible, with plenty of money in their pockets?

SKIPPER—CONTRACTORS.

All sections of the country seem to be more or less cursed with that class of unprincipled creatures known as "skippers," i. e., fellows who enter into contract obligations at any price, high, low, good or bad, as the case may be, so that they can secure to themselves the opportunity to handle and pocket coin, paying it out only as far and fast as may be necessary to mature other payments in greater amount than the aggregate of the sums paid out, until the chances to make other "hauls" are exhausted; then comes the *finale*,—the boss gone to parts unknown—skipped, leaving everybody to do the best thing possible under the circumstances. If a few of such rascals could be caught and strung up by the neck as an example, the morals of the contracting business would certainly be improved, and the world not be the least set back by the sudden disappearance of a score or two of such men.

There is a case related where one of the kind in New York contracted the erection of a lot of buildings, hiring and working a large force of journeymen, who, at the end of two weeks, were creditors for wages in the sum of nearly \$2,000, but the should-be payor, the contractor, was nowhere to be found—had "skipped"—and, when the owners were interviewed by the workmen, they were informed that all moneys due had been collected by the absent one. The matter being referred to the Carpenter's Union, and a transfer of the indebtedness made to a delegate, a lien suit will be commenced to test the validity and soundness of the protective law, and trade interests generally will watch the result anxiously.—*Cal. Architect.*

VENEERING.

A correspondent, writing to the *London Cabinet Worker* on this subject, speaks as follows regarding the veneering of large panels, &c.:—A great many engaged at the bench are aware of the irritating difficulties of preventing the veneered side going hollow as the glue sets; in fact many tedious methods have been devised to avert, such as joining ends in several places, veneering on both sides, the one to counteract the other, and fixing round, before and after vene

AN ADDRESS TO THE FEDERATION OF TRADES' CONGRESS.

The following circular was sent to the Federation of Trades, and was endorsed and approved by Union 56 of Los Angeles, Cal., and also by the Trades and Labor Council of Los Angeles:

FELLOW WORKMEN:—Once more you are assembled to discuss ways and means whereby the toiler's lot shall be made more happy and labor secure its just reward. The vast importance of this problem and the far reaching effect of your conclusions will no doubt induce you to weigh carefully every plan and suggestion which shall be submitted for your consideration. With an earnest desire to advance the cause, I respectfully submit the following to your most honorable body:

Agitation, Education and Organization have at last borne fruit. The Gospel of Discontent has been preached far and wide, and its converts are a legion. The congress of the politicians holds out no hope of relief to the wage-workers, but to their own representatives, the Workingmen's Congress, they turn their longing, weary eyes for help. Men of profound learning and broad views have thrown a new light on the labor problem. The truths which they have unearthed can no longer be concealed. The capitalists have all along felt secure in their strong-holds, while the workingmen were content to pursue after some *ignis fatuus*, but the new light has exposed the rotten structure in which they have for ages been entrenched, and the "handwriting on the wall" has made them quake with fear. Whether justly or not, we are accused of want of grasp and timidity of thought. We are reproved for bending all our energies to to eight hour laws, mechanics liens, etc., and yet the tree of evil grows incessantly, and its deadly upas shadow scatters want and misery, desolation and death on every side. It were vain for us to follow in the footsteps of the English Trade Unions. We lack homogeneity, the progress of inventions has altered the conditions, and the syndicates of capital have their ramifications in all branches of production and distribution to such an extent that it will paralyze the majority of attempts at profit-sharing co-operation.

The incorporation of Trade Unions by the State, giving them a practical monopoly and control over their various handicrafts similar to that granted to the medical profession is a matter for deep consideration. When the capitalists shall be driven to the wall, they will undoubtedly propose such a remedy to the Trade Unions. But such a piece of class-legislation, although acquiesced in with regard to the Esculapians, would be frowned down upon by the masses and could never be enforced unless the State took charge of all industries.

The eight hour movement recommended by the Congress last year, should be carried out in all localities where there is a reasonable chance of success. We have had one year of hard fighting to secure the nine hour system and do not see our way clear to make the attempt on the first of May. But granted the success of the movement in many places, its effect on the supply of labor will hardly be felt throughout the land. Add to this the possible removal of 100,000 Chinese laborer from this coast and the labor market will be overstocked again in three months.

The time has arrived, fellow workmen, when we should stop lopping off branches and try the ax at the root. We must demand an entire change in the industrial system. We should utterly repudiate any theory, doctrine, law or custom which allows a privileged class of idlers to levy toll on those who, with hand and brain, labor to produce something of value to society. And to that complexion it must come at last. Let us meet the issue square in the face. No doubt the capitalists will raise a dreadful row at such a sudden change of tactics. They will cry out "Woodman spare the tree!" So be it. We shall discuss the matter with the Messrs. six percent. Let them prove the justice of their cause, if they can. Public opinion shall be the arbiter in this controversy. The ventilation of the subject will win

us friends in quarters whence we least expect them. Darkness must give way to light, and the entire redemption and elevation of the working classes will be the result. The agitation of bottom principles will likewise accelerate organization among the most apathetic, and employers will think twice before making a reduction.

The law governing wages, the starvation limit, should be exposed in all its hideous aspects. The right of capital to an increase, being based on a erroneous assumption of "abstinence from use" should also be condemned. The appropriation of Nature's gifts for speculative purposes is another gigantic implement of oppression to the toiler, and why should we hesitate to denounce it? Wage-workers are beginning to master the intricate system of robbery that has passed unchallenged until recently. The Labor press has done a noble work in this matter and I earnestly hope that the assembling of the present Congress will mark an important era in the labor movement.

All reforms must come from below, and the future welfare of this Republic depends on the action of organized labor. Remember the days of '76. If the oppression of that period called forth a vigorous protest, how much more is there need today of a formal declaration of the rights which are now trampled into the dust. Therefore I beseech you in the name of suffering humanity to take pattern after the Carpenter of Galilee and "hew to the line."

Faternally yours,
ARTHUR VINETTE.

A FEW PUFFS.

THE CARPENTER, published by P. J. McGuire, Cleveland, O., is one of the best edited labor union papers that comes to our table and deserves success. *The News*, Toledo, O.

THE CLEVELAND, O., CARPENTER is an eight-page monthly, got up in good style and printed in English and German, published by the "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Its principles are those of advanced and progressive Trades-Unionism, and it fully recognizes that Labor to secure its just rights must go beyond mere unionism. *The Commonwealth*, London, England.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADES UNIONS.

In an excellent address lately, before the piano makers of Boston, George E. McNeill said:

"Trades unions have existed, in some form or other, ever since civilization first dawned upon mankind: Many have departed from the original purposes of their organization, and have become social bodies; for example, the Free Masons. With them the eight-hour movement originated, and is symbolized by the two-foot rule divided into three sections of eight inches each. Then came the old-time guilds, which first took control of the different crafts in German cities, and afterward spread to England. Beneficial societies then sprung up for aid in case of sickness. As machinery was introduced and factories were established labor was sub-divided, and the trades unions of to-day were organized. These, however, were merely local and possessed of local powers. In this country, because of its newness and the cheapness of land, labor organized late. From the local sprung the national and international bodies. The flash times of war lessened the necessity for organization. Labor concentrated its powers and held up the falling scale of wages. Capital combining and aggregating together in one man's hands is a danger to the laborer. There is only one way for the workingmen to get power, and that is—combination. The force of organized numbers is the beginning of wisdom."

A VAST AMOUNT of activity is being displayed by the Central Trades and Labor Union of Boston. Organization after organization is being formed and their delegates admitted. The workingmen of the "Hub" are thoroughly aroused. At one time, a little over a year ago, Carpenters Union No. 33, with a few other societies, were all that kept the Central Union from dissolving.

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, Januar 1886.

Zur Achtfundenzbewegung.

Die jetzt immer lebhafter agitierte Frage der Einführung des achtfundenzigen Normalarbeitstages vom 1. Mai 1886 ab darf zwar im Allgemeinen als den Arbeitern verständlich vorausgesetzt werden; doch glauben wir im Interesse unserer Sache zu handeln, wenn wir ihnen folgende kurze, scharf und im Geiste von Carl Marx gebaltene wissenschaftliche Darlegung des Normalarbeitstages wiedergeben, wie sie der Züricher *Socialdemokrat* in einer seiner letzten Nummern bringt:

Der Arbeiter kann sich von seiner „Waare“ Arbeit nicht trennen. Er ist die personifizierte Arbeit; und wenn er seine einzige „Waare“, die Arbeit verkauft, verkauft er sich selbst. Er verkauft sich tageweise, um Tagelohn. Und für den Tagelohn verkauft er einen Tag Arbeit.

Der Tag hat 24 Stunden. Der Mensch, um zu leben, muß essen, muß schlafen. Die ganzen 24 Stunden kann er nicht arbeiten. Das ist eine physische Unmöglichkeit. Wir könnten auch sagen eine „moralische“, doch was hat die Nationalökonomie mit der Moral zu thun?

Also die ganzen 24 Stunden, welche der Tag enthält, kann der Arbeiter nicht arbeiten. Aber wie lange? Wo die Grenzlinie ziehen?

Und da entsteht denn der Grenzfrage—so erbittert, so hartnäckig geführt, wie das die Natur aller Grenzfrage ist.

Der Kapitalist besteht auf seinem Schein. Er hat einen Arbeitstag, einen Tag Arbeit gekauft, der Tag ist sein, und er will so viel Arbeit herauspressen, als nur irgend möglich. Das ist sein Recht—kraft des Lohnsystems. Er hat die Arbeit gekauft, und mit der Arbeit den Arbeiter; bis auf das letzte Atom Arbeit, das sich den Sehnen und Muskeln des gekauften Arbeiters entlocken läßt, ist Alles sein. Um jedes Atom, das ihm vorenthalten wird, ist er betrogen.

Und da das natürliche Maß für Arbeit die Zeit ist, in welcher sie verrichtet wird, so geht sein Streben auf möglichste Verlängerung des Arbeitstages. Zwölf, vierzehn, sechzehn, achtzehn Stunden des Tages—warum nicht?

Der Arbeiter hat den Tag Arbeit verkauft, und bleiben ihm, wenn er vierzehn Stunden arbeitet, nicht zehn, wenn sechzehn, nicht acht, wenn achtzehn, nicht noch sechs Stunden für sich? Ist es nicht großmütig vom Kapitalisten, daß er nicht auch die zehn, die acht, die sechs Stunden nimmt?

Ja, wenn es nur ginge!

Sind auch die Grenzen nicht genau festzustellen, wo die menschliche Arbeitsfähigkeit aufhört, so ist eine solche Grenze doch vorhanden. Und das Uebersteigen derselben macht sich bemerkbar durch Verkümmern, Verkrüppelung, Siechthum, Krankheit, Tod der „Ueberarbeiteten."

Es versteht sich, daß der Arbeiter, sobald er einigermaßen zum Bewußtsein seiner Lage kommt, sich gegen diese Abwanderung zu schützen sucht.

Während der Kapitalist den Arbeitstag möglichst zu verlängern sucht, sucht der Arbeiter ihn möglichst zu verkürzen. Je mehr freie Zeit er hat, desto mehr Zeit der Freiheit hat er. So lange er arbeitet, ist er Sklave des Kapitalisten, dem er sich verkauft hat; so lange er nicht arbeitet, gehört er sich selbst an, ist er ein freier Mann.

Und so wird denn, seit es Lohnarbeit, Arbeiter und Kapitalisten gibt, der Kampf geführt um die Länge des Arbeitstages.

Hier zerrt der Kapitalist, dort der Arbeiter, —jener verjüngend, ein Stück anzuhängen, dieser eines abzureißen. Jede Verlängerung des Arbeitstages ist ein Sieg der Kapitalisten. Jede Verkürzung des Arbeitstages ist ein Sieg der Arbeiter. Gerade hier, am Arbeitstage, gewissermaßen im Mutterleibe der kapitalistischen Produktion, zeigt sich am handgreiflichsten und drastischsten der unverhohlene Gegensatz zwischen Capital und Arbeit.

In England und in andern Ländern ist nach Kämpfen, von denen hier nicht zu reden, ein Normalarbeitstag (in England der zehn-, in der Schweiz und Oesterreich der elfstündige) gesetzlich festgestellt worden; und in England, welches auf wirtschaftlichem Gebiete voranmarschirt und Versuchsland für die Welt ist, ähnlich wie Frankreich auf politischem, hat die Beschränkung der Arbeitszeit und überhaupt die Fabrikgesetzgebung sich so vortrefflich bewährt, daß Marx, die gewichtigsten aller berufenen Autoritäten, ihr die „physische und moralische Wiedergeburt der Fabrikarbeiter" zuschreibt.

Die Maschinen werden in Zukunft ein Segen sein für den Arbeiterstand. Heute schaffen sie unsägliches Elend.

Allerlei.

Durch niedrige Löhne wird der Arbeiterstand verbrauchsunfähig. Wenn der Arbeiter nichts verdient, kann er nichts kaufen.

Hunderte von kürzlich nach Pennsylvania eingewanderten europäischen Arbeitern verlassen das Land und kehren in ihre alte Heimath zurück.

Wenn die Consumption, also der Verbrauch von Waaren, sich immer mehr einschränkt, kann auch nichts fabrizirt werden. Die Folge davon: „Schlechte Zeiten", allmähliches Herabsinken in's Chinesenthum.

Die Maschine kann unter der Bedienung eines Arbeiters—oder Kindes eine große Masse von fertiger Waare erzeugen—sie kann produziren, aber nicht consumiren. Das ist des Pudels Kern.

Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit bedeutet—regelmäßigen Geschäftsgang, höhere Löhne, für Alle Beschäftigung, höhere Bildung und einen intelligenten Arbeiterstand—mit einem Worte: Eine Wohlthat für's ganze Volk.

Durch die unverschämte Lohnverkürzung graben sich die reichen Herren ihr eigenes Grab, in welches sie eines Tages mit allen ihren Eisenbahnbonds und allen anderen Scheinwerthpapieren hinabstürzen werden. Der von den Arbeitern geschaffene Werth bleibt.

Die Neue Zeit.

Abraham Lincoln sagte: „Klassengesetze, welche dem Gelde die Gewalt über die Arbeiter geben, sind für die Republik gefährlicher, als es die Leibeigenschaft zur Zeit ihrer größten Ausdehnung war. Arbeit ist die Erzeugerin des Kapitals und steht über dasselbe; es gebührt ihr viel höhere Anerkennung."

Bei dem jüngsten Gewerkschaftskongress in Washington kam die Frage der Schiedsgerichte zur Sprache. Während die meisten Delegaten englischer Organisationen für Schiedsgerichte sind, erklärten die Delegaten der Cigarrenmacher, englischen und deutschen Schriftsetzer, Carpenter, Möbelschneider, Steinhauer und Schneider, ihre respektiven Organisationen erschöpften erst alle übrigen Mittel, ehe sie zum Strike oder Boycott schritten, und unterhandelten vorher mit den Arbeitgeber durch Comités oder nöthigenfalls durch deren nationale Executiv-Behörden; sie hielten aber im Allgemeinen nicht viel von Schiedsgerichten von Personen außerhalb der Reihen der organisierten Arbeiter.

Neunzehntel aller in den Ver. Staaten fabrizierten Peitschen, werden von contractlich gebundenen Sträflingen gemacht. Die Besen- und Bürstenbinderei ist gleichfalls durch Sträflingsarbeit so ziemlich monopolisirt. Andere Industriezweige, wie Eisengießerei, Schuhmacherei etc., sind auch schon stark in Mittheilenschaft gezogen. Wenn die Contractoren ihren Weg hätten, so würden sie Prämien auf Verbrechen aussetzen und alle Fabrikation in Zuchthäusern betreiben.

Während die „Knights of Labor" früher mit konstanter Hartnäckigkeit nichts über ihre Organisation an die Öffentlichkeit brachten, scheint es jetzt, als habe man die Väterlichkeit dieser Geheimniskammer eingesehen und beabsichtige man den Vorhang des Heiligen zu öffnen. Der Bund kann nur gewinnen, schreibt das „Ph. T.", wenn er sich mehr und mehr des Ordens-Charakters entkleidet. Ganz abgesehen davon, daß viele Arbeiter geheimen Verbindungen nicht angehören wollen, wird auch das innere Gefüge desselben bedeutend gekräftigt werden, wenn Licht hinein dringt. Ein Geheimniß, das hunderttausend Mitgliedern anvertraut wird, ist keines mehr. Diese riesige Armee wird aber Rechenhaft über das Thun und Treiben ihrer Beamten, über die gesammte Wirksamkeit und den Stand der Organisation haben wollen, wenn nicht ein misstrauischer Geist dieselbe beherrschen soll. Somit bleibt denn nichts anderes übrig, als die bedrückend gewordenen Formen des Ordenswesens allmählig abzuschaffen und die Praxis der offenen Unions anzunehmen, die übrigens beiläufig bemerkt, auch nicht alle ihre geschäftlichen Angelegenheiten an die große Glocke hängen.

Laut Bericht des Sekretärs erfahren wir zum ersten Male zuverlässig, wie groß die Mitgliederzahl der Verbindung ist. Der Ausweis zeigt uns, daß ihr noch recht sehr das feste Fundament fehlt, denn sonst könnten von über 4000 organisierten Mitgliedschaften nicht bloß 1610 übrig geblieben sein. Da weiter konstatiert worden ist, daß die Mitgliederzahl in den letzten Jahren enorm gewachsen (nach einigen sogar um 75 Prozent), dieselbe aber jetzt angeblich 111,000 beträgt, so kann man daraus ersehen, daß der Orden vor einem Jahre noch ziemlich schwach gestanden haben muß, und daß er erst erstarrte, als er die Geheimniskammer mehr und mehr ablegte.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Since the publication of our last batch of acknowledgments, we have received the proper acknowledgments and receipts from the Local Unions named for the following benefits, in the amounts here stated:

No. 68, John McDonald, Cincinnati, O. \$250 00
No. 69, Mrs. Van Hoesen, Oneonta, N. Y. 50 00
No. 70, Mrs. Ellen Pilkey, Toronto, Canada. 50 00
Total. \$350.00

DEATH ASSESSMENTS.

No. 70.—MRS. ELLEN PILKEY, aged 40, wife of Bro. Wm. E. Pilkey, initiated July 21, 1884, Union 27, Toronto, Canada, died of Peritonitis, Oct. 30, 1885. Papers received Dec. 2, 1885. Approved Dec. 12, 1885.

No. 71.—GEO. H. DORRIS, age 37, initiated May 26, 1884, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., died of Consumption Dec. 1, 1885. Papers received Dec. 31, 1885. Approved Jan. 5, 1886. Paid Jan. 6, 1886.

No. 72.—JAMES DRAYTON, age 55, initiated Nov. 26, 1883, died of Heart Disease, Dec. 11, 1885. Papers completed Jan. 7, 1886. Approved Jan. 9, 1886. Paid Jan. 11, 1886.

No. 73.—JACOB L. BAKER, age 49, initiated March 5, 1885, Union 88, Decatur, Ill., died of Consumption, Dec. 29, 1885. Papers received Jan. 7, 1886. Approved Jan. 9, 1886.

No. 74.—JOSIAH R. MCHENRY, age 36, initiated Oct. 26, 1884, Union 37, New Orleans, La., died of Consumption, Dec. 31, 1885. Papers received Jan. 7, 1886. Approved Jan. 9, 1886.

NOTICE.—Assessment 68 has been remitted by most of the Unions, and Assessments 73 and 74 are now levied and by prompt remittance of the monies to this office, the Ex. Bd. will be enabled to meet all claims promptly. This is the most trying season of the year and the death rate is beyond the average, but with promptness and loyalty on the part of the Unions we will pass through safely and meet every claim promptly.

BLACK LIST.

JAMES LONDON.—Expelled from Union 95, Holyoke, Mass., for working against the interests of the Brotherhood, and for hiring Non Union men.

JAMES M. KERR.—Expelled from Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., for taking the place of striking street carmen.

PAUL SACHSE.—Expelled from Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., for taking piece work.

SOL. C. SHIVELY, expelled from Union 88, Decatur, Ill., for misappropriating funds he should have sent to the G. S.

THE PACIFIC STATES.

CALIFORNIA.

OAKLAND.—Dull; wages \$2 to \$3, one fourth employed; fully 600 carpenters in town. This city and the whole Pacific Coast is over crowded with men; most of them come here "dead broke," and work for anything, too many carpenters are crowding in here from the East and work will keep dull until the Spring.

SAN RAFAEL.—Trade stagnant and prospects poor.

ALAMOGA.—Union 47 doing well, but work is flat.

LOS ANGELES.—Union men all at work; 400 carpenters here and one fifth of them idle; wages \$2.50 to \$3. Union 56 has had a splendid monthly entertainment on Nov. 28, and will meet hereafter on Thursday nights in Painters Hall. A vigorous Anti-Chinese agitation is going on here.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Wages \$3 per day, work fearfully dull, fully 1,500 carpenter sent of work in this city and the city is overcrowded with men. Prospects are very bad, Union 22 is holding its own, and there is an effective movement on foot to federate all the trade and labor organizations on the Pacific Coast.

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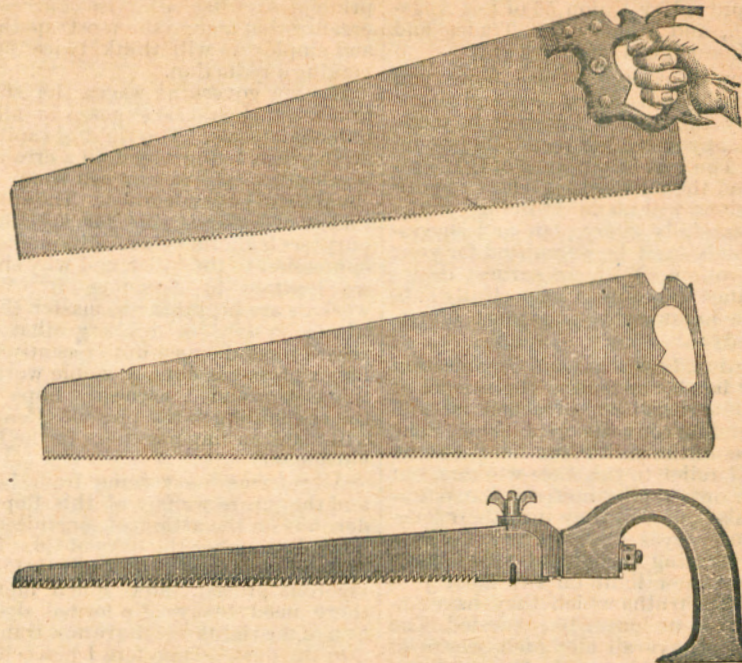
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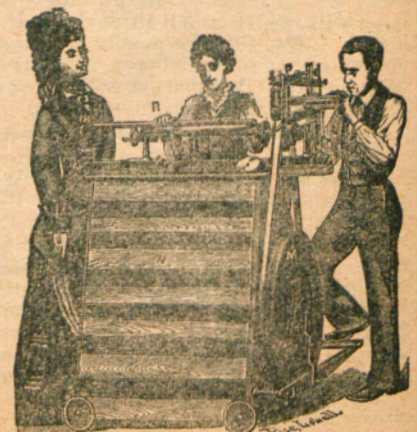
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A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VI. No 2.

CLEVELAND, FEBRUARY, 1886.

PUBLISHED ON
THE 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

UNION 132, Richmond, Va., has a rule that 8 pall bearers shall represent the union at the funeral of a brother member.

FRANK K. FOSTER, Editor of the *Haverhill Laborer* addressed a large meeting on Jan. 27th., in Brockton, Mass., under auspices of Union 130.

IN AKRON, O. Carpenters Union 84 and the Trades Assembly of that city, have just completed a successful boycott against the Akron Milling Co. Union men and union prices prevail there now, and the boycott is removed.

THE G. S. visited Union 25, Toledo, O., on Jan. 13; and Union 10, Detroit, Mich., on Jan. 14. The result is very gratifying, especially in Detroit, in the latter city 30 new members have been gained the past month.

OUR LOCAL UNIONS in the West and Southwest are requested to boycott the *Daily and Weekly Constitution*, Atlanta, Ga. Said paper has persistently refused to hire Union printers, and wages incessant war upon them.

UNION 58, Omaha, Neb., and several of our local unions directs our attention to the inferiority of scab nails, and that since the nail makers strike the quality of nails made in the scab mills has deteriorated, so they are hardly worth taking as a gift.

FROM HERE AND THERE, our local unions frequently inform us that a traveling brother has come to them without traveling card, signs, grip, etc. It is pure neglect for members to travel in that way. For if they will apply for these things in starting out they can get them from the union they leave.

OTTO HAESE, St. Paul, Minn., writes that it is possible to organize a union of German Carpenters in that city, and that there are many of them who now hold out from Union 87 because of their unfamiliarity with the English language. Under such circumstances Union 87 will give due consideration to the propriety of forming a German union in St. Paul.

TAKE OUR ADVICE! Be careful not to lend money to strangers even if they come to you in the garb of traveling brothers, for to do so is on your own responsibility. We want our members protected from "dead beats" like the scoundrel R. B. Savage, who is going from city to city victimizing our members wherever he can. Hence this warning!

THROUGH Carpenters Union 75, Eau Claire, Wis., all the hardware dealers have been induced to place the boycott circulars of the Ohio Valley Trades Assembly conspicuously in their stores. These dealers also inquired concerning Union mills, with a view of purchasing only Union nails. If all Unionists would imitate the noble example of Eau Claire carpenters, scab nails would be a stench in the market.

UNION 129, South Bay City, Mich., has issued a circular which contains this sound sentiment: We mean to have no conflict with builders or contractors; but we cordially invite them to join our body, by which they will be benefitted, as we propose framing such laws as will protect them, whereby they will be able to procure standard prices according to the times and be able to pay living rates to men. We shall do our utmost to dispense with the cut-throat business which has been the ruination of the trade.

TRADE NOTES.

IT IS RUMORED that the Detroit contractors and builders have formed a union.

THE BRITISH society of architects will hold a building trades exhibition in Sheffield this month.

FIFTEEN hundred tons of girders were shipped to the United States a few days ago by an English firm.

BRADSTREET places the total number of failures in the United States during 1885, at 11,116, against 11,620 in 1884.

THE BUILDING TRADES of Cohoes, N.Y., are forming a Union on the plan of the Trades Council of New York City. Those of Albany have already done so.

EFFORTS ARE being made in Congress to change the present mechanics' lien law in Washington, D. C., so as to nullify its good effects in behalf of the workmen.

OUR BROTHERHOOD during the past month, has received valuable assistance from the following journals: *Labor Record*, Louisville, Ky.; *Labor Herald*, Richmond, Va.; and *The Laborer*, Haverhill, Mass. They have published very encouraging notices of our local unions.

A BUILDERS' Protective association was organized last week in the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, Chicago. About one hundred dealers in building materials were in attendance. One of the chief benefits of the association will be the keeping of a "black list" containing the names of all purchasers who failed to pay their obligations.

JOISTS of equal length and thickness vary in strength to carry weight, as the squares of their depths. Thus a joist 12 in. deep is four times as stiff as one only 6 in. deep; and 44 per cent. stronger than one 10 in. deep. So it is better to use five 12 in. joists than six of 10 in. each; care being taken, of course, to "cross-bridge" or brace them between, to prevent them from turning over.

THERE IS a dispute between the Carpenters and Framers, of New York, as to which trade belongs the right of doing a certain portion of inside work. A committee of the Central Labor Union decided that it belonged to the Carpenters, but the Framers might do it if they obtained the same wages as Carpenters. This decision did not suit the Framers, but the C. L. U. indorsed the report.

ALEX JONAS, Editor of the *New York Volkszeitung*, the only daily German labor paper in the United States, has written a splendid pamphlet on the Eight Hour question. It is published in the English language and can be had for 60 cents per hundred. It is a valuable acquisition to the literature of the labor movement. For copies address, W. L. Rosenberg, 56 East 4th Street, New York City.

THE PROPER housing of employes is receiving the attention of investors in New York, who propose to build large tenements, upon which architects are now at work. One-third of the earnings of the New York City workers go for rent; in England one-seventh. The honor of living in tenement houses is only equaled by the rent extorted for them. Most of the tenements of New York are not fit for human habitation.

THE INTERNATIONAL Cigarmakers' Union has voted by a large majority in favor of making the first Monday in September in every year a holiday.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

IT IS PROPOSED to establish an insurance branch in connection with the International Typographical Union.

FOR the first time in its history the Connecticut Legislature has a Committee on Labor. Verily, "we cranks" are worthy of some consideration after all!

CAPITAL, as a rule, can take care of itself without combination, but it seems to be strictly necessary that workingmen should unite in order to protect themselves.—Geo. W. Childs.

AT THE recent congress at Mantua, in Italy, organized by the Italian Workmen's Confederation, 132 groups and Trades Unions were represented by 99 delegates.

NINETEEN of Pinkerton's detectives were members of the St. Louis Assembly which was found guilty of using dynamite, and it transpires that the detectives incited the parties to that shameful course.

GEORGE WASHINGTON was the first boycotter known to the history of our country. He said: "If we cannot get our freedom, we will shut up the factories of England and starve her merchants."

THE MANUFACTURERS of Massachusetts have already taken steps to defeat the passage of laws on behalf of the workers, particularly the bills providing for weekly payments in factories; employers liability to their workmen in case of accidents, and for tribunals of arbitration.

NO PART of the country has been free from the boycott. It has been successful North, South, East and West, and since its success is measured by victory in at least 40 per cent. of the total cases to which it has been applied, its importance as a weapon of offense and defense is at once realized.

OUR friends in Richmond, Va., have gained a victory over convict labor, and the flour boycott on the Haxall-Crenshaw Company has been ordered off, and all hands are happy over the result. This boycott has been in operation since April last, the cause being the use of flour barrels made by convicts.

TOO MUCH CREDIT cannot be bestowed on Commissioner Peck and Chief Clerk Ed. J. Kean, of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the excellent work displayed in their annual report just published. Copies can be had by applying to the Labor Bureau, Albany, N. Y.

GRANITE CUTTERS are warned to keep away from Graniteville, Mo.; Silver Plume and Denver, Col.; State Capitol, Austin, Tex.; and the Rhode Island Granite Works, Westerly R. I. The latter two are scab jobs; the former are advertising for more men when they can't furnish enough work for half of the men they now got.

AT PITTSBURGH, PA., January 13, delegates from a score of cities met and formed the Bakers' National Union. The convention adopted a resolution to boycott the proprietors who refuse to reduce the hours of labor to 12 hours per day. The Bakers' Union proposes to centre its strength on that point. The next convention is to be held in Chicago, January 15, 1887. George G. Block, of New York, an untiring worker in the movement, was elected National Secretary.

TWO BLACKSHEEP CARPENTERS.

By request of the nail makers' of Iron-ton, O., we publish JOHN PORTER and JOHN SHORE as deep dyed scabs. Both of these men are carpenters but non-union men, and they took the places of the nail makers' now on strike in Iron-ton. Porter has been a builder and contractor in Iron-ton for a number of years and has had lots of work and was very seldom idle, so his perfidy is all the blacker. John Shore is a millwright and was making \$3 per day, when he went in to run nail machines. Both of these "blacksheep" deserve the contempt of all honest men.

ARREST THE SCOUNDREL!

A dead-beat, named R. B. Savage, has victimized Bro. Ed. Garvin, President of Utica Union 125. The rascal had the grip, pass words and signs of the B., but had no traveling card. He claimed to be President of Union 34, Minneapolis, Minn., and that on his way to Boston was robbed of his overcoat and railroad ticket. He borrowed \$8 from Bro. Garvin, to be returned in ten days. It is now over a month, and on writing to Minneapolis it is discovered that he never was a member of that Union. R. B. Savage is about 5 ft. 10 inches high; 200 pounds weight, 45 to 50 years old, light eyes, dark moustache, hair slightly gray, wore dark blue check shirt, no collar, dark blue clothes, cut away coat, checked vest, and wore one of our B. pins. If he should turn up in any city under our jurisdiction, we trust the brother who meets him will place him in the hands of the police.

LATER—This same rascal after leaving Utica has defrauded our members in Lynn, Mass., Worcester, Mass. and Holyoke, Mass. In the latter city he went by the name of HIRAM WILCOX. Our counsel is:—Don't lend money to strangers, no matter what they profess to be.

HOW THEY DO IT IN NEW YORK.

P. Hermann's carpenters, both in the shop on West Fourteenth street and those working on the Emigrant Savings Bank, in Chambers street, struck on Monday, Jan. 25, for \$3.25 a day for nine hours' work. On Tuesday morning the hod-hoisting engineer, laborers, plumbers, steam-fitters, painters, bricklayers and all the other trades quit work on the bank building until the carpenters received their demands. In union there is strength. On Wednesday young Hermann, who is managing his father's business, made terms with the carpenters. They are to receive all they struck for, and he is to employ only Union men. The walking delegate is to be permitted to visit either the shop or jobs whenever he considers it necessary. The carvers employed by him are to receive \$18 a week, and the varnishers get an increase of \$1 per week. Nine hours a day for five days, and eight on Saturday, will be the working time of all the trades. The men in the other building trades are to be paid for the time lost in support of the carpenters, amounting to \$180.—*John Swinton's Paper.*

IN NEW ORLEANS, the Presidents of the Printers' and the Pressmen's Unions have been indicted for criminal libel in carrying a banner in their labor parade with the device: "Fined \$600 for being Union men."

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office as second-class matter
Published at No. 19 Frankfort St., Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, FEBRUARY, 1886.

PRESS ONWARD, WORKINGMEN!

FOR THE CARPENTER.

Trade is now depressed.
The toilers are distressed,
And the busy hives of labor in decay;
Reductions and shut downs,
And the bosses angry frowns,
And thousands of poor families in dismay.

And can they be content,
The last dollar they have spent,
The hungry wolves are howling for their prey;
The tyrant landlords said,
The rent has not been paid,
And the tenants they must move this very day.

Think of those tenant's lives,
And the wailing of their wives,
The little ones are hungry and cold;
No food nor fire have they,
Their father's got no pay,
The hardships they have suffered are untold.

When various trades were good,
Men might do better if they would,
By giving small donations from their pay;
To advance the glorious cause,
To make just and wiser laws,
To help on the Brotherhood in the fray.

Ah! if men were only wise,
To unite and organize,
And make one strenuous effort for their right;
Lock-outs and strikes would cease,
Men could do just as they please,
And victory would crown their glorious fight.

Then rally workingmen,
When trade revives again,
Join the Brotherhood each and every man;
To defend your homes and wives,
Your children and your lives,
And march with your comrades in the van.
BOSTON, MASS., M. C. HEANEY.

COME INTO THE FOLD.

We would respectfully ask every carpenter or joiner, who possesses the ability to do a good day's work for a good day's pay, and who has the manhood to declare himself a free-born man, to come and join our fast-growing army. If you take any interest in your own welfare, or in the welfare of your sons, who are to take your place some day, unite with us. When we commenced our apprenticeship, say twenty, thirty or forty years ago, our trade was not in such a deplorable condition as at present. Let us look at the difference. We had employment all the year round. We also had higher pay. We were more respected by the capitalist,—treated more like men. What have we got? Take five mechanics of your acquaintance together. Does one out of every five own his home? Or has one out of every five laid up a little for a rainy day or old age? No. Well, now take your sons; start them out now, and consider their chances. In the first place, how many can get steady work? What will be their pay? How can they prosper when everything is against them? They can not thank their fathers, so far, for anything they ever did to elevate their craft. We were sunk so low that we could not get lower, and did not see it. But now we ask you as fellow-workmen, to open your eyes, and look at the condition of the trade. Do you not think, we are standing at the entrance to the poor-house?

We have the best kind of mechanics out of employment. They can not get work because they are known as high-priced men. They tramp from one shop to another, from morning till evening, looking for work, but in vain. We are compelled to do it now; and what will we do next winter, and winter after next, if things keep on this way? Who, or what is to change our situation? We must do it ourselves; and the only way is to organize ourselves, for our own advancement, as well as capital has organized for its well-being. Look at the bankers. They have their organization. So have the lawyers, the doctors, the preachers, the manufacturers, the lumber men, the butchers, the brewers, and whisky dealers, the wool-growers, and the cotton-planters. Look at the iron and coal rings; look at the railroad and telegraph corporations or any other business. Now, if capital sees it is necessary to unite, why should it not be advisable for labor to unite. In this age a workingman has no hope except in unification. Without union we meet our employers at a great disadvantage. We are opposed to those contractors, who figure so low, in order to get a job, that they must beat their merchant out of his bill

and the workman out of his honest pay. Let us drive such men out of our trade. They are a disgrace to any community.

Now, fellow-workingmen, study your condition well. Look at it. Where have we landed without Union? Let us try unity among us and I guarantee we will rise again to that position to which we are entitled. But if you are one of those who are ready to fall to pieces the moment you see the shadow of your foreman or employer, (or, for short, a "sucker" who cares for no one but himself,) you had better stay with your own crowd. We have no use for such persons. You would not enjoy our company. The moment you would enter our midst, you would find nothing but men—men who will try to rise, and who will and must succeed. We surely have the sympathy of all business men, and success awaits us. Ask any business man, who has any go-ahead or grit, and he will say, "Organize, and stick to short days and high wages; then we can do business,—cash business, a thing that is getting very scarce." The workmen do not earn enough. When men earn a dollar a day, there is no trade; but, when they earn high wages, and have steady employment, all business is prosperous. If we do not help ourselves and take our own part, who will? Seven tenths of the population are wage-workers, and three tenths are capitalists. Why should we not win. Let us try it by organizing in the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Join and do your share of work toward elevating your craft.

Dayton, Ohio.

UNION MAN.

TRADE GUILDS AND THEIR ADVANTAGES.

THE growing tendency to organization among master tradesmen of all kinds, but particularly among those connected with the building trades, naturally leads to a consideration of the old trade guilds of which these new organizations are the legitimate successors. The recent convention of master plumbers held in this city and that of the painters held a few days ago in Chicago, are cases in point, and many of their principal features strongly suggest the character and purposes of the ancient guilds.

Guilds of tradesmen existed and flourished in ancient Rome, having privileges accorded them and powers which, as they gradually banded together, grew into formidable dimensions. Indeed, so strong did they become that the jealousy of the later emperors was aroused, and conflicts arose which finally resulted in the destruction of the guilds by the military. It is worthy of note just here that the Roman or Latin name for the guilds was *collegia opificum*, literally, companies of makers of wealth, and that when they were suppressed by bands of mercenary soldiers the wealth and power of Rome was on the wane, soon to be entirely destroyed by the invading barbarians.

For nearly six-hundred years thereafter the lot of the craftsmen of Europe was one of serfage if not of actual slavery. Kept in the closest subjection of the rude chieftains who held the strong places of the world, they were treated as inferior to the coarsest ruffian that drew sword or carried spear in the service of his feudal master. Gradually, however, intelligence and patient toil began to assert their unfailing influence. In some places, both on the Continent of Europe and in England, the little villages which clustered under the shadow of the feudal castles grew into thrifty cities, where the arts found some degree of encouragement and trade with neighboring countries led to the accumulation of wealth. Some of the more enlightened of the barons encouraged this development, sought to promote the new growth out of a sincere love of progress. But, in the majority of cases, such encouragement as was given was only for sinister motives. It was well to see the burghers grow rich for a time: they make the better objects of plunder when the lord's necessities made plunder sweet. Afflicted thus, and in constant fear of spoliation, the various trades organized themselves into guilds for mutual protection and counsel, and the guilds of each town or city, in their turn entered into solemn treaties for mutual defense against tyranny and exaction. This movement had

its great rise in the earlier part of the tenth century, say from 930 to 960 A. D.

At this time another struggle was in progress of a purely political nature. The nominal reigning sovereigns of the various European countries which were then being formed out of the hundreds of petty states were engaged in constant strife with more powerful vassals, those lordly feudatories who, like the Duke of Burgundy in a later age, rendered unwilling obedience to the Suzerain at all times, and were ever ready to spring into open rebellion. The kings were astute enough to see that the trade guilds offered a sure means of raising up for themselves allies in the very camp of their enemies, and royal charters were distributed with a lavish hand among the guilds of Germany, France and England. All such guilds as received a royal charter, generally in return for some comparatively insignificant gift or service, thenceforth called themselves free, in token their members no longer owed vassalage to the petty chieftain at their doors, but only to the lord paramount, the sovereign of them all.

Thus was the power of the organization finally placed on a permanent basis, and though occasional reverses have been met with here and there, their spirit has never been broken. At times they have decided the fate of empires. It was the guildsmen of Ghent who settled, at the battle of Nancy, the question whether France or Burgundy should become the paramount monarchy; it was the guilds of the city of London to whom the various factions of the nobles appealed during the most troubled periods of English history, well knowing that whichever way they went the country would go; it was the chief of the London guilds, Lord Mayor Beckford, who, in 1770, demanded of King George III. in a public address, which is engraved in gilt letters under his statue in Guildhall, that he, the king, should dismiss his cabinet; and it is to guilds of London, Edinburgh, Dublin and other great cities of the United Kingdom, that princes, nobles and various statesmen deem it honor to obtain admission. There are 89 guilds in the city of London now representing every conceivable branch of trade and possessed of enormous wealth.

Aside from the purpose of obtaining mutual protection from the tyranny of armed men, which was undoubtedly the cause of the guilds, these bodies also lived for other and nobler purposes. Chief among these were the moral elevation of their members, and the advancement in skill and knowledge of the masters of the various crafts. As incidents subordinate to these great aims were regulations concerning apprenticeship and graduation into the upper ranks of companions (equivalent to the modern journeymen) and masters; scales of compensation for various classes of work and conditions under which men were only permitted to exercise the craft, and various similar but minor matters.

With regard to the first, so stringent were the regulations in the middle ages that to be a member of a guild, in good standing, was equivalent to a certificate of character beyond which nothing higher could be found. With regard to the cultivation of skill and knowledge the same may be said, and both grew out of the system of apprenticeship. In different trades the number of apprentices and the length of the period of probationary service varied very considerably. As a general rule, the higher the degree of intelligence required in a trade the fewer were the number of apprentices permitted and the longer the period they had to serve. But this one cardinal principle was never relaxed: no one could work at his trade in any free city, town or borough who had not gone through the regular period of apprenticeship—varying from two to ten years—and none could practice on his own account who had not passed the scrutiny of his guild, and been admitted successively to the orders of Companion and Master. The tests for admission to the last and highest grade were always very severe, and many of the most famous works of art that are now treasured in Europe are the results of these examinations. One of these, the famous iron well cover at Antwerp, wrought by Quentine Matsys, will readily be remembered.

The object of this brief and necessarily imperfect review of the history of trade guilds is to cause fruitful thought at this critical period, when the master mechanics of the country are laying the foundations for future industries whose magnitude cannot be overestimated. Just as the trades of a thousand years ago stood between two fires, so they stand in America to-day. On the one side are the capitalists and great corporations seeking, through dexterous use of the ordinary laws of competition, to grind down compensation for good work to a starvation basis; on the other are the unthinking mass of laborers, either totally unskilled or only skilled in some one minor branch of a trade, who are always ready to start agitation for increased wages and very rarely with the remotest reference to the welfare, or even to the possible existence, of the employer. With wise, temperate and cautious beginnings, the fathers of the new guilds can prepare the way for the most complete protection in these respects, and in no way can this so surely be done as by the adoption of a rigid apprenticeship system, to be followed by strict rules for final admission into the upper ranks of the guild. It might be impossible in all cases, under our political system, and undesirable if possible, to put up absolute barriers so as to prevent any but graduates of a guild from carrying on any business he may see fit to adopt, but it is certain that properly managed guilds would soon create such extended popular respect for their diplomas or certificates that their members would have a practical monopoly of the business. This would especially be the case if, in all cases of proved bad workmanship or bad business faith, the offending member were relentlessly expelled, and the fact of his expulsion and its causes duly made public. Moreover, when it was once fully understood that a sufficient apprenticeship was the only honorable avenue into any trade; when people of the lighter sort found themselves denied accession to the ranks, and all the baser ones were necessarily expelled, a vast step would be taken toward that "dignity of labor" of which we so often hear. The youth of the country would have new ambitions opened to them, would come to regard a certificate of their five or seven years' service in learning a trade as of more value than a collegiate diploma, which so often amounts to nothing more than an assurance to the world that its youthful owner has wasted long years of the most valuable time of his life in learning nothing.—G. M., in *Building Trades Journal*.

THE LABOR OUTLOOK.

The shortening of the day's work to eight hours will to employers seem almost disastrous. But we see it stated in an exchange that "in the latter part of Middle Ages, when some of the grandest buildings in Europe were being constructed, eight hours was the length of the working day. The quality of work was more valued than the amount of work done. Stand before one of these glorious old edifices and examine with a magnifying glass the parts hundreds of feet aloft. Astonishment will give way to admiration in viewing the delicate tracery and perfectly developed vines and buds, set where no naked eye can see them, and long before the telescope was thought of. No slighted jobs were these." Thorald Rogers says: "Employers were very likely to discover that the laborers' resistance to an excessively long day was not merely personal, and that the work might suffer from the workman's weariness and exhaustion." Perhaps it is the wild rush for big profits and great wealth to be gained in a few years which makes the insistence upon long hours for a day's work seem so important to employers. Custom and habit have a good deal of influence over our opinions. The Southern people thought the blacks would be valueless as laborers only under the lash of slave-driver, but they have raised more cotton as freemen than they ever did as slaves. It may be that the profit from the production of labor will be as great under the shorter hours system as under the longer, now that the machinery in use has been so greatly improved and is capable of producing such great results.—*Lumberman's Gazette*.

THE SLAVERY OF TO-DAY.

Under the old system a slave was called by his right name—a slave. He was, to all intents and purposes, the property of his master. He was liable to be bought and sold, or otherwise disposed of, the same as cattle, sheep, bales of goods, oil, wine, or any other kind of merchandise. If he had a harsh or cruel master he was liable to all manner of ill-treatment, including corporal punishment and even death itself. Of liberty or rights of course he had none but what his master might choose to confer. Whatever wealth he hoarded or scraped together was at the mercy of his master; for as slaves were themselves but the property of their masters, whatever belonged to them belonged, by the same rule, to their owner. It is needless to argue in condemnation of such a system; it is self-condemned in the very fact that human nature recoils from such a state, and that it is only bearable by those who know no better, and only preferable to the sort of mockery of freedom to which it has given place. Let it not, however, be supposed that the evils of such a state were felt as we should now-a-days feel them, who have enjoyed the rights of liberty of conscience; it was quite otherwise. If the condition of direct slavery had its dark side, it had also its bright side—bright at least in comparison with what has followed. The slave of antiquity was not insulted with the name or mockery of freedom when he knew he had none. He had not the shadow hypocritically offered him for the substance. He had not to upbraid his masters with dissimulation and treachery, in addition to the burdens imposed upon him. He had not to complain that his master had robbed him or defrauded of rights, and of a position which belonged to him by the same constitutional law by which the master claimed his own. Of those he could have known nothing, simply because they had never existed in or before his time.—BRONTERRE O'BRINE.

HOUSE BUILDING IN PERSIA.

From the illustrated paper by S. G. W. Benjamin, our late minister to Persia, in the city of Teheran, we quote the following: "What implements they used in ancient times we know not; but to-day the Persian artisan has neither rule, compass nor spirit-level. He is commonly ignorant of the fact that the diameter is the third of the circumference; his gimlets and augurs are prods turned by a bow-string; he has no hatchet, but only an adze, and no carpenter's bench. If he desires to plane a board, he puts it on the ground; and if he would saw a block of wood, he squats on the ground himself and holds it between his toes; drawing the saw towards himself. Wood is scarce and with such tools hard to work. If pillars are to be constructed, the trunks of poplars are raised and simply stripped of their branches and bark. These may be crooked, but that matters not; the master workman tells his subordinate to shape the timber into an elegant pillar with *gatch*. Depending only on his eye and the skill of his hand, this simple artisan applies the plaster round the trunk in the form of a fluted pillar and crowns it with a graceful capital and cornice, showing a lively inventive fancy. If judged by the strict application of rule and compass, these decorations may sometimes deviate slightly from a straight line, but of the artistic beauty of the conception there can be no question. It is interesting to watch the builders at work. They wear long tunics, which are tucked into their girdles when working.

THE BUSTLING, hurrying man, as a matter of fact, is a poor worker. Too much of his steam power is expended in kicking up the dust. The habit of hurrying and being in a hurry, is fatal to good work, and diminishes the amount of work a good man can do. The men who accomplish most never seem in a hurry, no matter how much they have to do. They are not troubled for lack of time, for they make the most of the minutes by working in a methodical manner, finishing each job properly, and not expending their nerve force in bustle.—*Exchange*.

WHAT A STRONG UNION HAS DONE.

The Bricklayers' Union of Chicago is 400 strong. It embraces every bricklayer in Chicago and a premium is offered for "the scalp of a scab bricklayer." Ed. Mulvaney, the president of the union in talking over the situation says:

"Our union has settled the convict labor question to a certain extent," said Mr. Mulvaney, "we passed a resolution that we back up no stone that was cut in State Prison or by convicts, and we won. The stone is now cut by our local stone-cutters at fair wages. One building firm concluded to evade us and take work away from Chicago, but we checkmated them. They purchased a quarry down at Long Meadows, Mass., and hired the stone cut down there at reduced wages. That enabled them to underbid other builders who hired union and home labor. Of course, it was not directly our fight, but the stone-cutters were helpless in the matter, and we were in a position to help them. So we notified these builders that we would back up no stone that was not cut by union cutters. They made the usual objection, that we should not interfere with their rights to buy where they pleased. We did not discuss that with them, but asserted our rights to work where we pleased. They saw the point and the stone is now cut in Chicago.

THE OBJECT OF IT ALL.

All this business of organization, which is going on everywhere with astounding momentum, has other objects than merely the massing of the country's industrial forces. It looks to vast labors, which must be begun even while organization is in progress.

The object of organizing an army is not merely that the troops may wear their uniforms, brandish their weapons, go through the drill or practice tactics and maneuvers under their officers. An army is raised for defensive or aggressive action against the enemy; and it is worth its cost just in proportion as it shields or conquers.

All organizers, and all men brought under organization in any regiment of the industrial line, must be made aware of this fact, or else they will soon find organizing too wearisome. "Why should we be forever strutting to and fro, polishing up our rusty guns, hauling in raw recruits, going through the motions and footing the expenses?"

Now, Industrial Organization is but the means of preparing for action in the field of industry. It is the preliminary stage of the service. It is the first step toward the work that is to be undertaken. Isolated individuals are powerless against the solid array of the other side, and a mob is naught but chaff. The forces of labor must be trained for duty through organization. It is as yet loose, partial and unsatisfactory; it must be made compact and comprehensive.

The need is pressing. The enemy are seizing our country, forging yokes for our necks, and carrying our children into bondage. Our liberties must be rescued by our own hands.

The advantages of even such crude organization as already exists have been brought under every man's eyes, in hundreds of examples, during the past few years. It has brought gains innumerable, warded off losses otherwise inevitable, and created a sense of strength that is all-important at this crisis of affairs.

When organization is further advanced we will take up the larger work, and then all men will see that it was the first step of social progress.—*John Swinton's Paper*.

A HOUSE BUILT upon quicksand must fall! So a civilization built upon a wrong foundation must decay. The competitive system which says: "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," underlies our social fabric, and the result is huge mountains of wealth beside awful gulfs of poverty and misery. A civilization to be permanent and progressive must be based upon the eternal rock of reciprocity, which recognizes the divine truth, that the welfare of each child of God is the concern of the whole earth.—*George Jacob Holyoke*.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Circular of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions.

To the Officers and Members of all Trade and Labor Unions, and International, National, State and Central Organizations Representing Trade and Labor Unions:

BRETHREN—At the fourth annual session of the above-named Federation, held in Chicago, a resolution was adopted recommending all labor organizations to so direct their laws that eight hours should constitute a legal day's work on and after May 1, 1886. At the fifth annual session, held December 8 to 11 inclusive, in Washington, D. C., I was requested to direct you to report to the Legislative Committee, through me, on or before March 1, 1886, whether or not you have resolved to introduce the eight-hour work-day, with particulars of the steps already taken to carry it into effect, your local and national strength, numerically and financially, an estimate of the number of non-Union hands in your trade, and any other information bearing upon the condition of your organization.

The Legislative Committee suggests that Unions intending to put the eight-hour day in operation ought first to endeavor to secure the acquiescence of employers by submitting for their signature some such compact as the following:

AGREEMENT,

Entered into between.....and..... Union.

.....hereby agree [or agrees] that on and after May 1, 1886, their [or his] establishment shall be restricted in its working hours to eight per day.

.....Union hereby agrees not to ask any increase on the present rate of wages until such time as the same is warranted by the condition of trade.

Signed this.....day of1886.

.....for the firm.

.....for the Union.

As you will observe, the question of the adoption of the eight-hour rule on May 1, 1886, was not hastily conceived, but has been under consideration for the past two years. While many workingmen have discussed the eight-hour work-day, this is the first attempt on the part of organized labor to concentrate its efforts to bring about this most desirable result simultaneously, or as nearly as possible, on a fixed date.

In the name, then, of the Federation, I urge upon you the importance not only of making a thorough canvass in your trade, but also of doing all that you possibly can to arouse your members to a clear understanding of the urgent necessity for the establishment of the eight-hour rule. Do not let this opportunity pass by unheeded, but be up and act.

W. H. FOSTER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1886.

UNITE THE CARPENTERS.

We trust the time will soon come when the carpenters of New York city and vicinity will be amalgamated with our Brotherhood. Negotiations for that purpose are now pending.—*Carpenter*.

To this *John Swinton's Paper* adds: It has always seemed to us a pity that the Brotherhood and United Order was not amalgamated, or that they did not, at least, have a system of interchanging cards. No Union can afford to stand alone or shut itself up within a city. Labor is world-wide, and the interests of all are identical. Our carpenter friends are intelligent men, and they should recognize this fact. Concentration is the order of the day.

W. A. PINKERTON was seen in regard to the statement made at the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly that he was employing detectives from among the members of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union. Pinkerton said he "did not propose to ask the permission of any labor organization to employ any one he saw fit," and, furthermore, the "men who were the loudest in crying against traitors to their Unions were the ones who would sell themselves most readily." He "made a living from capital, not from labor, and would change Vanderbilt's words to say: 'The Labor Unions be——.'"—*Chicago Daily News*.

INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

It is not an easy matter to furnish a solution to the vexed questions arising between capital and labor. That they do not occupy the relative positions to each other that their close and inseparable connections make necessary is apparent to any casual observer. The great fortunes that have been acquired in the last fifty years, the building of railroads, factories and shops—driving out of existence the small carriers and mills employing only a few hands, that were the reliance of our forefathers—have brought about this state of affairs. Now nearly everything is monopolized by large concerns, leaving the skilled mechanic without any other capital than his own labor to choose between two things: starvation or becoming the employe of a great corporation. Since our laws and the usages of society have forced these unnatural and unjust relations, it becomes a matter of interest to the whole people.

Among the plans advanced to solve this question is that of industrial partnerships. This consists in a division of a certain percentage of the profits among the employes, first giving to each man fair wages for his labor, then dividing the surplus among the laborers, after allowing to capital a profit for its use, thus giving them a share in the profits of their labor.

Abraham Lincoln said: "Labor is prior to, and to a large extent, independent of, capital. Capital is but the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed." Under present conditions capital seems to feel an entire independence of labor, and to demand humble and abject obedience from it. The two are inseparable and indispensable one to the other. Capital without labor is useless, and so of the converse of this proposition. By industrial partnerships each feels an interest in the general welfare, knowing that application and a desire to promote the interests of all materially aid those of each other; for the higher degree of intelligence applied to any work, the greater and more satisfactory the results.

Leclaire's example is a useful one. After paying his workmen fair daily wages, he divided among them at the end of the year a certain percentage of the profits, proportioned to their technical skill and length of service. Not even a single day's work in the course of a year was forgotten in the final reward of labor. The effect upon his workmen was immediate and striking. Implicit trust at once supplanted unfriendly discontent. When the men found that they were to participate in the master's prosperity, they became more faithful in their work, more attentive to every duty, and more careful of the interests of their employer. The same persons who formerly, hopeless of bettering their condition, lived reckless and improvident lives, now seeing a chance of social improvement, became self-respectful and frugal of their earnings.

It is fortunate for the welfare of a nation, when all the forces of its industrial life tend to the amelioration of society. This system has been tried with most satisfactory results by one of the largest flour manufacturing firms of this city. Industrial partnerships are a stepping-stone to co-operation, which promises to still further aid in the solution of the labor problem. Co-operation can only exist under favorable conditions, while industrial partnerships can exist wherever and whenever capital employs labor.

Wherever such partnerships have existed strikes have entirely ceased, and to avoid those the plan is worthy of trial by all employers, for the cost of even a short strike would amount to a great deal more than the sum which, under this system, could be divided among the employes.—*Wood and Iron, Minneapolis, Minn.*

IT SEEMS that a lawyer is something of a carpenter; he can file a bill, split a hair; make an entry, get up a case, frame an indictment, impanel a jury, put them in a box, nail a witness, hammer a judge, bore a court, and other like things.

THE CARPENTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
OF AMERICA.

TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and monies, to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, FEBRUARY, 1886.

PROSPECTS are excellent for a very busy season in the building line this spring and summer. Our reports from all over the country agree in that respect.

THE BROTHERHOOD CALENDARS have not been issued this year, as there was so much work for the G. S. to do, and no authority to issue the Calendars that we have had to dispense with them this year. It is suggested that as a substitute we issue certificates of membership, fit for framing, to hang up in the homes of our members.

ONE OF THE GREATEST evils the General Secretary has to contend with, is the constant change of Secretaries in so many of the Local Unions. It breaks the regular routine of promptness with the general office; it necessitates many alterations in the List of Secretaries every month; it causes dissatisfaction, creates trouble and does much injury. No man should accept the office of Financial Secretary, unless he means to attend to it, and when a good competent man is found, he should be retained as long as he will serve. Business houses act on this rule. And we are gratified to see several of our unions are recognizing the importance of this measure.

THE ROOT OF THE SUBJECT.

"Give me the land and you may frame as many eight-hour laws as you please, yet I can baffle them all and render them null and void. Prohibit child labor if you will, but give me land and your children will be slaves."—T. V. Powderly.

Yes, and give me the right to reap profits, through the existing wage system, from the workers, and they may have land as free as air, and I will hold them in slavery. Abolish rent and interest, but continue the iron law of wages, and the rich will always be getting richer, and the poor—poorer.—*Labor Enquirer, Denver, Col.*

COUNCILS OF THE BUILDING TRADES

In Cincinnati a Council has been organized with eleven (11) unions of the building trades represented. In St. Louis the Bricklayers, Plasterers, Stone Masons, Hod Carriers, Carpenters and Plumbers have formed a Council and have organized a Painters Union and are at work to perfect the organization of all the building trades. Speed on the good work in every city!

ORGANIZE A PAINTERS NATIONAL UNION.

Within a few months, fully 50 letters have come to this office making inquiries how to start Painters Unions. Each letter desired to know if there was a Painters National Union, or any head organization of Painters. All of these letters expressed the strongest desire for a National Union of the men of the brush and putty knife. With very little effort a strong national union of this craft can be formed. Let the Painters Unions of Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities start up a correspondence on this subject.

NEW UNIONS.

Charters granted to seven new unions during the past month as follows: 137, Norwich, Conn.; 138, Cambridge, Mass.; 139, Gloversville, N. Y.; 140, Salem, Mass.; 141, Northampton, Mass.; 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and No. 12, North St. Louis, Mo. In a dull season like the present when so many carpenters are idle, it is hopeful and significant to find our Brotherhood, growing at its present rate. Since our last convention we have admitted 92 new unions and 42 of these were admitted since last August. This shows how rapidly we are "busting up."

WEIGH WELL THESE WORDS!

The greatest danger with new unions is that they are prone to engage in reckless strikes. When the men get together and see a crowd they are apt to be carried away by false notions of their own power,—they imagine all they have to do is to make a demand, and by the very size of their own numbers they can carry it through.

No greater mistake can be made!

And the men only realize it after they have gone on such a strike when they find they need funds, discipline and experience as well as numbers.

The possession of all these elements enables the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to win victory after victory; the want of these elements resulted in the defeat of the Telegraphers, though backed by the Knights of Labor.

To our members we say: Avoid strikes, wait, have patience, organize more thoroughly, discipline your forces. When you move, let it not be too early in the season—May first, is early enough—then if you go for more pay, go for 25 cents more at a time. Don't be too greedy or you may get beaten. Don't publish any notice of your demands in the daily papers, or it will flood your city with idle men—not alone that, it discourages building. The better plan is to send out a committee, canvass the sentiment of your employers, reason with them and by moderate demands and sensible action you can win them over. If you can't send out a committee then mail them a circular letter,—but a committee is the most preferable.

Weigh well these words, for the older unions of our Brotherhood know full well their importance!

WHENEVER you see or hear, reliably, of a man wire pulling for position, sit down on him; for he assured he will never be of any benefit to your order. Select those whom you know to be competent, even if they do not go around smiling for your favor. "A man may smile and smile, and be a villain still."

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR is an organization with which our Brotherhood has no antagonism. We are not at war with it. On the contrary, many of our members belong to mixed assemblies of the Knights of Labor. Against that we have naught to say. We believe the K. of L. as an organization has a legitimate work to perform—and that is to organize all branches of unorganized labor that have no trade head of their own. But where there is a National or International Union of a trade, the men of that trade should organize under it. And in such cases the K. of L. should not interfere. When their Organizers do so, we believe they do so without authority. Next month we shall treat this subject more fully.

THERE IS a firm in Chicago, with a large capital stock, making bricks from sawdust. The bricks are made of sawdust and clay, subject to a great pressure; are burned as are ordinary bricks and rendered fire-proof. They are in size 13x6x4 inches, and have two square inch holes lengthwise through their body, thus making them but little heavier than ordinary bricks, but extending over four times the amount of space. They are made to stand upright between the outer and inner coats of the wall, thus making the house warmer as well as fire-proof.

CONGRESS OF FEDERATED TRADES.

As promised last month we now give a synopsis of the work done by the above body.

The Federation of Trades met at Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1885 and held a four day's session. The following International Unions were represented: Cigar Makers, Journeymen Tailors, English Printers, German Printers, Cabinet Makers; Granite Cutters, also the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Trades Assemblies of Cincinnati, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. These delegates represented a constituency of 280,000 men.

The Brotherhood was ably represented by Bro. G. Edmonston, Washington, D. C., at the last moment his colleague Brother Thos. P. Doran, Chicago, Ill., our regularly elected delegate was unable to attend. Bro. J. W. Pugsley, Baltimore, Md., was appointed to fill vacancy, but likewise found it impossible to attend, consequently Bro. Edmonston was our sole representative.

Many important measures were considered by the Congress, but the most important of all was the Eight Hour question. On this subject the opinions of the delegates were very harmonious in favor of the system;—the main question was: How to carry it out? The resolution came up providing that the Eight Hour system shall go into effect May 1st next. Two amendments were inserted. One provided that those organizations which did not feel strong enough to put the rule into operation were not to be compelled to do so. The other provided that a thorough canvass be made in all trades for the purpose of securing their co-operation in carrying out the resolution. The best method of accomplishing the desired result was fully discussed. Some of the delegates favored a gradual change; others held that the wages must be reduced with the hours; others advocated a consultation with employers in order to secure united action.

It was finally resolved that all organizations represented shall report to the Secretary of the Federation, W. H. Foster, on or before March 1st 1886, whether they will enforce the Eight-Hours or not, and in case they will, they are to report what steps they propose to take to gain the Eight Hours, and also in what condition they are to gain it. And it was further decided that those organizations that do not make any movement to gain the Eight Hours shall, do all in their power, financially and morally, to support those who do. It was further decided that with the movement for eight hours, the question of wages should be dropped, and only Eight Hours pay for Eight hours should be demanded. It was also agreed that all organizations deciding to make an Eight Hour movement on May first next shall make known the same to their employers and give them opportunity and shall arrange to have a document or agreement signed by them similar to that on Page 3 of this journal.

[At this point it might be said for our Brotherhood that we must first await the action of our next Annual Convention before we can decide to make a general strike for eight hours and meanwhile we can prepare for the same and support those trades which decide to make the movement, for in their success is our success.]

Many other matters of importance were acted on by the Congress, but for full and complete particulars we advise our members to read the official report, published in pamphlet form by the Secretary. Those of our unions desiring copies of said report—price 10 cents per copy—can have the same by applying to this office and stating the number of copies they desire.

CHRISTIANITY is a religion of humanity. Its social idea is industrial. If any will not work neither shall he eat. Even the monk in his better days, consecrated labor by working with his hands; and if aristocratic idleness has intruded into christianism, it is anti-christian, as well as anti-industrial. No christian who knows the gospel can possibly believe that it warrants him in living uselessly by the sweat of another man's brow.—*Prof. Goldwin Smith.*

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN WHO DISCERNS THE SITUATION.

In a sermon at St. Paul, Minn., Rev. John D. Scudder used the following significant language.

Plutocracy has taken root—there is no sympathy between the rich and poor; it is every man for himself, and business is becoming unmitigated selfishness. Under the circumstances, it is hard for labor not to be envious when machinery, increased population and competition are combining to reduce its earnings. The speaker next adverted to the low wages paid, and the gradual concentration of lands and wealth in the hands of the few, and capital finds opportunities for mental and material improvements which are not open to labor, which becomes a mere machine tender and automaton. The tendency is toward combinations of capital, great manufacturers and gigantic corporations, which make men hard-hearted and avaricious, and are becoming the curse of the age. A few firms control the entire export trade of the country, and the Standard Oil Company, owning 90 per cent of the entire production, doubles the price of kerosene at will; railway corporations are corrupting courts, escaping their share of taxation and discriminations which put the wealth of the country in the hands of a few unscrupulous men. While their profits are counted by the millions, they make dastardly attempts to reduce the wages of their employees. In this the very structure of free government is imperiled. Unless a greater regard is paid to equity between man and man, these wrongs will be followed by vast combination of labor, which are already organizing for self protection, and God will bring a swift Nemesis upon the country which permits such transparent and monstrous wrongs to exist. Labor is conscious of its power, and its lack of means is more than made up in numbers. While at present opposed to bloodshed, it will use force against force in bringing capital to terms.

HIGH DUES.

I read an article the other day on the question of dues in workingmen's organizations. In the many years that I have been a member of a Trades Union, my experience has been that no Union is successful that maintains a low rate of dues. Yet, even the little pittance that is paid in every month is too much in the minds of a good many members. They would like to see the Union protect them in their rights, get them good wages and sick and out-of-work benefits all for 10 cents a month. If the Union fails to do this, simply because it is impossible, then the growling is something terrible to listen to.

Now, sir, I am one of those who believe that "you will get just what you pay for" holds good as to Trade Unions as it does with other things. Pay plenty of money into the common fund, make your dues just as high "as the traffic will bear" and you will make the Unions effective, whether there be peace or war. A Union with a large fund, will command everybody's respect and a manufacturer will think twice before he tackles it. The fear, not of the Unions so much, as of its money will keep him from doing injustice to the men belonging to it. And if there be a strike, in whose favor are the chances? Why, in favor of the Union every time. High dues will insure benefits, respect, confidence and good wages; low wages will put the Union at the mercy of every boss and of every growling and disloyal member. No one cares for a thing that is practically useless.

Look at the cigar-makers; of late they have won nearly every strike, and why? Because their emergency fund is never less than \$60,000. They pay nearly as much per week as other Unions pay per month, and they are going to pay still more in the future. A Union with high dues is one of the best kind of savings banks we know of and the quicker Trade association find this out, the better it will be for their welfare.

Mechanic's Journal.

CONTENTIONS and quarrels over local differences of opinions, and long debates over trifles, is the way to kill an organization.—*Granite Cutter's Journal.*

FROM OUR MAILS.

THE EASTERN STATES.

MAINE.

PORTLAND.—Bro. F. L. Chaffin, formerly Fin Sec. of Union 87, St. Paul, Minn., is at work organizing a union. Trade stagnant.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER.—Quiet; wages \$1.50 to \$2.50. Many idle. Union 118 holds meetings on the first and third Thursdays, gaining all the time. Prospects good for next season. Bro. Wyatt will organize Concord.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—Dull; wages \$1.25 to \$2.50. Union 94 gaining slowly. Pawtucket and Westerly are arranging to organize unions.

CENTRAL FALLS.—Jonathan Chase, U. S. Senator from this State, is making extensive repairs at his mills in Valley Falls, and while carpenters' wages are \$2.25 to \$2.50, Senator Chase employs cheap carpenters at \$2 per day. This man prates in Congress about "Protecting American Labor."

CONNECTICUT.

A Correspondent in Hartford, Conn. suggests that all the Carpenters' Unions in the State should club together this coming Summer and have a grand excursion to the seaside—say to Savin Rock, on Long Island Sound, near New Haven, Conn. Special excursion rates could be secured from the various railroad companies, and with a little effort a large family gathering of thousands could be brought together. No other section of the country offers such a chance for a monster excursion and to spend a pleasant day at very small cost. It would be the means of bringing many non-union men into the fold, and it would stir up the State pretty thoroughly. The unions in Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Meriden, New Britain, Ansonia, Danbury, Waterbury, Norwich, Springfield, Holyoke and Northampton could all take part. It is proposed that these unions correspond with each other on the subject.

NEW BRITAIN.—Union 97 is steadily growing and great harmony prevails among our members. Trade dull; work almost closed up on account of weather. On Dec. 30, Union 97 had a debate on labor topics. We are arranging with the contractors for \$2.25 per day as the lowest standard, and 8 hours as a day's work on Saturday with full pay, also that that none but union men shall be hired.

HARTFORD.—A great many idle carpenters here, both union and non-union men. Work is very slack. Prospects for the coming spring are excellent. Union 43 picking up steadily and will make a stir in the spring. We may be proud of our work. We have a good treasury—nearly \$9 per head for each member. Our last sociable was a complete success.

NORWICH.—Dull; wages \$1.50 to \$2.50. Fully 250 carpenters here—50 out of work. Union 137 doing well. We are endeavoring to organize New London, Conn.

WATERBURY.—Very dull; wages \$1.75 to \$2.50.

ANSONIA.—Picking up; wages \$1.75 to \$2.50.

NEW HAVEN.—Trade showing signs of activity. Prospects splendid; wages 25 cents per hour, some at 18 and 20 cents. Union 126 mailing appeals to all carpenters to join us.

MERIDEN.—Very quiet; Union 49 doing nicely. BRIDGEPORT.—Many idle; some bosses have discharged good men to hire cheap hands at \$1.50 per day. Prospects good.

DANBURY.—Slack, city full of men; travelers better star clear of Danbury. Wages \$1.75 to \$2.50. Union 121 in splendid trim—will hold a ball on Feb. 22.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER Business at nearly a standstill and some bosses have run their jobs with the cheapest help. Union 93 in good trim. Initiation fee now is \$3. We will hold a grand entertainment on Feb. 22.

SPRINGFIELD.—Union 96 now meets on Monday nights, we have grown so much that we have had to move to a larger hall. Our initiation fee has also been raised to \$2. Trade not very brisk.

HOLYOKE.—Trade fair, very few union men out of work; prospects fair for next season. On one large job the foreman is a union man and won't hire only union men.

NORTHAMPTON.—Union 141 was organized here by Bro. J. Dalrymple of Holyoke, aided by Bros. T. A. Davis, G. O. and E. E. Bartlett and O. S. Avery—all of Union 93.

LAWRENCE.—Dull; prospects fair. Wages \$1.60 to \$2.25, a number idle, union men all at work. Union 111 progressing richly.

SOMERVILLE, E. CAMBRIDGE AND CHELSEA.—Unions doing well. Trade dull.

BROCKTON.—Union 130 meets now every Wednesday night. Many men out of work as the shoe-maker's strike makes all trades dull. Union 130 doing well.

BEVERLY.—Union 133 meets on the first and third Saturdays, and it is booming along. Bros. A. A. Chase, J. H. Hood, W. A. Hilton and H. N. Jones of Union 112, Lynn, Mass., installed our officers and put this union in working order.

LYNN.—Union 112 is in good shape, new members are coming in at the rate of five to ten every week. Our members are solid and the bosses are favorable to the union; wages \$2.25 to \$2.75. Trade medium.

HAVERHILL.—Quiet; wages 20 to 25 cents per hour. Most union men employed. Prospects good. On Jan. 12 we had a visit from members of Lawrence Union 111. Bro. Dwire is working up Lowell, and has organized a Painters' Union in this city on our basis.

BOSTON.—Union 33 is making every effort to organize the surrounding towns and with good success. Bros. Shields, Clinkard and Davidson are hard, energetic workers in getting new unions. They deserve great credit for their self-sacrificing efforts. Trade dull; wages \$2.25 to \$2.50. Prospects good. Our sociables are well attended and very successful in drawing crowded houses.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Trade dull on account of weather. Prospects for spring fair.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Our public meeting was very successful. Trade dull. A certain boss, Pruden by name, shop on Bank St., it is said discharges every union carpenter that he discovers. But for all that Union 119 is growing.

TRENTON.—Trade dull; prospects fair. Carpenters here are "joined to their idols"—long hours and small pay. Union 31 holds her own.

NEW YORK.

GLOVERSVILLE.—Trade middling. Union 139 has been organized in this city.

ELMIRA.—Work has been very good last fall and this winter; wages 15 to 20 cents per hour. Prospects good.

ONEONTA.—Dull; wages \$1.50 to \$2.50. Many out of work.

AMSTERDAM.—Union 6 has in view a movement to advance wages this spring, as they are extremely low here. Our members are all in good spirits and mean to stick to the union. We propose to reduce the hours of labor. Bro. John Jess, died of Pneumonia and Union 6 turned out in force to his funeral. He was only four months a member.

BINGHAMPTON.—Times hard. Union 131 doing well and growing every meeting. Prospects good.

COHOES.—Very quiet; wages \$1.25 to \$2. Many idle.

SYRACUSE.—Dull; 700 carpenters in town, 400 idle; wages \$1.25 to \$2. Union 123 gaining all the time. "We have come to stay." Prospects for spring good.

UTICA.—Trade flat. Union growing slowly.

ROCHESTER AND BUFFALO.—Trade reports too late.

TROY.—Union 78 has passed a resolution that any member found using any mill work, except sash, blinds, doors and molding, shall be fined \$5 for first offense, \$10 for second offense and expulsion for third offense. A schedule of what work shall be done in the mills will be presented to sign it and those not signing it will be boycotted. We have decided to fix the rate of wages at 25 cents per hour for 8 hours per day after May 1st. Work dull; outlook favorable.

NEW YORK.—The nine lodges in this city of the United Order of American Carpenters and the five of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters have decided on a nine hour work day and eight hours on Saturdays. They also resolved that men shall be paid their wages on Saturdays and on the work, or time shall be allowed to get to the firm's office or shop. They have fixed on Monday, March 8th, as the time to enforce these resolutions. No trouble is expected.

Complaint is made that the Board of Education of this city has its carpenter work in the public schools done by the cheapest labor in the market. The consequence is that the same work has to be done every year, and it is claimed, the lives of the children are endangered. A committee of the United Order was appointed to lay the matter before the Board. The House Framers have been pushing the eight hour agitation vigorously, but inasmuch as their trade in Brooklyn and Jersey City is still working the ten hour system, the framers of this city do not feel quite safe in inaugurating the eight hour system, though last spring they established the nine hour rule and have carried it out.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GERMANTOWN.—Trade dull. Union 122 firm; the members however need to stir themselves a little more.

PITTSBURG.—Union 142 organized here and has a staunch corps of members. The G. S. spoke here on Feb. 13.

PHILIPSBURG AND CHESTER.—No report.

PHILADELPHIA.—Union 8 is in splendid condition; interest in the meetings is greater than ever. The 8 hours is the leading subject and we are sure of the support of non-union men as well as of the organized trades. Trade dull owing to bad weather. City full of idle carpenters, so stay away from this city. We have sent a circular to our bosses on the 8 hours and we propose to reestablish the office of Walking Delegate.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING.—Very bad; wages \$1.25 to \$2.50. Union 3 growing steadily; meetings well attended and members deeply interested. We hope to organize a council of building trades this spring.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND.—Union 132 is in working order and gaining. Trade very dull on account of bad weather. Wages \$1.25 to \$2.50.

NORFOLK.—A carpenter's union will soon be organized here and in Lynchburg, too.

NORTH CAROLINA.

DURHAM.—Wages \$1 to \$1.50 per day—9 to 9½ hours per day in winter; in summer 11 to 11½ hours per day.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON.—Very dull; few men at work on account of cold spell. Union 52 growing and members are all zealous and attentive.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY.—The prospect is good for a Carpenter's Union in this city. The contractors think it would be the best move that was ever made, for they claim that by union among the men they can get better prices and pay better wages. Bro. E. S. Haxton, formerly of Union 79, Richmond, Ind., got smothered here in a shop on fire, trying to save his tools—he was not in benefit.

MOBILE.—Union 89 reports that the severe cold weather this winter shut down most of the work, but prospects are fair. Bro. Robert Walker has been missing since Jan. 24; he went in the Bay hunting and nothing has been heard of him since. All efforts to find him have failed. Union 92 reports that its meetings are every first and third Tuesday at S. W. cor. of Water and Francis sts. Trade dull.

GEORGIA.

THOMASVILLE.—Union 106 reports most of its members have gone down to Florida to work as work is very dull in Thomasville. Prospects not very encouraging for spring trade. Our members should stir themselves more to take interest in the union.

BRUNSWICK.—Union 40 reports trade dull; prospects good, much new work talked of. Wages \$1.50 to \$2.25.

Union 134 reports work very dull and union improving. Many here afraid they will starve if they join. We are teaching them otherwise.

FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA.—Union 74 is initiating quite a number of new members though trade is dull, so is Union 127 doing excellently. Union 74 has changed its meeting nights to the second and fourth Monday of the month. Many transient "Chips" looking for work. Mill men, contractors and journeymen carpenters have entered into an agreement which will appear in next month's journal.

OCALA.—A Carpenter's Union is being worked up in this city.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON.—Very dull, prospects good, union men fairly employed; wages \$2.25 to \$2.75. A hard time for strangers.

HOUSTON.—Dull. Union 66 fair.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS.—Union 40 has adopted a rule to have an open meeting once a month, and Jan. 23 we had a crowded house. Wages \$2 to \$3. Trade dull. Some scabs have come in from abroad, but home labor is preferred. Bro. Jas. McCormack died leaving five helpless children. He was not entitled to general benefit, but Union 40 aided in the funeral. Prospects for spring work good. We are strongly in favor of eight hours and have with us many of the contractors. Our hardware men at the request of our committee refuse to handle boycotted nails. Union 114 is in good shape.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Seven-eighths of the men idle. Prospects excellent. Union 76 believes in electing local officers for one year instead of six months, as semi-annual elections upset the unions too much. Wages \$1.75 to \$3. Piece work rules and the unions here are making every effort to undermine it. Union 37 reports trade dull and union men fairly employed. Prospects very bright.

THE PACIFIC STATES.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN RAFAEL.—Times very dull, though if reports prove true, the prospects for the coming season are very favorable.

LOS ANGELES.—Trade slack; wages \$2.50 to \$3. Out of 450 carpenters in town fully 125 are idle. Carpenters are pouring in from all parts. The second anniversary of Union 56 will be held in March. They have commenced to reduce the force of carpenters on the Raymond Hotel.

OAKLAND.—Dull; wages \$2 to \$3 for 9 hours a day. 400 carpenters in Oakland and over 200 unemployed.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Business is dull; prospects fair for spring. Wages from \$1.25 to \$3, and hundreds can't get work at any price. Traveling chips should stay far away from California, and this city is suffering more than any other. Union 22 is gaining new members constantly and meets every Friday evening at Odd Fellows' Building, cor. 7th and Market.

ALAMEDA.—We have had very wet weather and plenty of rain. Union men all at work and members of Union 47 take more interest than ever. A good many non union men idle.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ONTARIO.

ST. CATHERINES.—Trade worse than dull; most of our members idle—the rest working out of town! Wages, \$1.75 to \$2. We are negotiating for a hall to be occupied jointly by the trades unions of this city. More interest is now taken in our movement.

GUELPH.—Business flat; wages tending downward—15 to 18 cents an hour the average, and 8 hours a day rule. Why not have it the whole year round?

HAMILTON.—Very slack; wages \$1.25 to \$2 for 8 hours work. A great number idle. Stay away from here. The Western B. is organized to help poor men to get homes—what shells? And wages for building them "won't buy salt for porridge."

OTTAWA.—Arrangements are fully perfected to apply for a charter under the Brotherhood, and a Carpenters' Union will soon be one of the institutions in this city.

ST. THOMAS.—Dull; prospects not bright. Union men all at work; wages, \$1.25 to \$1.75 for 9 hours. The general sentiment here favors the nine hour system. 235 carpenters in town and about 50 at work.

TORONTO.—Trade prostrate; many idle; no indication of any large jobs this coming season. Some bosses have been employing sailors for carpenters because they are cheap, and union bricklayers work on the job and permit it. We ought to have a council of the Building Trades. The short hour movement is stirring up. Bricklayers will work 9 hours per day the year round and quit at noon Saturdays during the summer months. The plasterers are discussing the subject, and the cigar makers will inaugurate the 8 hours. The clergymen are taking up the short hour cause and the Mayor of the city has declared he will take the platform with the workmen to support the issue. The carpenters are likewise stirring themselves but the feeling properly enough is to build up the union and move cautiously, so as to avoid strikes.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—This was the dullest winter for years. One or two firms got work for old hands, outside of that there is very little to do. Nevertheless we are gaining new members and our members are paying up even better than in busy times.

DEATH ASSESSMENTS.

No. 75.—MRS. THERESA EDWARDS, aged 55, wife of Bro. Admiral Edwards, initiated Jan. 16, 1885, Union 57, Savannah, Ga., died of Dropsy and Bright's Disease, Oct. 30, 1885. Papers received Jan. 5, 1886. Completed Jan. 15, 1886. Approved Jan. 23, 1886. Paid Feb. 4, 1886.

No. 76.—MRS. ELLA E. WARD, aged 34, wife of Bro. E. L. Ward, initiated May 7, 1885, Union 101, Oneonta, N. Y., died of Pneumonia, Jan. 8, 1886. Papers received Jan. 15, 1886. Approved Jan. 23, 1886. Paid Feb. 4, 1886.

No. 77.—CHARLES G. KING, aged 42, initiated Aug. 6, 1880, Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y., died of Fractured Skull by falling plank of scaffold breaking, Jan. 19, 1886. Papers received Jan. 25, 1886. Approved Feb. 5, 1886. Paid Feb. 6, 1886.

NOTICE.—Though this is the most trying season of the year for carpenters, yet we are proud to say that the Local Unions are responding loyally and promptly to the call for Assessments 73 and 74. and by this time the greater part of the unions have paid it. This places us in such a position that now we have the cash on hand to pay any legal claim the very next day after it is approved. All honor to our Local Unions!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Since the publication of our last batch of acknowledgements, we have received the proper acknowledgements and receipts from the Local Unions named for the following benefits, in the amounts here stated:

No. 71, Geo. M. Dobbs, Baltimore, Md.	\$250 00
No. 72, Jas. Drayton, Charleston, S. C.	250 00
No. 73, J. L. Baker, (Disputed)	—
No. 74, J. R. McHenry, New Orleans	250 00
No. 75, Mrs. Edwards, Savannah, Ga.	50 00
No. 76, Mrs. Ella Ward, Oneonta, N. Y.	50 00
No. 77, Chas. G. King, Buffalo, N. Y.	250 00
Total	\$1100 00

CARDS OF THANKS.

I take pleasure in thanking Union No. 29, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, for the promptness with which the \$250 was paid to me which I was entitled to upon the death of my husband, who was a member of said union.

Respectfully, MRS. MARY JANE DOBBS.

Please allow me a space in your valuable journal to return my sincere thanks to the Executive Board for their prompt settlement of the claim on the death of my husband, James Drayton; also thanking very much the members of Union 52, of which he was a member, for the most thoughtful help and kindness they have exhibited toward me in time of distress. Yours respectfully,

Mrs. MARIA DRAYTON.

BLACK LIST.

JOSEPH DEVAL.—Expelled from Union No. 101, Oneonta, N. Y., for defrauding fellow members and for bad conduct.

WHEN YOU BUY NAILS LOOK AT THIS LIST.

The Nailers' Association thanks our Brotherhood for the noble assistance our Local Unions are rendering in boycotting "scab" nails. So keep up the good fight, brother carpenters, and when you buy nails don't buy "scab nails" and help reduce wages from 25 to 40 per cent. for nail workers. Buy none but union nails. The following eight mills are UNION MILLS:

Waugh's Nail Works, Belleville, Ill.
Bellaire Nail Works, Bellaire, O.
Greencastle Nail Works, Greencastle, Ind.
Centralia Nail Works, Centralia, Ill.
New Castle Nail Works, New Castle, Pa.
Sharon Nail Works, Sharon, Pa.
Pueblo Nail Works, Pueblo, Col.
Omaha Nail Works, Omaha, Neb.

SCAB MILLS:

Wheeling Nail Works, Wheeling, W. Va.
Belmont Nail Works, " "
Riverside Nail Works, " "
La Belle Nail Works, " "
Benwood Nail Works, " "
Laughlin Nail Works, " "
Bellefont Nail Works, Ironton, O.
Kelly Nail Works, " "
Jefferson Iron Works, Steubenville, O.
Terre Haute Iron and Nail Co., Terre Haute, Ind.
Norton Nail Works, Ashland, Ky.
Western Nail Works, Belleville, Ill.
Cummings Nail Works, Chicago, Ill.

DON'T BUY SCAB NAILS!

TRUE AS GOSPEL.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—Something must be done by the carpenters or we might as well take the pick and shovel at once, for scarcely does a man go into a shop that is running from fifteen to twenty men that out of that number perhaps only one or two are fit to take charge of the plainest kind of a job, saying nothing of a difficult one. But the unskilled man is getting as much wages as the one that has given years of time and hard study to know his trade. I find no fault with the boss for getting his work done as cheap as he can, but I want a distinction in wages between the skilled and the unskilled. If one man is worth four dollars a day pay it to him, and if the other is worth two dollars give it to him. I don't think it fair to put the \$4 man down to \$2, and the wages of one no more than the other, and the poor mechanic borrowing the others' brains and tools to help him get his \$2. There is far too much of that in shops, and unless we organize ourselves together in some kind of a union we will in a short time be as serfs, to be used by the contractors or company as they see fit. There was a contractor in this place last winter who put up a large rink. I asked him once what wages he was paying his men; he said 12 cents per hour, and made the remark that he could get plenty of men at that price, and with such men as that he got his rink under roof, but, thank God, it fell down, but hurt no one. Then it was condemned by the city, and it cost him \$2,000 more to get out than his contract called for. That is the way that cheap labor turns out, with some disaster to life or property.

R. M. LAIRD.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners OF AMERICA.

Established August 12th, 1881.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.)

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: \$250 Death Benefit; \$250 Disability Benefit, and \$50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners, of good moral character and sound health, and who can command the average wages can organize a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is \$5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to
P. J. McGuire, Gen'l Secretary.

Lock Box 180. Cleveland, Ohio.

STANDING RULES.

OUR RULE OF ACTION.

WHEREAS. The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

RESOLVED. That we hold it as a sacred principle, that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

SISTER UNIONS.

WHEREAS. Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

RESOLVED. That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to organize and cooperate with them for our common good.

RESOLUTIONS.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a days work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages; and, also, because it helps overstock the labor market.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of General Secretary—97½ Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

General President—J. F. Billingsley, 322 13th St. S. W. Washington, D. C.

General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180 Cleveland, O.

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(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *. In the majority of Unions the two offices are combined.)

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MOBILE, ALA.—Union 92. (Colored)—J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.

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*Isaiah Dekle.

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WHEELING, W. VA.—W. W. Wood, 54 Virginia St.

Edw'd L. Veith, 174 16th St.

WICHITA, KAN.—Frank Mark.—Geo. N. Mark, Box 184.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Jas. P. Elliot, 26 Pearl St.—F. H. Buxton, 85 Piedmont St.

TWO HUNDRED MILLION.

Nothing is more difficult than for the human mind to fully grasp the idea of numerical immensity. Certain Australian tribes cannot count beyond ten. To other races low in intelligence twenty is the limit; to others, a hundred. As we advance in civilization our mathematical comprehension broadens, yet it is doubtful if many of us really know what a hundred million is. The New York Times thus describes in terms of linear, square and cubic measurement the late Mr. Vanderbilt's great fortune:

If this sum of \$200,000,000 were in standard silver dollars it would present such features as this:

Put lengthwise, dollar after dollar, it would stretch a distance of 4,672 miles, making a silver streak from New York across the ocean to Liverpool.

Piled up, dollar on dollar, it would reach a height of 355 miles.

Laid flat on the ground the dollars would cover a space of sixty acres.

The weight of this mass of silver would be 7,160 tons.

To transport it would require 358 cars, carrying twenty tons each (this is the capacity of the strongest freight cars), making a train just about two and a half

WENDELL PHILIPS ON EIGHT HOURS.

Among those who have been foremost in advocating a reduction in the hours of labor, Wendell Phillips name stands out the brightest. The following is a set of resolutions drafted by Mr. Phillips in 1870, and which are as pertinent to-day as they were sixteen years ago—and the truth of these declarations is far more generally realized:

Resolved, That the labor movement is one which deals with principles lying at the root of democratic institutions; that it is therefore of national concern, deserving the most careful study, of every man; that its solution will tend to remould society, supplanting the old system of monopoly and fraud with the sway of justice.

Resolved, That the material condition of the wage-laborer never can be what it ought to be until co-operation in producing wealth has superseded the wages system. But while we regard co-operation as the final triumph, we are also mindful of the preliminary steps to be urged before either the capitalists or the masses can co-operate; and our caution to all who urge immediate co-operation is, that the comparative poverty and ignorance of the masses in competition with the vast wealth and experience of the employing classes, are fatal to co-operation, the first step to which is to reduce the poverty and ignorance of the one, and the future accumulations of the other.

Resolved, That a reduction of the hours of labor will increase wages, and will also cause a corresponding reduction of the future accumulations of the speculative classes, and thus secure a more equal distribution of wealth; that through the wages channel all of the wealth regularly secured to the masses is distributed, and that to increase their share of this wealth their wages must first be increased, through causes which will reduce the profits of those who speculate in the results of labor.

Resolved, That the increased wages resulting from a general reduction of the hours of labor do not mean a corresponding increase in the cost of production; that the men and woman who work the hardest and longest are not paid the most, but generally the least; that dear men are the cheapest for a country, and cheap men the dearest; and that the moral and natural causes which makes humanity dear, always make commodities cheap.

Resolved, That the so-called injustice of expecting ten hours pay for eight hours work, unless as much can be done in the shorter as well as the longer time, is founded upon the mistaken assumption that the wages paid under the ten-hour rule represent the actual worth of the work done, while the increasing wealth of the wealthy proves that the laborer has never received an equivalent for even his ten hours toil, and with the aid of labor-saving machinery is actually now doing 12 to 15 hours work for an hour's pay.

AUGERS.

"Like many of our most useful inventions," said a prominent auger maker recently, "the principle of the auger now in use all over the world was discovered by accident. In 1680 Benjamin Paugh, an Englishman, while watching some schoolboys endeavoring to bore a hole in the ground with a piece of iron barrel-hoop, noticed that after the hole had been sunk some distance into the earth and the flexible metal of their improvised boring tool had become heated, it twisted and carried the dirt up to the surface nicely, and he could not see why the same principle should not apply to wood. The invention of the auger was the result. The screw auger, he continued, "is an American invention. and was invented about 100 years ago by Thomas Garret, who lived in the vicinity of Oxford, in Chester county, Penn., where most of the black augers are still made."

"Most of the bright tools are made down east, but one of the principal manufacturing is in Pittsburg. The old-fashioned pod auger is still used in England and Germany."

"The single screw auger is also an American invention, and was first discovered by accident by a Philadelphian. It is the only auger that can be used to any satisfaction in very hard woods,

KEEP AWAY FROM GALVESTON.

We advise carpenters, painters, bricklayers and plasterers to stay away from Galveston. While it is true that a large number of buildings are going up the supply of labor largely exceeds the demand, and idle men are seen standing in the city. In front of Jas. Sweeney's brick building, now in course of erection, we counted on Monday, over sixty idle men looking on, and upon inquiry amongst them we found 27 carpenters, 13 painters, 8 bricklayers and 6 plasterers who were willing and anxious to work but could find no employment and were waiting to catch on. Mechanics, stay away.—*Labor Advocate*, Galveston, Tex.

BRICKLAYERS CONVENTION.

The Bricklayers and Masons' International Union met in Convention in St. Louis, Mo., on January 11th, and held a six-days session. Delegates were present from 16 of the principal States of the Union, also from Canada. The eight-hour law was the subject of long discussions during the sessions, and a compromise was finally effected by the adoption of nine hours for a day's work, and this rule is to go into effect throughout the country, May 1st next.

It is compulsory on all the local unions of Bricklayers and masons, and was carried by a vote of 71 to 28.

One of the delegates, Mr. Hauser of Grands Rapids, Mich., reports that had it not been for the eastern delegates, the International Union would have fixed the maximum work day at eight, instead of nine hours, as the western unions stood very solid for adopting the eight-hour system on May first.

The next convention will be held in Washington, D. C. Mr. O'Dea, Cohoes, N. Y., was re-elected General Secretary.

NOT NECESSARY TO WORK TEN HOURS.

Dr. Wild of Toronto, in a recent discourse on the boycott, and the labor question generally, said: "There is no necessity for a man to be working ten hours a day. The old Mosaic law was a good one, and could be reverted to with profit. It divided the day as follows: eight hours for labor, eight hours for pleasure and refreshment, and eight hours for sleep." No factory nowadays can work ten hours a day and keep it up for five years. There is not a factory in Canada that ever did. Why? Because they go on with a rush and turn out a lot of goods and accumulate a surplus. Then have to stop or go on short time. Another thing. The intention of Providence was that we should have two days of rest, every week. The Hebrew Sabbath for a rest and we are sinning against God by doing our work on Saturday. Sunday was designed to be a day of worship—entirely so—Saturday a day of rest, so that the workingman might be able to devote his Sunday to his God, and could have no excuse for not doing so. Of course we force the dual Sabbath upon our Hebrew brethren at the present time, and who will say they are any poorer for it? They get along on five days' work splendidly. The New York pulpits, he noticed, are just now aiding the workmen by urging capitalists, manufacturers and employers of labor generally, to grant one-half of Saturday as a day of rest. If they could not get all the day they could take half.

CIVILIZATION is dependent upon the solution of two problems—production-distribution. The first treats of products; the second of wages. The one of mechanism, the other of equity. The first three quarters of the nineteenth century have witnessed the solution of the first. Steam, electricity, invention, chemistry, science have been the mediums by which such results have been effected. The last quarter of this century will see solved the second—A. K. Owen.

THE STRIKE of the imported Hungarian coke burners of Pennsylvania ought to put some of the labor men of this country, who are forever harping on "foreign cheap labor," to thinking. The imported "Huns" are striking for an advance in wages. And while this is going on the carpenters of America are standing by listlessly and letting their wages go down—down continually, until they are losing almost all spirit of independence.

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, Februar 1886.

Unerklaertes und Unverstandliches.

Unverstandlich bleibt es, das Arbeiter es sehr gut „affordern“ können, wenn ihnen der Bock pro Woche einen halben Dollar oder mehr vom Lohn abzieht, das dieselben sich aber bitter über die Tyrannei ihrer Union beklagen, wenn sie in die Kasse derselben 25 Cents pro Monat zahlen sollen, welche zur Besserung ihrer Lage verwendet werden sollen.

Merkwürdig ist es auch, das viele Arbeiter den Rathschlägen ihrer Bosse folgen, wenn dieselben ihnen vom Beitritt zur Union abrathen, während sie ihren Nebenarbeiter und Leidensgenossen als Verführer betrachten. Es scheint, als ob gewisse Menschen es sich zur Lebensaufgabe gemacht hätten, dafür zu sorgen, das die Dummen nie alle werden.

Sehr schwer zu verstehen ist, das, würde man Jemanden raten, mit einem Messer sich in's eigene Fleisch zu schneiden, er einen mit Recht für verrückt halten würde; erklärt und beweist man hingegen einem Solchen, das eine Arbeitszeit, welcher eine ungenügende Ruhezeit folgt, ihn mindestens 10 Jahre früher in die Grube bringt und noch ehe er diese erreicht, eine Reihe verschiedener Gebrechen auf seinen Körper häuft, dann schüttelt er unglaublich den Kopf.

Am merkwürdigsten und am Unverständlichsten ist doch das, das Leute, je tiefer sie im Glend stecken und je nothwendiger sie eine Besserung ihrer Lage bedürfen, um so halbsatirger sie jeden Versuch von sich weisen, den andere machen, um sie aus ihrer erbärmlichen Sklaverei zu befreien.

Merkwürdig ist es auch, das Leute die alte abgestandene Redensart noch nachsagen, das es Reiche und Arme geben müsse, dabei aber gar nicht bedenken, das wenn das wahr wäre, es auch wahr sein müßte, das diejenigen, die am härtesten arbeiten die Reichsten, und Jene, die am wenigsten oder gar nicht arbeiten, demgemäß die Armsten sein müßten.

D. A. Bäder Zeitung.

Neunundsechzig Lokal-Unionen der Bruderschaft der Carpenters haben beschlossen, am 1. Mai kommenden Jahres den achtstündigen Arbeitstag einzuführen. Nur neun Unionen sprachen sich dagegen aus. Das große Werk macht erfreuliche Fortschritte.

In dem Maße, in welchem das Betreiben eines Boycotts richtig verstanden wird, in demselben Maße wird sich die Zahl derselben verringern. Denn wenn die Gegner der Arbeiterfrage einmal eingesehen haben, das die Arbeiter aller Berufsarten beim Boycott fest zusammenhalten und einen Erfolg auf den anderen erzielen, dann werden sie eher geneigt sein, alle Differenzen in friedlicher Weise zu schlichten, ehe sie es auf einen Kampf ankommen lassen.

Der achtstündige Arbeitstag ist nun auch von den Arbeitern der Edgar Thompson Stahlwerke, 3000 Mann stark, erlangt worden und zwar ohne Lohnreduction. Ein Erfolg, der wahrscheinlich in den übrigen ähnlichen Werken Pennsylvaniens zur Nachahmung anregen wird. In diesen Werken wurde kürzlich das natürliche Gas eingeführt und dadurch über 100 Mann überflüssig gemacht; die Reduktion der Arbeitszeit gleicht diese „Ersparnis“ mehr als aus.

Paris. Das „statistische Jahrbuch der Stadt Paris“, welches soeben erschienen ist, enthält eine Vergleichung der in Paris zu verschiedenen Zeiten für einen 10stündigen Arbeitstag gezahlten Löhne. Ein Erbarbeiter verdient gegenwärtig 6 Fr. täglich, ein Maurer 8 Fr., ein Mauergehülfe (Sandlanger) 5 Fr., ein Pfisterer 7.50, ein Pfisterer-Sandlanger 5 Fr., ein Bautischler 8 Fr., ein Steinlanger 8.50, ein Schlosser 8.75. Am besten werden die Zimmerleute bezahlt: dieselben erhalten 9 Fr. täglich. Im Jahre 1789 verdienten die Maurer 2½ Fr., ihre Sandlanger 1½ Fr., die Pfisterer 2½ Fr., deren Gehülfe 1½ Fr., die Steinlanger 2½ Fr., Zimmerleute 2½ Fr. Leider weiß man nicht mit Sicherheit, wie viel Stunden täglich damals gearbeitet wurde. Anmerk. d. Red. Die Zimmerleute in Paris erhalten demnach pro Tag 7 Mark 20 Pfennig Lohn und da jammern die Innungsmeister immer noch, das sie bei den steigenden Löhnen der deutschen Bauhandwerker dem Auslande gegenüber im Nachtheil seien. Ehe die Berliner Zimmerleute 7 Mark 20 Pf. pro Tag Lohn erhalten, wird noch mancher Strauß ausgefochten werden müssen. — *Berliner Zeitschrift der Zimmerleute*.

Allerlei.

In New York befindet sich kein einziger Lattenmagler, der nicht der Union angehört.

Die Chicago Trades Assembly hat die Fabrikanten durch ein Circular aufgefordert, am 1. Mai die Achtstundenarbeit einzuführen.

Die Internationale Cigarrenmacher-Union hat beschlossen, den ersten Montag im September eines jeden Jahres zu einem Feiertag zu machen.

Die meisten größeren Establishments in Chicago beschäftigen Pinkerton'sche Spione, die allwöchentlich über die allgemeine Stimmung unter den Arbeitern Bericht zu erstatten haben.

Die Carfutscher an den New Yorker Straßenbahnen haben, ohne an einen Strike gehen zu müssen, eine Verringerung der Arbeitszeit auf 12 Stunden per Tag erzielt, weil — sie sich in aller Stille organisiert hatten.

Die Fabrikanten von Thüren, Fenstern u. s. w., beschlossen in ihrer kürzlich in Chicago abgehaltenen Convention, ihre Fabriken wegen Ueberproduktion bis zum 1. Februar zu schließen.

Abraham Lincoln sagte: „Klassengesetze, welche dem Gelde die Gewalt über die Arbeiter geben, sind für die Republik gefährlicher, als es die Leibeigenschaft zur Zeit ihrer größten Ausdehnung war.“

Bei dem jüngsten Gewerkschafts-Congress in Washington kam die Frage der Schiedsgerichte zur Sprache. Eine überwiegende Mehrheit war gegen ein Schiedsgericht bei Lohn Differenzen, das nicht ausschließlich aus Lohnarbeitern besteht.

Nur die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit kann das Volk vor einem Hinabstürzen in das Chinasenthum bewahren. Sie muß herbeigeführt werden durch die Arbeiter selbst, weil sie selbst am meisten dadurch gewinnen. Also die Agitation nicht ruhen lassen!

Ueber die Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages vom 1. Mai d. J. ab, hat die Bruderschaft der Carpenters für ihr Gewerk eine Urabstimmung vorgenommen, deren Resultat war, das 69 Unionen für Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit und 9 Unionen dagegen stimmten:

Die Zimmerleute Deutschlands sind in 62 Städten organisiert. In einer unlängst in Berlin abgehaltenen, von 2000 Zimmerleuten besuchten Versammlung wurde beschlossen, kommenden Frühjahr 50 Pfennige Lohn pro Stunde zu verlangen und eventuell zu streiken.

Die Carpenters von Belfast, Irland, legten unlängst die Arbeit nieder, um eine Lohnerhöhung von einem halben Penny pro Stunde zu erringen. Der Streit wurde einem Schiedsgericht unterbreitet, das den Ausständigen nicht etwa den halben Penny, sondern drei Pence mehr pro Stunde zusprach.

Die New Yorker Locomotive-Führer haben zwar nicht die achtstündige, aber doch die neunstündige Arbeitszeit durchgesetzt. In Anbetracht dessen, das sie häufig 11 bis 12 Stunden Dienst leisten mußten und das ihnen die alten Löhne weiter bezahlt werden, ist der Erfolg sehr befriedigend. Jay Gould hat jetzt von den organisierten Arbeitern bereits zwei Ohrfeigen erhalten. — *Vivat sequens*.

Die Zimmerer und Maurer in Gera haben eine Aufstellung aller derjenigen Bedürfnisse, welche eine aus 5 Köpfen bestehende Familie im Laufe eines Jahres nöthig hat, zusammengestellt und den Arbeitgebern überreicht. Das Ergebnis dieser Aufstellung stellt einen Jahresbedarf von 1272 Mark dar, während der Lohn eines Maurers oder Zimmerers im Durchschnitt jährlich sich nur auf 825 Mark beläuft.

Das klassische Land der Streiks ist und bleibt England. Schon wieder ist eine große Arbeitseinstellung, und zwar in den Spinnereien und Webereien der Firmen Preston und Hawkins, welche 6000 Arbeiter beschäftigen, erfolgt. Die Arbeiter verlangen Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit um eine halbe Stunde täglich und Erhöhung des Lohnes um 2 Pence pro Meter. Die Einigungsversuche sind bis jetzt resultatlos verlaufen, die Arbeiter glauben, das sie ihre geringen und berechtigten Forderungen durchsetzen würden.

Zum nächsten Frühjahr werden in Berlin im Baugewerbe neue heftige Lohnkämpfe erwartet. Die Maurer werden ihre alte Forderung, 50 Pfennig pro Stunde, wieder geltend machen, und die Zimmerer agitierten bereits für Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit. Die zünftlerischen Baumeister sind in helle Wuth gerathen und geben sich in der „Baugewerks-Zeitung“ so ungezogen als möglich. Sie haben eben ein schlechtes Gewissen vom letzten Maurerstreik her. Wünschen wir den Bauarbeitern in Berlin, die schon im vorigen Jahre tapfer gekämpft und ausgeharrt haben, viel Glück zum neuen Jahre und zu baldigem Siege.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

JAN. 9.—Union 4, St. Louis, protests against granting charter to German Union of North St. Louis, Union 5 favors granting charter. G. S. instructed to correspond and see if matters can be satisfactorily arranged.

Union 2, Cincinnati, O., inquires if it has power to form a German Branch of said union. E. B. decided there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent forming such branch; but deems it more advisable not to do so.

Claim No. 72, Jas. Drayton, Charleston, S. C. Claim No. 73, Jacob L. Baker, Decatur, Ill. Claim No. 74, Josiah R. McHenry, New Orleans, La.; all approved. Claim No. 75, Mrs. Theresa Edwards, Savannah, Ga., laid over for completion of papers.

Circular of G. S., on Runzel claim indorsed. Letter from Jas. H. Perry, Secretary of the U. O. of New York, asking for a conference with a view to amalgamation with the B. Reply of G. S. dated Jan. 9th, (in favor of conference) read and endorsed.

Information showed that Union 79, Richmond, Ind., had disbanded but would reorganize in the Spring. G. S. ordered to call for charter, etc., and hold the same subject to reorganization of Union 79.

By Laws Union 78, Troy, N. Y., also letter from Brother E. J. Lake, Troy, N. Y., on Green and Waterman case, referred to sub-committee.

Letter from Union 96, Springfield, Mass., asking how a member can be admitted as a visitor to a sister union, without getting out a traveling card. Resolved, by E. B. that the Genl. President be requested to issue a general pass-word quarterly and issue it through the G. S. to all local unions, said pass-word with a clear card of membership to date of presentation, shall entitle a member to visit a sister union.

Letter from Brother Altwater, C.S. Union No. 1, Washington, D. C., stating that the 30 days notice of suspension had been laid on the table, by vote of said union.

Bill from G. P., \$1.62 for stationery and postage, ordered paid.

Union 26, Jackson, Mich., inquires: is it necessary to have vote of the union on ordering payment of capita tax. According to Const. page 25, sec. 6, the treasurer can not disburse any money without sanction of the union. However, the E. B. are of the opinion that the next convention should make the law so that capita tax and assessments as due to the general office should be paid out without allowing room for contention.

Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., as to the right of reinstated members to benefits. E. B. decided that reinstated members can not be entitled to benefits until 6 months after date of reinstatement and this to be the rule, regardless of whether the back dues are paid or cancelled.

E. B. decided to repeal Aug. decision and to reaffirm their Nov. decision in regard to suspending members in arrears; members in arrears can only be suspended after due notice and by vote of the union.

Assessments 73 and 74 ordered; Warrant drawn for Claim No. 72.

JAN. 19.—Protest from Union No. 1, Washington, D. C., against suspension, received and filed. On motion E. B. resolved, that the G. P. be requested to suspend Union No. 1, in view of the fact that said Union No. 1 does not pay its legal assessments to the general office, and the 30 days notice has duly expired.

On motion, E. B. ordered that Brother G. Edmonston, Washington, D. C., be empowered to take legal steps to secure the property, chattels and effects of Union No. 1, and to hold the same in trust for the B.—subject to reorganization of Union No. 1.

Communication read from Union No. 22, San Francisco, agreeing to settle its debts to the general office. Resolved, by E. B.: "That we waive the protest against Union No. 22, and will accept its terms, provided it will agree to waive all claim to the Geo. Kineval benefit." Brother H. J. Bailey tendered his resignation as Auditor.

JAN. 23.—Charters granted:—Chelsea, Mass.; Augusta, Ga.; and Norwich, Conn., provided in the Norwich Union that Benj. Cross, aged 63, be admitted as an honorary member and not entitled to general benefits.

Claim No. 75, Mrs. Theresa Edwards, Savannah, Ga.—Claim No. 76, Mrs. Ella E. Ward, Oneonta, N. Y., approved.

Letter from G. P. doubting authority to issue quarterly pass-words, G. S. instructed to write G. P., and ask if he has any objection should the E. B. assume the responsibility.

By Laws of Union No. 78, also papers in Green and Waterman case, reported from sub-committee. Special instructions given G. S. in regard to both matters.

Union No. 2, Cincinnati, O., writes to know about the expenses of the G. S. in traveling to visit unions. E. B. instructed G. S. to answer that this Board in fourteen months has appropriated only \$25 for that purpose so far, and that the G. S. in that time has paid out fully \$150 out of his own salary for traveling expenses. And has not been reimbursed for the same. The E. B. has very little money at its command to send out the G. S. Besides that, his time is more than taken up with office duties. But in case unions desire his presence and he can attend them, the unions visited should pay the expenses. If the E. B. can afford to spend any money at all, it deems it wiser to use it for the organization of new unions.

Warrant drawn for Claim No. 73.

Resignation of Brother H. J. Bailey as Auditor accepted, Brother Edward Taylor appointed to fill vacancy.

Bills: Edward Taylor \$7, for 50 pigeon holes. J. G. Clinkard \$4, for organizing Chelsea; ordered paid.

JAN. 28.—Letter from Genl. Pres. Billingsley, date Jan. 25, 1886, suspending Union No. 1, duly received. On motion action of the G. P. was unanimously approved.

G. S. instructed to send out circulars to all local unions, announcing suspension of Union No. 1, and reasons for the same.

Letters read from secretary of U. O., New York, showing that arrangements were being perfected for conference on terms of unity with the B.

Letter from Brother A. Bowen, F. S., of Union No. 88, Decatur, Ill., showing the late Brother J.

L. Baker was not reinstated legally after being suspended and arrears not fully paid, and hence claim for his death benefit is illegal. E. B. reconsidered approval of Claim 73, J. L. Baker and resolved to lay the matter on the table until next meeting. Warrant for Claim No. 73 revoked; warrant drawn for Claim No. 74, Warrants drawn for Claims Nos. 75 and 76.

FEB. 6.—Charters granted:—Cambridge, Mass.; Gloversville, N. Y., the latter with special provision that all over 60 years of age shall not be entitled to general benefits. Bill of \$4, Brother W. J. Shields for organizing Cambridge, ordered paid.

Claim No. 73, J. L. Baker, Decatur, Ill., taken taken up, evidence read G. S. instructed to get further testimony. Claim laid over for one month to await further particulars.

Claim No. 77, Chas. G. King, Buffalo, N. Y., approved.

Claim from San Francisco, Cal., on death of Mrs. C. Ahms, laid over to await further from Union No. 22.

Official report from Brother G. Edmonston Washington, in case of Union No. 1, duly received and accepted. At his request, Brother Edmonston, was relieved of his obligation taken as a member of Union No. 1, so far as may be necessary to get legal advice in securing an injunction and prevent funds of Union No. 1, from being misused; carried unanimously.

Resolved, That Brother Edmonston be authorized to expend \$50 to obtain a restraining order, or injunction, whenever there is good evidence that any attempt will be made to misuse the funds of Union No. 1. And that the same restraining order if possible, shall be made to hold good until Aug. 10, 1886, one week after next convention of B.

Brother P. J. McGuire, G. S., was requested to visit Washington, D. C., to act with Brother Edmonston, to settle the differences there amicably, or by legal measures if necessary.

Letter from G. P., as to situation in Washington, and in favor of conference with New York Carpenters, and appointing Brothers W. J. Shields, Boston, Mass., W. F. Eberhardt, Philadelphia, and P. J. McGuire, Genl. Secy, as representatives at the N. Y. Conference. Received and nominations approved. G. P. declared he would offer no objection to issue of pass-word, if E. B. assumed responsibility.

Report of Auditing Committee on account of G. S. for Dec. received and approved.

Letter from Cincinnati Union No. 2, asking E. B. to levy a tax on the unions to raise an organizing fund. G. S. instructed to reply.

Order drawn for Claim No. 77.

Auditing Committee instructed to canvass vote of local unions on Runzel claim, also for prizes.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The attention of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, all its Local Unions and of carpenters and workmen generally, is most earnestly called to the following union labels. Be sure to call for union label goods in the trades named and buy no others. In this way you will assist in crushing out scab shops, and it will assist organized labor to gain fair wages and be treated with respect.



UNION HAND MADE CANS.

See that your grocer has canned goods with this trade mark stamped in the tin on the bottom of the can. It is to be hoped that union men and friends of organized labor will call the attention of their wives and daughters to this fact when about to purchase canned goods. They are the best and the cans are free from chemical poisons.



UNION LABEL CIGARS.

When you buy cigars never forget to look for the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is across the outside of the cigar box and is signed, "A. Strasser, President."

C. B. CHURCH, Pres't. W. H. YERKES, Sup't.

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A Constant Supply Guaranteed Throughout the Season.

Prices as low as any Responsible Company in the District.

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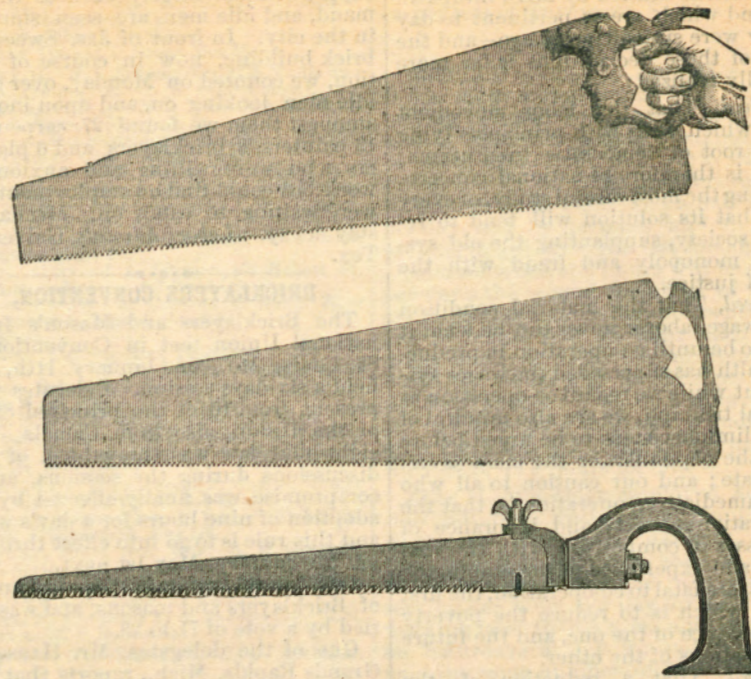
Office, Cor 12th and Penn Ave.,

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Special Offer to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.



In order to introduce our improved Saws, we offer for the next six months our Hand and Compass Saws at the following reduced prices:

20 inch,	22 inch,	24 inch,	26 inch,	28 inch,
\$1.10.	\$1.20.	\$1.30.	\$1.40.	\$1.60.

Notwithstanding the extreme low prices, these saws are fully warranted and any proving defective in any particular will be exchanged or money refunded and all express charges paid. From cuts it is readily seen how the blade extends into the handle so as to balance it nicely in the hand and make it hang light and easy and not strain the wrist. A full sweep can be taken from end to end without danger of catching in work. The blade running entirely around the hands strengthens and prevents it coming loose. In Compass Saws and Handles we lead. Our Compass Saw Handle will do duty for a dozen blades, no holes being required to fasten to handle. The blade can be turned to any angle desired. Every carpenter should have one. Price, with 12 inch blade, 60 cents send to any part of the United States.

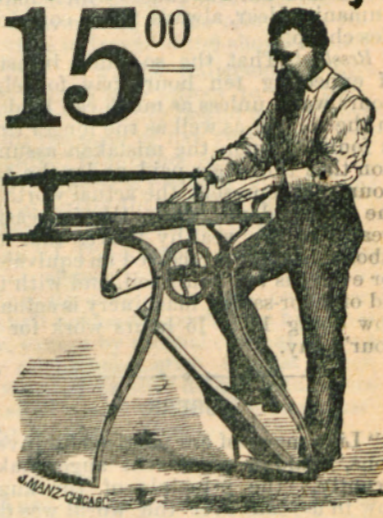
Any further information about our saws we will cheerfully write, and will be pleased to send circulars.

E. ANDREWS & SONS, Saw Manufacturers, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Barnes' Pat. Foot and Hand Power Machinery. BUILDERS' SCROLL SAW 15⁰⁰

This machine will pay for itself in two days at prices common with steam power mills for scroll work. We have a complete outfit of machinery suited to builders' use—Hand Circular Rip Saw, Combined Cut-off and Rip Saw, Scroll Saw and Borer, Former, Mortiser, Tenoner, Lathes, Etc. They are labor and money-saving to builders. We sell them with ample time allowed for trial in the shop of the purchaser. You can order them of your dealer in supplies—if not, order direct from our factory. Send for illustrated catalogue free.

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THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VI. No 3.

CLEVELAND, MARCH, 1886.

PUBLISHED ON
THE 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

BRO. GEORGE J. GARTHAR was Grand Marshal of the large labor parade and demonstration in Galveston, Tex., recently.

THE SINGING OF ODES in opening and closing the meetings of our Locals, will soon be generally adopted. Some of our Locals make it the rule now.

IT HAS BEEN suggested that the Executive Board should offer a Prize Banner, or Silk Flag, to the Local Union that shows the greatest increase in membership during the next six months.

WHEREVER delegates are to be elected from our local unions to represent them in a Trades Assembly or Central Body, let care be exercised in choosing the most competent, cautious and well posted men.

MONTHLY BLANKS for C. S. and F. S. reports are furnished from this office free, and as soon as the monthly report reaches the G. S., he will furnish another blank, to be filled out at the end of the next succeeding month.

TO SAVE any mistake in numbering the cards of membership we wish to explain that as soon as the numbers furnished each Union have been all given out, a further lot of numbers will be furnished by the G. S. whenever a new lot of cards are ordered by the Union.

EACH MONTH the F. S. of each Local Unions should send to the G. S., a complete list of all new initiations, reinstatements, suspensions, etc., they must be reported as required by Sec. 8, Page 17 of our constitution. We have new monthly blanks for that purpose.

BRO. W. J. SHIELDS, our 2d vice president, has been reelected Treasurer of the Boston Central Labor Union, a position he has held faithfully the past two years. Bro. Joseph G. Clinkard has been elected vice president of the same body. Both these brothers are a team of indefatigable workers for the Brotherhood.

OUR LOCAL Unions should make it a point to strictly observe Sec. 6, p. 10 of our Constitution, which calls for public meetings once a month to discuss the labor question. If deemed more advantageous, monthly sociables or entertainments may be adopted. And it will be noticed that the unions that hold such monthly meetings or entertainments, seem to prosper best.

SENATOR H. W. BLAIR has reintroduced, his bill in Congress to legalize the Incorporation of National Trades Unions. We call upon all our Local Unions to urge by letter or personal visit, their Representatives and Senators in Congress, to work and vote for the Blair Bill. By the passage of this bill it would save the necessity for issuing State Charters, so when a union gets chartered from this Brotherhood that charter will give it a legal status.

ASSESSMENTS 73 and 74 were levied on Jan. 16, 1886, and the result has been that the returns from that assessment have paid ten benefits. No. 73 to 83 inclusive, amounting to \$1,200 and leaving a large balance on hand which will possibly carry us a few weeks longer, unless a sudden rush of claims are poured in. We have met every legal claim promptly as soon as presented, and sent off the money for it the very next day after approval. The promptness and loyalty of the local unions has contributed to reach this result. Let us congratulate!

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

DON'T BUY the *Sporting Life*, a weekly rat journal published in Philadelphia. It refuses to pay decent wages, and won't hire union men.

IN FALL RIVER, MASS., the spinners demand a restoration of wages to the rates paid in January, 1885. At that time they were reduced.

BOOK-KEEPERS and office clerks are forming a National Federation, and a circular for that purpose has been issued from New York city. In course of time every department of industry will have its national head, and be thoroughly organized.

WHAT A GLORIOUS VICTORY has been won by the street car drivers and conductors of New York city? At a given moment, by the thoroughness of the men's organization, all street car travel was suspended, and the companies granted the demand of \$2 per day, and twelve hours as a day's work.

THE February report of the Amalgamated Carpenters, shows trade is almost completely prostrated in Great Britain and Ireland, and overstocked in New Zealand and Australia. The society has 441 branches, 25,854 members, 3,614 on unemployed benefit, 852 on sick benefit, and 158 superannuated.

BRITISH carpenters by organization have reduced working hours to 51 per week. In the eastern half of the United States, the tendency in most trades is the same. But on the Pacific coast, outside of San Francisco, and a few other cities, carpenters work sixty hours, because mainly unorganized.

SURELY the world moves! Henry Broadhurst, a journeyman stonemason by trade, Secretary of the Federation of Trades in England, and a stalwart trades-unionist, has been appointed to a Cabinet position by Gladstone. The appointment has caused a sensation in political circles, Mr. Broadhurst being the first workingman who has ever risen to the Ministry.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS of Binghamton, N. Y., ask the carpenters and workmen of the country to boycott all non-union cigars, as in that city the non-union cigar manufacturers employ a vast horde of children under 14 years of age. The best way to stop this is to buy none but union label cigars. See that the blue label of the Int. Union is on the box. Boycott requests have also come to us from the cigar-makers unions of New York city, and Syracuse, N. Y.

CARPENTERS' UNION No. 1, of Washington, recently suspended by the Brotherhood, for non-payment of dues, voted to join the Knights of Labor, but one of the minority brought suit to restrain them from taking or using the funds of the society, on the basis of it not being used in accordance with the provisions of the charter under which it was subscribed. The case has gone to the District Court of Equity.—*Phila. Ledger*.

UNION BRICK AND STONE MASONS of Pittsburgh will have clearer sailing during the coming season than ever before, as the master builders appear to be pulling with them. Sixteen contractors met the other evening and decided that they would take no job without providing that all sub-contractors should hire none but union labor and pay union wages. It was also resolved to ask the union men to keep a watch upon prospective buildings, and keep them out of the hands of scab contractors.

TRADE NOTES.

CARPENTERS Union 3, of Wheeling, W. Va., at their general meeting on February 5, passed resolutions declaring that they would not submit to any reduction in wages from that paid in 1885.

UNION 7, of LOUISVILLE, is actively at work, enrolling new members at every meeting. The need of thorough organization is generally recognized, and deep interest is taken in this branch of trade throughout that city.

SO CONFIDENT are the contractors and architects of Chicago that the eight-hour day will prevail after May next, that all estimates for next year's building is based on an eight-hour workday. Unity of action is all that is needed to bring success in this movement.

EFFORTS promising of success are being made by the Carpenters Unions of Newark and Orange, N. N., to have the work on Harry Miners Theatre, in Newark, done by union men. In this they are ably backed by the Trades Assembly of that city.

THE BRICK-MASONS and carpenters are becoming very thoroughly organized in this city, and we hope soon to see a union carpenter refuse to work on a building with a rat bricklayer and a union bricklayer refuse to work with a rat carpenter.—*Memphis Record*.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION of the Carpenters Unions, of Germany, will be held in Breslau on June 13. Over 100 local unions of the National "Verband" will be represented. The convention of the brick-masons National Union will open in Dresden on March 29.

ORGANIZED labor wins another victory in the surrender of the Dueber Watch-Case Company. For nearly eight months organized labor has been waging legitimate warfare against the company, but they have at last learned that the advertising incident to a boycott is not of the most profitable kind, and they have reinstated all of their old employees.

THE DIFFICULTY with the Rhode Island Granite Works, of Westerly, R. I., is settled. The boycott on S. G. Batterson's granite is hereby lifted, and the job is now open to Union men, by order of the Westerly branch. Members and labor organizations will oblige by removing all obstacles in the way of giving full effect to the settlement.

THE CARPENTER, official organ of the Carpenters' Brotherhood of the United States, has been of immense service in the boycott of scab nails. It has circulated the very points needed among the men who use nails, and reports from all over the country show that they have co-operated with the Ohio Valley Trades Assembly.—*Ohio Valley Boycotter*.

WE CALL attention to the advertisement of Andrews Saws on the 8th page of this journal. These saws are in every respect worthy of trial, and are highly praised by all who have used them. In fact all the saws of the Andrews manufacture are first-class in quality, and stand the test of good service. And another thing in favor of the firm; it stands in full accord and in thorough sympathy with organized labor. The senior of the firm, Mr. Emanuel Andrews, was recently elected a member of the City Council, of Williamsport, Pa., in antagonism to the Water Monopoly of the city.

THE BATTLE FOR SHORTER HOURS.

News from all Points.

IN New York, the street car drivers have won the 12 hours, the engineers on the elevated roads have gained the 9 hours. The early closing movement in behalf of clerks and salesmen, to close the stores at 7 p. m. has revived in all the large cities, and proved successful. Clergymen are urging their congregations to encourage the Saturday half-Holiday.—The tobacco works, of Quincy, Ill., has adopted 8 hours, and has taken the title of the "Eight Hour Tobacco Co."—The ten hour law adopted this year in place of the eleven hours system is now the rule in the mills of Rhode Island.—The Ohio House of Representatives has passed an eight hour bill—legislatures in other states are likewise dealing with the question. President Cleveland has ordered the enforcement of the national eight-hour law.—Eight-hour mass meetings are held nightly all over the land, and the daily press is teeming with eight-hour items. Chas. R. Messinger & Co., Tobacco Manufacturers, Toledo, O., employing 200 hands, inaugurated the eight-hours and full pay on Feb. 15.—In Minneapolis, Minn., M. W. Glenn's Boiler Works, conceded 8 hours and full pay, so has the Eagle foundries.—The stone cutters, of New York city adopted the 8 hours in the winter of 1884-79, after a strike of 3 weeks. In Chicago they adopted it 14 years ago. In Newark, N. J., it was made the rule over 10 years ago.—Union Blue stone cutters, of New York city, have established 9 hours and full pay \$4 per day.—Boss roofers, of New York, granted 9 hours and full pay. The furnacemen of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, have won the 8 hours.—The majority of the manufacturing firms of Cincinnati, are in favor of 8 hours constituting a days work.—The Paper Hangers of New York have never worked more than 8 hours a day.

IN England the movement has taken hold again. The Liverpool Longshoremen have won 9 hours after a bitter strike.—In Edinburgh the 8 hour system will be adopted May 1, by the stone masons and also in Dundee.

THE American Flint Glass Workers Unions have decided on a complete cessation of work, from June 30 to Aug. 1, to escape the severe heat of the furnaces in summer, and to restrict production.—The 8 hour system is now in force in many of the Missouri Pacific car and machine shops.—It is proposed to establish 8 hours on May 1, in the coal mines of Schuylkill, Columbia, Northumberland and other counties of Pennsylvania.—Operative Plasterers of Philadelphia, will work 9 hours a day for 5 days, and 8 hours on Saturday, for \$3.50 per day.—There is one trade in New York which does not allow its members to work overtime, that of the cabinet makers. The cabinet makers and custom upholsterers of New York city, announce that they intend to work only 8 hours a day after May 1, 1886.—The cabinet makers of Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis, will enforce 8 hours on May 1.—The Stone Cutters Union, of Topeka, Kan., propose to live up to the 8 hours this spring, the same as they have been working all winter.

FROM Washington, D. C., comes the news that granite cutters, bricklayers, carpenters, and all the building trades, will adopt 8 hours May 1.—In Philadelphia on and after April 24, the bricklayers will work 9 hours per day for \$3.50, the bosses conceded it. In Cleveland, O., the same.—The 9 hour rule will be universally adopted May 1, by all unions under the jurisdiction of the Int. Union of Bricklayers.—Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly, has issued an 8 hour circular to manufacturers and employers, and has issued several appeals to the workmen.—W. H. Foster Sec'y. of the Federation of Trades of North America, has been actively canvassing the sentiment of the trades and labor unions all over the States.—In Canada, in Toronto, St. Thomas and other cities, notices have been served on employers requesting the 9 hours.—All the local unions of Cigar Makers Int. Union, will adopt the 8 hours on May 1.—The Illinois State Labor Convention pronounced in favor of 8 hours.

IN Chicago the movement has assumed formidable proportions, and the bricklayers, plasterers, cigar makers and printers, have taken decided ground.—In Grand Rapids, Mich., a huge 8 hour movement is rolling up. Bro. Hodges of Union 65, presided at an 8 hour conference of all the building trades.—The Carpenters Unions are likewise moving, some for 8 hours, and some for 9 hours and 9 hours has been granted as a concession in several instances.—At a conference in Grand Rapids, Mich., a carpenter said: "The hog that insists on rooting sixteen hours a day needs to have a ring put in his nose." The *Labor Tribune* says: We have very little faith in the efficacy of legislation in this matter. The way to win 8 hours is for the workmen to take hold and work no longer than 8 hours on and after the 1st day of May next. A book full of statutes cannot enforce such a law—this lies with the parties interested themselves to do.

THE SCOUNDREL SAVAGE.

AT last accounts this swindler and dead beat was in Danbury, Conn. But our members there were on the alert and after being closely shadowed by detectives, Savage left the town and is now said to be in Millerton, N. Y.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office as second-class matter
Published at No. 19 Frankfort St., Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, MARCH, 1886.

AN EIGHT HOUR SONG.

AIR—"Hold the Fort."

Hol my brothers! see the danger,
Gath'ring fast and dread;
Mammon's legions are preparing,
Stealthily they tread.

CHORUS.

Hold your ground, for they are coming,
Up our breast-work throw;
Rally for Eight Hours, Oh, brothers,
Hurl we back the foe!

Rise! Oh, people! chains are forging!
Power and pride conspire;
Children slayers, home despoilers,
Crime promoters dire.

Chorus—Hold your ground, etc.

Who are plotters? Who are traitors—
Foes of God and Man?
They who grind and plunder labor,
Grasping all they can.

Chorus—Hold your ground, etc.

Creep they forward, under stealth,
Freedom's proudest tower,
Stealing from the people ever,
Sapping hope and power.

Chorus—Hold your ground, etc.

Bolder still grows Mammon's challenge,
Baser grow his arts;
For he sees the people rising,
Courage in their hearts.

Chorus—Hold your ground, the battle's coming

Freedom's flag! "Oh, my children,
Help me, or I fall!"
Shout we back the lofty answer;
All join—"March we at thy call!"

Chorus—Hold your ground, the battle's coming

Shall the people live or perish?
We the answer give:
Ho, my brothers, lift your voices,
All join—"Live! the people—live!"

Chorus—Hold your ground, the battle's coming

TO THE SCABS.

The Poet, Moore, must have had the scabs in
his eye when he wrote the following:

Oh for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the counsels of the brave,
And blasts them in their hour of might!
May life's unblest cup for him
Be drugged with treacheries to the brim—
With hopes that but allure to fly,
With joys that vanish while he sips.
Like Dead-sea fruits that tempt the eye
But turn to ashes on the lips!
His country's course, his children's shame,
Outcast of virtue, peace and fame,
May he, at last, with lips of flame,
On the parch'd desert thirsting die,
While lakes that shone in mockery nigh
Are fading off, untouch'd, untasted,
Like the once glorious hopes he blasted!
And, when from earth his spirit flies,
Just Prophet, let the damn'd one dwell
Full in the sight of Paradise,
Beholding heaven, and feeling hell!

PHILADELPHIA CARPENTERS CONCEDED
THE NINE HOURS.

A meeting of Master Carpenters and
Bulders was held yesterday afternoon,
March 3, at the office of Stacey, Reeves
& Sons, No. 120 North Thirteenth street,
to consider the circular relative to
shorter working hours, addressed to
each by Local Union No. 8, of the
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
of America. Joseph Cooper presided,
and Thomas Little acted as Secretary.
The meeting was attended by the follow-
ing builders or their representatives:
William C. McPherson & Sons, Yarnall
& Cooper, George Watson & Sons, Stacey
Reeves & Sons, Mariner & Buckingham,
J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Benjamin
Ketchum & Son, James B. Doyle, John
Duncan, Kemp & Garrison, James
Bradin, Kister & Orum, Adam A.
Catanach, Thomas Little & Son, Rich-
ards & Shourds, William Devitt & Sons,
T. H. Doan, Jacob Myers, Henry Taylor,
George Payne & Co., Thomas Marshall,
R. Q. Gibbon, Wendell & Smith, and
John W. Leamy.

The journeymen carpenters in their
circular which was read, asked their
employers "to favor" them "with your
opinion on the question of shortening
the hours of labor," and concluded thus:
"Our action on May 1st will be influ-
enced by the sentiments we hear ex-
pressed in your reply."

William C. McPherson, Benjamin
Ketchum, Stacey Reeves, George Wat-
son, Thomas Little and others spoke in
favor of making nine hours constitute a
day's work on and after May 1st. The
drift of their remarks was that the jour-
neymen carpenters were more reason-
able in their demands than any other

class of mechanics. They were espe-
cially commended for having no arbi-
trary rules in relation to the employ-
ment of apprentices, and while they had
a fixed standard for a day's wages, they
did not insist on an inferior mechanic
receiving as much as a skilled hand and
rapid worker.

The fact that journeymen were com-
pelled to buy their own tools was spoken
of as a hardship. The carpenters of this
city were described by one of the speak-
ers as an intelligent, industrious and
faithful set of men, and he said it would
be a great hardship to require them to
work ten hours, when the bricklayers,
plasterers and other tradesmen work
but nine.

A resolution was unanimously adopted
to the effect that the master carpenters
are willing that nine hours shall consti-
tute a day's work on and after May 1st,
and the Secretary was requested to in-
form Local Union No. 8 of this action.

Philadelphia Daily Ledger.

KARL MARX ON THE NORMAL WORKDAY.

Among all the writers on political
economy Karl Marx stands prominent,
and has a world-wide reputation as one
of the ablest scientific writers on labor
matters. In his famous work "Das Kap-
ital," Karl Marx uses the following lan-
guage in treating the question of shorter
hours of labor:

"Capital is dead labor, which lives
vampire-like by sucking in living labor,
and lives the more, the more it sucks in.
The time during which the workman
labors is the time during which the cap-
italist consumes the Labor-force pur-
chased from him. If the workman con-
sumes his available time for himself
he robs the capitalist. The capitalist
falls back upon the law regulating the
exchange of commodities. He, like
every other purchaser, seeks to wring
the greatest possible use out of the utility
value of his commodity. But sud-
denly the voice of the workman, drowned
in the storm and stress of the process of
production, makes itself heard: 'The
commodity which I have sold to you is
distinguished from all other commodi-
ties by its creating a utility value greater
than it costs itself. This was the reason
why you bought it. What appears on
your side as realization of capital, ap-
pears on my side as superfluous expendi-
ture of my Labor-force. You and I
recognize in the arena of the market but
one law, that of the exchange of com-
modities (supply and demand). And
the consumption of the commodity does
not belong to the seller, who delivers it,
but to the buyer who acquires it. To
you belongs, therefore, the use of my
daily Labor-force. But by means of its
daily sale price I must daily reproduce
it, and hence can sell it anew. Apart
from natural decay, through old age, &c.,
I must be able to work again to-morrow
in the same normal condition of power,
health and freshness as to-day. You
are continually preaching to me the gos-
pel of 'saving' and 'abstinence.' Good!
I will, like a sensible, saving, business
man, preserve my only faculty, my
Labor-force, and abstain from any fool-
ish expenditure of it. I will only ex-
pend as much of it—daily convert as
much of it into work—as is consistent
with its normal continuance and healthy
development. By a measureless length-
ening of the working day, you use up
more of my Labor-force than I can re-
place in three days. What you thus
gain in work I lose in the substance of
work. Using my capacity for labor and
robbing me of it are two quite different
things. I demand, therefore, a working
day of normal length, and I demand it
without any appeal to your heart, for in
money matters compassion has no place.
You may be a model citizen, perhaps a
member of the Society for the Preven-
tion of Cruelty to Animals, and stand in
the odour of sanctity in addition, but the
thing that you represent to me carries
no heart in its breast. What seems to
beat therein is my own heart's pulse. I
demand a normal working day, because
I demand the value of my commodity
like every other vendor.'"

IF OVERPRODUCTION results under the
10-hour system, then reduce the hours
of labor and so apportion the work that
all men may have an equal chance to
labor and to live, and thus become the
consumers they should be.

LABOR UNIONS.

They have Existed for Over Two Thousand
Years, Ever Growing in Power
and Intelligence.

The current labor difficulties have
brought the subject of labor organiza-
tions into special prominence. Many
people believe them to be an outgrowth
of modern civilization and the result of
new social conditions. But labor orga-
nizations are no new thing. In fact, they
are among the oldest of the combina-
tions of men of which there is record.

Early in 1884 the Merchant Tailors'
Exchange of Washington applied to the
Department of State for certain infor-
mation. To comply with this request the
department, in May of that year, sent
out a trade guild circular to the United
States Consuls stationed in different
parts of Europe, asking the following
questions:

1. Are there any schools in your dis-
trict where boys can learn the tailor's
trade? If so, what are the laws by
which they are governed? Is the sys-
tem a success?

2. Are there any guilds connected with
the trade? By what rules are they gov-
erned?

3. What are the laws and regulations
governing apprenticeships?

The circular further asked for infor-
mation relating to the conditions and re-
lations of employers and employed in the
principal trades. The answers take a
wide range, and together make a book
of three hundred pages. Consul James
T. Du Bois, at Leipsic, Germany, as a
preface to his report on the industrial
condition in Germany, gives a concise
history of trade organizations. Soon
after the dawn of authentic history he
finds mention of them. In early Gre-
cian and Roman history there are traces
of trade guilds, and sixty-seven years
before the Christian era they had grown
so powerful in Rome as to greatly offend
the aristocratic element, and a Senatorial
decree was obtained to abolish all ex-
cept those absolutely necessary to the
State, such as the guilds of the iron,
copper and goldsmiths.

In A. D. 590 there is mention of a
stonecutters' and carpenters' guild in
Lombardy, and emigrants to France and
Holland long before this had carried the
guild system there. In 1099 a guild of
weavers is mentioned as having existed
a long time in Germany. In 1104 a
butchers' guild was established. In
1106 the fishermen formed one. In 1134
a butchers' guild was established in
Paris, and 1149 a weavers' at Cologne.
The shoemakers' guild of Magdeburg is
mentioned for the first time in 1157. In
1162 there were six guilds in Halle, com-
posed of shopkeepers, shoemakers,
bakers, butchers, smiths and weavers,
while in London there were fifteen of
these guilds in 1180.

During the twelfth, thirteenth and
fourteenth centuries these labor orga-
nizations met with bitter and violent op-
position from the aristocracy. In 1220 they
were prohibited by the imperial order of
Frederick II., and six of their masters
put to death at Brunswick, and six more
banished. In 1331, at Magdeburg, the
leaders were burned alive, and every
indignity and cruelty visited upon them.
In spite of this they grew and flourished.
Crushed in one locality, they sprung up
in another, stronger and more aggres-
sive.

It is curious and instructive to note
that, while the earlier organizations
prospered under the most cruel oppres-
sion, with the increase of their power
and material strength in the fourteenth
century came internal quarrels and dis-
sensations which destroyed their power
and usefulness for a long period. Like
many institutions of modern times, they
did well on opposition, only to be ruined
by prosperity. While they were in this
unhappy condition the bitter struggle
for the Reformation began, and many
members entered the military service.
At the close of the Thirty Years' War, in
1648, the aristocrats were in absolute
control of affairs in Germany, and the
guilds had sunk so low as to be without
power or influence.

This decadence, which began early in
the twelfth century, had an interesting
and significant origin. Up to that time
members of the labor organizations
elected their own masters and chose
their own leaders. In 1370 came a

change. The right of suffrage was taken
away from the members, the masters
becoming aristocratic and arbitrary; the
guilds quarreled among themselves, lost
power and influence, and fell into disre-
pute. This condition of affairs contin-
ued into the sixteenth century.

It appears, then, that instead of being
a recent invention, the work of modern
agitators, labor organizations have ex-
isted for more than two thousand years.
Begun in the endeavors of the toiling
masses to free themselves from the yoke
of oppression, they have been the de-
fenders of civil liberty, the promoters of
the arts and sciences, and unquestion-
ably have been of incalculable value to
the wage earners of the world. It is
probable that the modern trades unions
bear little resemblance to the ancient
guilds. It is only of late and in this
country that laborers and artisans have
attained anything like social or political
equality. Here, instead of being burned
at the stake and suffering banishment,
the members of trades unions are treated
as free and equal citizens. Instead of
the torch and the sword, the principle
of arbitration is to govern and adjust
the future differences between employer
and employed. Instead of being con-
sidered a danger to the state and a
menace to order, labor organizations
will be accounted among the most im-
portant factors in the world's progress.—
Elihu B. Hayes, in Boston Globe.

HOW TO PROTECT THE CARPENTER
TRADE.

Having had ten years' experience as
a foreman in the carpenter trade in Con-
necticut, I feel it my duty to say a word
in the CARPENTER, and to express in the
plainest terms possible how I believe
the trade may be improved to the ad-
vantage of all engaged therein. It is
not necessary to tell any joiner who
works at the business to-day that it is
the poorest trade on earth for the jour-
neymen, for no man can follow the busi-
ness and do whatever comes to hand,
and work with tools from his own chest,
without carrying a stock of at least \$150
worth of tools, while the average wages
will not exceed \$2.25 per day. It is this
small pay that prompts one-half of these
Cheap John contractors to start in the
first place, and when they do start, they
are so anxious for work that they do it
for almost the cost of the material, and
hire the cheapest help that can be found
in order to save themselves. Now, if
these same Jim Crow contractors could
get fair wages for their work, they would
work for journeymen's wages and let
contracting alone. And again, if the
journeymen carpenters of the land
would unite, and not work with a man
unless he was capable of commanding
the general average of wages, it would
compel contractors to employ workmen
and thus force the botch out of the busi-
ness, or compel him to work for botch
contractors, who would then be singled
out and could not carry on business.
They would be shoved out. This done,
contractors could employ good men to
do good work and get good prices for their
work, and on the whole, the carpenter
business would be improved, and all
engaged therein benefitted. I have
helped to organize four Unions in the
State of Connecticut since last March,
and I believe the Brotherhood is the
only organization that can uplift the
carpenters. C. C. C.

Danbury, Conn.

THE EIGHT HOUR DEMAND.

The eight-hour movement is reported
from the large cities as being in full
swing. This is more especially the case
in Chicago and St. Louis. There is now
less than three months to work it up,
and this time should see every day oc-
cupied by the labor organizations. It
should be used as an inducement to
bring men into the unions.

Our advice is to concentrate upon the
eight-hour demand. Differences of lesser
importance can be safely left in the back
ground, and as great force as possible to
muster, brought to bear upon this central
idea. Of course there may be matters
in dispute that should not be neglected,
but the smaller sort and new issues of
the lesser description should be passed
by as much as possible in order to bring
the masses to bear in favor of the eight-
hour demand.—Labor Tribune.

MAN'S ONLY RIGHT IS TO DO HIS DUTY.

It gives me great pleasure to learn that the time has arrived when it becomes possible to unite the Carpenters of New York City and vicinity in the bond of free and spontaneous brotherhood. The success of the Locomotive Engineers, employed on the elevated railways of this city furnishes a profound lesson that behooves every worker, and for that matter every employer, to "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest." It furnishes another proof of the organic, and therefore, immortal character of the social institutions, called "Trade Unions." It proves that those organizations, which, under the stable leadership of strictly responsible officers, devote themselves more and more to the performance of positive functions—such as the guarantee of a living to their members in periods of enforced idleness, sickness, for life insurance, fraternal purposes, etc., are steadily making their way to the exclusion of those organizations based upon negative ideas, upon social antagonism, and which, owing largely to incompetent leadership, drift into industrial warfare, and consequently are too prone to regard capital or the capitalist as having no claim to social consideration, that labor or the laborers are morally bound to respect. I know, few better, that the workers in the course of their historical development must pass through the dark valley of slavery and social hatred before they can reach the upper paths of liberty and social love. But there is no cause why they should suffer from poverty to-day in this new fatherhood of America except it springs from their own ignorance and selfishness, preventing them rallying around the banners of such intelligent and fraternal organizations as the Brotherhood of Carpenters, except it be their unwillingness to give up a barren struggle for individual "rights," and except it be their inability to recognize the grand truth that "man's only right is to do his duty," and that duty is to 'Live For Others.'

HUGH MCGREGOR.

New York.

THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

The need of a better apprentice law is apparent to all who have noticed the large increase of poor workmanship. A law that will be just, having in view the complete industrial education of the apprentice, and full protection of the master would meet with favor from the organized workman beyond a doubt.

The rapid increase in the number of half finished workmen, the demand for cheap work, fastened by the Government in giving out its work to the lowest bidder, and augmented by industrial schools where a smattering of trades is the only result, will ultimately lessen the demand for finished mechanics. In an economic sense cheap labor (poor workmanship) on good materials is an extravagant waste. Each community is equally interested in maintaining a high standard of workmanship, and the best way to maintain it, is, to pay a premium for it, and provide for the proper education of the apprentice.

Washington, D. C.

G. E.

EIGHT HOURS IN DENVER.

The time is ripe, I think, for the eight-hour movement. We are just beginning to recover from a long financial depression, and everything points to good times next summer, and then is the time to ask for eight hours. We certainly cannot gain the concession when times are growing harder. We will be refused, and even be blamed for making times hard by making a fight for it; per contra, when times are prosperous we shall meet with little opposition, and, gaining the fight, can turn the tables by claiming that the good times are the result of the success of the eight-hour movement. Most of the leading contractors will concede the propriety of the request now; and better yet, the plains country between here and the Missouri river is having a boom which protects us where we were most menaced.

E. E. R.

Denver, Col.

THE INCREASE in the use of machinery has rendered ten hours labor far more exhausting than formerly.

DAY WORK, ITS ADVANTAGES AND THE EVILS OF THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Day work is not only the fairest and best way of having and doing carpenter work, but many other kinds of work. When a person has work to be done, and has the work done by the day, and pays a fair price for the work performed, all employes as a rule, work well and willingly, doing their work the best they can and all they can. They do not have to be watched, nor driven like slaves in olden times, or like cattle to the slaughter-house.

Pay a man or woman well, treat them kind and like human beings should be treated, and I am free to affirm that a large majority will do what is right and be just to their employers.

All Government, State, County and City work, as well as private work, should be done by the day and never contracted. If men and women were given constant employment by the day, at fair wages, by a mutual agreement, by and between all parties interested, there would be no need of strikes and so much dissatisfaction.

Being a carpenter, I desire to advocate day work in the erection of buildings in particular, because in that I am not only interested for myself alone, but for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Our bread and meat depend upon our work. And day work would insure us more work, better pay and less trouble; not only that, but it would be better for all parties concerned. The parties having houses erected, would get better houses, better work, and as a rule better material, or cheaper if they wished. They could select or have selected, just such material as they wanted and would know what they were getting. If Mr. A., wants to get a house built, he gets Mr. B., an architect to draw up the plans, and let it out to the lowest bidder. Mr. C. takes it at 10, 15, or 25 per cent. less than it is worth. He has to get out some way. Are there not buildings let out that way all the time, all over the country? Mr. C. cheats a little in the material, and a good deal in the labor. And Mr. A. has an inferior building of poor material, thrown together like boys throwing mud-balls on an old wall to see them stick. The owner can't be at the building all the time to see everything, and perhaps is not a good judge and the consequence is C. takes the advantage every chance he gets. Well says one, Mr. B. the architect is there to superintend the work, and see the material. He is not and cannot be there all the time. In the first place C. gets cheaper material than the contract calls for if he can, and then either hires poor cheap men to do the work—that is men who do not understand their business, and work a little cheaper than good mechanics, or he will sublet it out to the lowest bidder by the job or piece to the same poor class of men. And they rush the work through with all possible speed, slighting it wherever and whenever they can, which they can do in many ways; where lumber should be smoothed and sand-papered, they saw it off and nail it up or down, as the case may be. Nail the floor in every other joist, lay the shingles a little more to the weather than they should be, drive the screws with their little hatchets, saying "there are tricks in all trades but ours" Mr. A. may not, and frequently does not find out these things until too late.

I remember once several years ago. I was laying a floor for a boss, and had several boards down, was nailing in every joist as I thought it should be done. When Mr. Boss happened along on purpose no doubt, and saw what I was doing, and how I was doing it. He said, "nail it in every other joist; that will do." I don't suppose the owner of the building found it out until after it was paid for and too late to kick. You see the boss saved nails and about a third or a quarter of my time, or wages.

Nails are often left out in all parts of the building; plastering and painting botched up. The result is that a house put up in that way is like a suit of clothes half made; they soon get out of repair and have to be fixed up and patched up, which cost more than to have hired good men by the day, and had good material, and had the work done right in the first place.

Public buildings and public works are often paid for at enormous rates, yet the public does not get the benefit of the money paid. It frequently happens that some pet contractor gets a big price because he is inside of some political ring, and sometimes lives in a different locality. In that event he often gets men away from where the work is to be done. The money all goes to the locality where the contractor lives, when, if it was done by the day, and men who lived in the locality were employed, they would pay the money out about as fast as they earned it, and it would be retained at home.

Public contract work is sometimes done by convict labor, which is still worse. Buildings put up by the day would be better and fully as cheap, if not cheaper, than when let by contract. Now, if a professor or business man wants to build a good house, would it not be better for him to select some of his friends or customers, or some one they would recommend to do his work by the day, even if it cost him a little more money at the time. No one will pretend to say but what he would get a better job, and get his money all back, and in time to come more too, by employing his customers and friends who live in the vicinity. They would continue to give him their patronage. But suppose he lets out his building to the lowest bidder, and that bidder does not happen to be a carpenter, that contractor might give him some patronage, but if the contractor hired other men, strangers, they would be under no obligations only to the contractor, and not much to him if he forced them to work for a small pittance. I know the great excuse is they want a man to take the whole contract, furnish all the material, do the work, and give them the keys, building all complete.

Let us pause and think about this for a moment. If they really don't want to have any bother looking after the work, and can trust to an architect and contractor by contract, could not they trust them by the day just the same as if they were doing the work by contract. I have already shown how men may do when they have a low contract. When they are employed by the day at fair wages there is no incentive for them to do mean tricks. Again, if a man hires his building put up by the day, he can make all the changes he desires to make. It is a well known fact by all who are posted in the business, that many contractors, nearly all, aim to make up low contracts and their losses on changes, and that on all extras they charge an exorbitant price, and that after any change is made on a building, which is not specified or spoken of, the contract is violated, and gives the contractor the inside track unless the changes are mutually agreed upon by both parties, and to make it binding in law it would have to be reduced to writing or good witnesses present. Another thing, houses built by cheaper contractors often fall down before or soon after they are done, killing, crippling, injuring men, women and children, and whoever causes the death or injury of any in that way make losses they can never replace. And whoever causes the death of a human being is guilty of murder and should be severely punished. The greatest benefits to be derived then from day work are the owners get safer and better buildings. The employers get better pay and are sure of their wages, (wherever there is a good law, and there should be in every State.) They don't have to risk some rascally boss or contractor skipping out with their hard earnings, and beating everybody interested. Day work would do away to a great extent with the dictates and abuse of mean contractors and bosses, with the useless and unfair competition by which men undertake to do work for less than it is worth or should be done for. If work was done by the day more men would be employed on their true merits because they were good workmen, good hands to work, &c., or, in other words, the best men would get the preference. How is it now? The fastest and strongest man only is wanted, and it is quantity, not quality, they demand. If a person gets a doctor, a lawyer, or a teacher, they want the best. If they buy goods of any kind they want the best they can get for the money paid out.

Now, in view of such an array of facts—and more can be given—would it not be better to have all building done by the day than to have it let out to the lowest bidder and cheapest contractor. Would it not be well for carpenters and everybody else, and especially The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to advocate day-work, shorter hours, and half the day on Saturday afternoon for holiday. Raise the cry of day work, and keep it up until the object is accomplished.

Yours, fraternally,
Los Angeles, Cal. J. D. BAILEY.

HOW THE DANGER CAN BE MET.

The Organized Carpenters of New York have resolved to work not more than nine hours per day from March 8, and eight hours on Saturday, their daily wages to be \$3.50. According to a report published by *John Swinton's Paper*, the Eight Hour Question was taken up first, but it was rejected. The majority of the speakers, though advocating this movement, seemed to be afraid that in case of a strike the Union would be crushed by carpenters coming from other parts of the country to take their places at ten hours a day; and this was the reason for adopting the above mentioned resolution. It seems to us that there was little logic in such a proceeding. We cannot very well perceive that carpenters coming from other parts of the country should be a greater source of danger to the Union than the large number of those who are without employment in the great city throughout the entire year, and the much larger number of those who whether organized or not, are unable to earn Union wages in their shops. If they had resolved to work but eight hours, and accepted a reduction of wages equal to the pay for one hours' labor the danger of a strike would not be more imminent than at the present time. But that danger would probably be removed altogether if they had only resolved upon eight hours, and the same to be paid for at the present rate of wages. Under such circumstances Union wages would probably have been enforced after a very short time for all; while they are now being paid only to a limited number of men who are out of employment for a considerable number of days throughout the year. If the carpenters have been prevented from following their example by selfish motives, such motives are wrong and rather untimely. Competition by men from out of town can best be met by combining with those working in the country, and endeavoring to organize them in all other cities, as for instance, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is doing it.—*Furniture Workers Journal*.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

E. R. P., Worcester, Mass.—Why not insert a French Department in THE CARPENTER for the benefit of our French members?

Answer:—If we do so, we will have next to insert a Scandinavian Department for our Danish, Swedish and Norwegian members, and we have many of them. Next we would have to run a Bohemian Department, for we have many Bohemians as members. Next we would have to accommodate other languages until we would have a *pot pourri* of a paper, and have to hire an accomplished linguist as an editor.

GEORGE W. COLLINS, Decatur, Ill.—The Carpenter's Co-operative Association, of Decatur, desires assistance, and we wish to have the influence of the G. S. to secure us financial aid. We propose to have sister unions take stock in the Association—one or more shares at \$10 a share, or a loan of whatever they can afford.

Answer:—There are a half dozen carpenters' co-operative shops in as many local unions of the country, and all are in a similar plight. If we assist in one case, we would have to in another. It is no part of our programme to start or support co-operative shops at present. We have much more to do that is practical. We were never called upon to officially sanction these shops in the first place, and hence we are not now responsible for the undertaking or its failure. Had we been consulted at first we would most positively have advised against them.

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CLEVELAND, MARCH, 1886.

OUR RELATIONS TO THE KNIGHTS OF
LABOR.

The question is often asked our members: "Is not the Brotherhood of Carpenters connected with the Knights of Labor?" To this the reply must be in the negative. No, our Brotherhood, as a body, is not connected with the Knights of Labor, though a number of our members individually are connected with the order, the same as they may belong to any other order. We do not interfere with them in exercising the right to join any society they may deem of benefit to them, so long as they do their duty as members of our Brotherhood. That is all we ask.

Our Brotherhood is not at war with the Knights of Labor, nor are we antagonistic to them. On the contrary, we recognize them as a factor in the labor movement, and we are ever ready to co-operate with them and work in harmony with them, as we are ever ready to lend a helping hand to all branches of honorable toil. This we have proven again and again in the time of any trade trouble, or when necessary "to enjoin an oppressor" by a boycott. Our local unions have always demonstrated their practical sympathy with the cause of United Labor. Our local unions make it a rule to affiliate with the Trades' Assembly, Central Labor Union, or whatever else it may be called, of their respective localities.

We are not by any means exclusive, nor are we a close corporation. We believe that all workingmen have one common cause, one mutual object, or, as the poet best expresses it:

"Laboring men and laboring women
Have one glory and one shame;
Everything that's done inhuman
Hurts all of them the same."

Though the object is the same—human nature is of such a varied character, and the labor question is of such a complex and manifold range, that at the present stage of social ferment no one uniform method of solution can be adopted—no one uniform all-embracing plan of organization can be accepted. Consequently, there needs be variety of organization, but in this variety there can be unity of action—at least there need be no antagonism.

The Trades Unions and Knights of Labor should work together in parallel lines without any collision or quarrels. And if any clash occurs, it is due more to the lack of understanding each others' legitimate functions, or it is caused by the over-zealousness of some K. of L. Organizer burning with an unquenchable desire, as one said: "to capture every Trades' Union, or bust them up." From various sections we have received letters from our local unions in which they reported that some local organizer of the K. of L. was urging that the Union disband or withdraw from the Brotherhood and join the K. of L. in a body. Even now, in Washington, D. C., as soon as Carpenter's Union No. 1 was suspended for non-payment of legal assessments,

an effort was made to have all the funds of the Union, amounting to \$2,300 or more, used as entrance fees into the K. of L.

This certainly is not in accord with the sentiment expressed by G. M. W. Powderly in his last annual address to the G. A., when he said:

While we should not tolerate undue interference with our members, we must not permit our members to interfere with others; we must always promote the interest of every bona fide labor society in the country, and we must not do anything to injure such societies.

Nor are these schemes for wrecking Trades Unions endorsed by Mr. Powderly, who writes under date of December 26, 1885, to W. H. Foster, Secretary of the Federation of Trades, and we take the liberty to cite a few passages from Mr. Powderly's letter.

To my knowledge our K. of L. organizers have never meddled in the affairs of Trades Unions, and if they have done so, such action was without any authority from the general officers of the Knights of Labor. * * * An understanding is what we want, not a quarrel. Our organizers will be instructed to avoid any clashing in future. I cannot answer for the admission of expelled members of Trades Unions into the K. of L.

I have always held that the man who proved untrue to his trade union was unfit for membership in the K. of L., and I believe the majority of our members think as I do. We cannot help local quarrels, however, and if when anything of the kind occurs again, you will cause an investigation to be made, or if you will call my attention to it I will have it investigated and properly adjusted.

You may rest assured that if any organizer or other member has unnecessarily meddled in the affairs of any trade union, it has not been with my knowledge or consent. Such actions are very distasteful to me.

T. V. POWDERLY.

This is very plain language from Grand Master Workman Powderly, and it should be heeded. On the same subject General Secretary Fred. Turner writes to W. H. Foster:

I was not aware that our organizers have attempted to undermine the existence of Trades Unions. Our Order does not, nor will it allow organizers to antagonize Trades Unions. I should much rather see a closer affiliation between Trades Unions and ourselves. * * * Our laws recently passed will tend to prevent those who have been recalcitrant to their Union from becoming members of the K. of L.

FRED. TURNER.

This language is equally plain from Secretary Turner. If the advice of Powderly and Turner is not heeded and respected, then it is regarded as a very prominent case of "Precepts Not Practiced." It will not do to allow any quarrelling or dissension between the K. of L. and the Trades Unions. Bro. Powderly puts it very patly when he said, in his address to the G. A.:

"Nothing would please the enemies of labor better than to see labor societies engaged in a warfare with each other. * * * And if capital could make use of one society with which to fight another until one would be vanquished, the members of the society that was driven to the wall would naturally thirst for revenge, and would assist in defeating the other. The members of the Knights of Labor must make friends of all labor societies and enemies of none."

We fully recognize the good work being done by the K. of L., and we extend to it the hand of fraternity. Let each organization pursue its own chosen course and work together on its own lines, without any desire to raid each other or to clash. Much of these dissensions are originated by tricky politicians, who want the organized labor of the country to commence an internecine war for mutual destruction. Why, then, quarrel for their benefit? Let us join hands and work in harmony.

THIRTEEN NEW UNIONS.

During the past month charters have been granted to thirteen new Unions, as follows: 143, Canton, O.; 144, Garden City, Kan.; 145, Pawtucket, R. I.; 146, Schenectady, N. Y.; 147, Sioux City, Iowa; 148, Lincoln, Neb.; 149, Oscoda, Mich.; 150, Augusta, Ga., (white); 151, Ottawa, Can.; 152, Malden, Mass.; 153, Fort Wayne, Ind.; 154, Marlboro, Mass.; 155, Plainfield, N. J. To see our Brotherhood increasing so rapidly each month, and especially at present in the midst of a dull season, is very hopeful and encouraging, and should nerve every member to do his utmost for the cause.

EQUALIZATION OF FUNDS AND UNIFORM
DUES AND BENEFITS.

By virtue of a resolution adopted August 8, 1884, by the last convention of the Brotherhood, the G. S. was instructed to issue a call for a popular vote six months before the next Biennial Convention, for or against the following questions:

1. Equalization of Funds.
2. Uniformity of Dues and Benefits.
3. Establishment of a General Sick Benefit.

In accordance with this the General Secretary is now preparing a circular, to be submitted to all the local unions for their consideration. The vote on the same will not be taken as a final decision, but rather more in the light of instructions or directions to the Convention next August, and if the vote be favorable, then all that remains is for the Convention to frame laws covering the above principles.

There is much to be urged in favor of the above proposition. The main point is that at present under our laws, a member may belong to a local union that has a sick benefit. He may be compelled to leave there and go elsewhere. He takes his traveling card and joins the union in the city where he takes up his new residence.

But he finds it has no sick benefit, and he is forced to either join it and forego the benefit to which he was formerly entitled, or else put himself to the inconvenience of continuing his membership in his former union, and of remitting his dues to it.

And no matter which he chooses, each alternative is equally disagreeable. To avoid this the Amalgamated Carpenters, the Amalgamated Engineers, and the powerful trades unions of England have the system of uniform dues, and besides the other benefits, they have a general sick benefit. The International Cigar Makers' Union, one of the most powerful—and, financially, one of the best managed trades societies in America—also has the same system. It is founded on the idea that a trade union should be so organized as to aid its members as much as possible in all the many vicissitudes and ills of life. And be the benefit ever so small it is paid promptly, and as a duty, and not as charity or alms. Under such a system members will feel satisfied that they belong to a society that offers them a complete insurance in all the many risks of life, that they will be cared for in sickness as well as in case of any other mishap.

To such a trade society, members will be equally, if not more loyal, than to any other Order, for in their trade society they will find not only all the benefits they can obtain in any Order, but they will likewise find one thing that is absent in all other fraternal orders, and that is trade protection, craft unity and class solidarity.

It is this that has made the trades unions of England the great social power and political factor they are today. Scouted, outlawed and despised half a century ago, they now rank high enough to have one of their number, Henry Broadhurst, a stone-mason, elevated to a Cabinet position.

But back of the system of a general sick benefit, there must be uniform monthly dues—every union must charge the same uniform amount of dues to its members, and the amount of general sick benefit paid to a member must be the same per week in each and every union. If a larger sum of benefit is

desired, or higher dues are required by any union, they can regulate that accordingly in their own by-laws.

To make the system of general benefits secure and safe, the thing necessary is Equalization of Funds. And that is the rule in all the trades unions of England, and it is the rule in this country among the cigar-makers. Under the Equalization of Funds, the whole organization is one solid unit, financially, as well as numerically. Each member has the same pro rata share in the entire finances of the organization by virtue of paying like dues with all others. No matter where a member goes, he feels sure his benefits are "as good as gold," for he is guaranteed payment by the unification of the funds. And no matter what disaster or distress may befall a local union, the entire funds of the organization are ready to help it pay all legal requirements.

With the system of Equalization, of course each union holds its own funds and monies, and there is a strict supervision of the funds of the local unions and restriction as to expenditures, so as to prevent waste or squandering.

There is much can be said in favor of the system, and we will leave further arguments for another occasion. Likewise there is a good deal can be said against the system, for it involves higher monthly dues than some would like to pay. This month we have simply opened the subject for the consideration of our members.

HELP THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The business of this office and the work of the G. S. has grown so enormously that he is compelled to make one or two requests.

1. Write short letters to the G. S. Don't take up his time with long prosy letters of from four to twenty pages. Be brief.
2. Expect brief answers in return from the G. S.
3. If you have any trade news or information to send, fill it out on the monthly C. S. blanks for that purpose, or write on one side of the paper only.
4. When you order supplies send the necessary cash with the order, and don't send a little order one day to be followed by another small order the next week. Send for enough to do you for at least three months.

By heeding the above requests, the work of the General Secretary will be greatly facilitated.

During February last the G. S. received 1,246 letters and 109 postals and answered all of them, as well as prepare this journal, send out organizing circulars to start new unions, keep his books, and attend to a score of routine duties. He is only human!

THE CIRCULARS issued by W. H. Foster, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Federation of Trades, and sent to all our local unions to vote on, are bona fide and duly authorized. Copies of the proceedings of the late Congress of the Federation held at Washington, December 8th last, can be had at this office for 10 cents per copy.

OUR MIND is almost dazed as we contemplate with what a rapid whirl, the clergy, the newspapers, and many public men have been carried over to discuss the once scouted Labor Question. No longer can they ignore it. That day has ceased. The forces behind it are growing irresistibly stronger and more influential.

FROM OUR MAILS.

THE EASTERN STATES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER.—Dull, \$1.50 to \$2.25; strike here in Amoskeag Mills holding firm.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—Very dull, many out of work \$1.50 to \$2.50. Carpenters better stay away from here as they will get nothing to do.

CENTRAL FALLS.—Mr. Arnold B. Chase is owner of the mills at Valley Falls, and pays low wages to carpenters. We make this correction in justice to Senator Chase, whom our correspondent last month stated was the owner.

PAWTUCKET.—There are 375 carpenters in this city and Central Falls, some are doing repairs in factories and mills. There are 28 firms of contractors. A few lumber dealers here not long ago had to complete 3 houses to get their money as a consequence of unreliable contractors taking jobs too cheap, and then throwing them up.

MASSACHUSETTS.

HAVERHILL.—Union 82 had a splendid ball on March 3. Trade quiet; Prospects good, wages can easily be raised 25 cents a day if all hands will take hold.

NORTHAMPTON.—We are well stated and good prospects of having every good carpenter to join us. All we want is to go careful and not carry things too far.

CHILMARK.—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.75; members coming in steadily. Prospects fine.

CAMBRIDGE.—Improving, \$1.75 to \$2.25. Prospects bright. Union 138 meets every Wednesday night.

BROCKTON.—Union 130 booming, spring trade looks favorable. Our committee has conferred with bosses on \$2.50 per day for 10 hours on May 1. They are satisfied with our demand.

LAWRENCE.—Union 111 held a large rally in City Hall, Feb. 9, addressed by F. K. Foster and E. S. Sullivan.

LYNN.—Middling; \$2 to \$2.75. Union 112 growing and will soon embrace every worthy carpenter. We have submitted a scale of prices to the bosses, some are kicking, but the majority favor it.

S. MERVILLE.—City full of hay-seed botches, \$1.50 to 1.75, union wages \$2.25; Trade dull. Prospects fine. We held a public meeting lately.

HOLYOKE.—Middling; \$2 to \$2.50. Wages from May 1st will be \$2.50 for 9 hours. Union 95 is admitting none but first class mechanics.

WORCESTER.—Quiet, Union 93 doing nicely.

BOSTON.—On Feb. 22d the carpenters turned out 400 strong in parade with transparency for "Eight Hours." They attended the meeting at Faneuil Hall. Union 33 is now booming and will hold mass meeting March 15th. We adopted resolutions on Cigar Makers Unity, will publish in our next.

CONNECTICUT.

ANSONIA.—Spring work starting good; \$1.75 to \$2.50; Union 120 meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday and members rolling in. Bosses favorable to us.

HARTFORD.—Quiet, will be brisk soon; \$2 to \$2.50. Union 43 growing.

WATERBURY.—Very dull; wages \$1.50 to \$2.50; some want to pay only \$2. Bro. Jas. Lord fell from scaffold and fractured collar bone but is getting along nicely.

NORWICH.—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50; Chances good for spring work by the hour.

MERIDEN.—Union 49 held a sociable and added to its treasury by the same. Union men all to work and union growing. Prospects good.

DANBURY.—Very dull, fair prospects, \$1.75 to \$2.50. Union 121 booming.

BRIDGEPORT.—Stagnant; \$1.25 to \$2.50, best of prospects; some offer 15 cents per hour. We have notified owners of buildings and contractors to have none but union men, several owners and contractors have replied favorably.

NEW HAVEN.—Fair; promises to be brisk, \$2 to 2.50. On Feb. 9, we held a very successful public meeting and the result is the Carpenters Protective Council (an independent) has decided to join us in a body. They number 80 strong, so Hurrah!

NEW BRITAIN.—Middling; Prospects splendid. The contractors have assented to the demands of Union 97, all except two and they can't afford to stand out. Union 97 doing splendid; will increase entrance fee to \$3 on May 1st.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Building Trades are solid for 8 hours May 1. Congressman Wadsworth, of Kentucky, has offered another amendment to Lien Law of this District to make it valueless to the mechanics. The contractors and builders are combining to resist the 8 hours. Complaint is made to President Cleveland that carpenters and painters are working 10 hours per day on government work at the National Museum.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Prospects fine, wages \$2 for scabs, union rate \$2.50. Union 29 and L. A. 1649 have decided to enforce the 8 hours on May 3, at a corresponding reduction in wages until Aug. 1, when we hope to have an advance. We are willing to make some sacrifice to establish the system.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON.—Quiet, "Lumping" is all the go. Some talk of organizing a Carpenters Assembly, but men who want join Union 31, are not of much account in an assembly.

NEWARK.—Dull, wages \$1.50 to \$3, prospects fair. A German Union will be soon started here. We have been arranging to acquaint the bosses of this city with the aims and purpose of our B., as some of the bosses have been opposing us.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG.—Union 142 meets every Monday evening at Siebert's Hall, Penn St. We are initiating now at the rate of 30 a meeting. We have no trouble securing members—the hardest job is

to keep out the unworthy ones. Trade fair; prospects good, wages \$2 to \$2.75.

GERMANTOWN.—On Feb. 24 we held a splendid 8 hour meeting. We have sent the bosses a circular making a request for 8 hours, and are awaiting their reply.

PHILADELPHIA.—Prospect good, \$1.50 to \$2.75 In answer to our request for hours, the bosses have conceded 9 hours as a day's work. We Bricklayers and Plasterers have settled with their bosses on 9 hours and \$3.50 per day the lowest wages. Union No. 8, is in a splendid condition and holds a 9 hour Ratification meeting March 13.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO.—Work will be plenty this coming season, Union 9 gaining.

BINGHAMTON.—Middling, Prospects good; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Union Men all to work and bosses send to the Union when they want men. We have adopted a system of grading.

AMSTERDAM.—Union 6 will demand a general advance of 50 cents per day on April 1st. Trade is middling. The building trades are working in harmony for 8 hours.

COHOES.—Dull, \$1.50 to \$2.25. Union 99 appointed committee to meet bosses for \$2.50 as rate April 1.

TROY.—Quiet, 26 cts. per hour and 8 hours is to be the rule. We waited on Mr. Collins sash and blinds, and had him sign agreement to obey our rule. Last September he said to h—l with the union.

UTICA.—Prospects excellent, Union 125 picking up.

GLOVERSVILLE.—Dull, \$1.75 to \$2.50; work 9 hours on Saturdays.

ONEONTA.—Improving, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Prospects bright, 8 hours is being discussed.

SYRACUSE.—Dull, prospects splendid, \$1.25 to \$2.25. Our public meetings very successful.

THE WESTERN STATES.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE.—The outlook is more promising. Union 90 taking a strong hold. The public meetings well attended. All trades are organized and this city is thoroughly aroused.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Prospects poor. Cut throat contractors offering men 15 cents per hour. Only one half the men at work.

RUSHVILLE.—Work dull, prospects poor. Some wish they had maintained Union 39, but most of our men had to go elsewhere for work.

DAKOTA.

WATERTOWN.—Prospects good, wages \$2 to \$2.50. A union is talked of.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.—Prospects encouraging, plenty to do the work. We are talking 8 hours and expect to enforce 9. Other building trades only asked for 9, so we can not expect more this season.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Work very slack and many working for 20 cents per hour and less. The city is crowded with floating carpenters. Chances good for a busy Spring. In conjunction with the Amalgamated we are holding public meetings. Union 21 has lowered its initiation fee to \$2, and meets now at 213 W. Madison St.

DECATUR.—No work at all, wages \$1.25 to \$2.25. Prospects good. Some capitalists are advertising for men to come to Decatur this season, as there is to be a large amount of building. This announcement is a huge fraud, as there are more men now than can get work.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—"Eight hours" is the battle cry here and Union 55 is agitating it strongly.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

CHEYENNE.—Dull, prospects good. The Territorial Legislature is now dealing with labor bills. A joint committee of all the trades and labor unions have prepared two bills—one on prison labor the other a Lien law, both are likely to pass.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL.—Trade very dull; city full of idle men. Stay away.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Union 34 in splendid shape, though only one-half are at work. Prospect fair, wages \$1.75 to \$2.50.

MORRIS.—Trade flat, no work at all. Spring prospects splendid, wages \$1.75 to \$2.25.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH.—Times very slack. Union 73 needs a little stirring up. The carpenters of this city seem to be half dead. We hope the G. S. will come here and stir them up for Spring.

WICHITA.—Dull, many idle. Wages \$1.50 to \$2.50. Union 123 prosperous and getting the best sort of men to join.

PARSONS AND CHANUTE.—Trade flat. Unions doing well.

IOWA.

BOONE.—Trade dull, wages \$1.50 to \$2.25. Prospects good for spring.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Dull, prospects bright. Union 70 has had a hard struggle.

CEDAR RAPIDS.—Very quiet, wages \$1.50 to \$2.50.

OHIO.

TOLEDO.—Very dull, prospects splendid, wages \$1.50 to \$2.50. Ketcham and Burns are going to go it on the Keyser plan. "We will hear something drop." Union 25 has splendid meetings and proposes to soon raise initiation fee.

TOLEDO.—No work; many unemployed; most carpenters are studying law in the Pollock trials; wages \$1.50 to \$2.25. Prospects for summer are excellent. The visit of the G. S. here on January 13, gave us quite a boom and stirred up the craft, but a two dollar bill to most of the men seems to be as big as a soldiers blanket. They all promise they are going to join us when work starts up, but we won't have it, so we are pushing them to join now. Bro. M. J. Thompson represented Union 25 in the State Trades Assembly.

SPRINGFIELD.—The lockout of organized labor in the Champion Reaper Works, is the great question here and both sides are firm. Trade dull.

SANDUSKY.—Stagnant, wages \$1.25 to \$2.25.

BELLAIRE.—Dull, prospects better, wages \$1.75 to \$2. Unionism taking a strong hold here.

MARTINS FERRY.—Flat, prospects brightening, wages \$1 to \$1.75.

DAYTON.—Union 104 has changed its meeting place to the O. U. A. M. hall, and meets every Wednesday evening instead of every 2 weeks. Trade quiet.

CINCINNATI.—Trade quiet; prospects quite good. Council of Building Trades is getting into good shape. Bro. B. Bolmer elected Treasurer of it. The Chamber of Commerce is going to build this summer, and has given the contract to a Boston firm. The Building Council has waited upon the Real Estate Committee of the Chamber, and requested that the work be done by home labor.

MASSILLON.—The K. of L. had a funeral here to-day and the carpenters and all unions turned out. It was a large demonstration. We believe in working together.

MICHIGAN.

GRAND RAPIDS.—Union 65 meets every Tuesday evening at Good Templar's Hall, Lovett's block; union firm; work scarce.

HASTINGS.—Union 80 is prosperous, prospects fair, wages \$1.50 to \$2.

DETROIT.—Trade not brisk, prospects fair, wages low, the city overstocked with "chips." Union 10 growing.

SOUTH BAY CITY.—Times dull, wages \$1 to \$2.50. Union 129 doing nicely, public meetings are well attended and good speakers.

JACKSON.—Prospects bright, wages \$1 to \$2, many idle. Stay away.

BATTLE CREEK.—Quiet, wages \$1.50 to \$2.25, not much prospects.

MUSKEGON.—Very dull, good prospects.

THE PACIFIC STATES.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES.—Union 56 is prospering finely and gaining members. The Trades and Labor Council has inaugurated an immense Anti-Chinese movement.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Union 22 doing well. Trade dull; city overcrowded with idle men. Wages \$3 per day. Stay away from here.

OAKLAND.—Wages \$2 to \$3, half the men idle, prospects fair. Carpenters keep away from this Coast.

SAN RAFAEL.—Trade dull. Union 35 doing well.

ALAMEDA.—Times fair; all members are at work prospects good. Wages have a downward tendency.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

TACOMA.—Our efforts here to keep up a union have been of no avail owing to the heavy emigration to these parts. Carpenters come here "broke" and will work for anything they can get. Times have been very hard the past two years, but the worst is over. Prospects good for coming Summer season. Then we will try to reorganize Union 63.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Business extremely dull, Union 7 contemplates asking \$2.50 as the standard April 1.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING.—Dull; prospects not flattering, wages \$1.25 to \$2.50, Union 3 doing well.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND.—Business middling, Union 132 prospering nicely.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON.—Very dull, prospects not bright. Union 52 gaining.

GEORGIA.

THOMASVILLE.—Dull, many carpenters have left the city for want of work.

BRUNSWICK.—Fair, considerable work but more than enough men to do it, wages \$1.25 to \$2.25. Stay away from here.

AUGUSTA.—Dull, \$1 to \$2.25. Early revival of trade expected. Union 136 meets at Sinkfield Hall cor. Washington and Watkins streets, every 2d and 4th Friday night. About 400 carpenters here, 75 employed in shops and 50 engaged in buildings, balance idle.

FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA.—Very dull, wages \$1.75 to \$2.50. Unions 74 and 127 doing well. Spring prospects bad. Union 74 has decided on \$2 as the lowest standard for its members. We are trying to establish the 9 hour rule. A committee has been appointed to confer with the bosses and other trades on the subject.

ALABAMA.

MOBILE.—One-half the carpenters here at work. Prospects fair for spring. Our time for work will be 9 hours, wages \$2 to \$2.50 and some \$3. On March 1, all first-class men are to get \$3 and none to come under \$2.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON.—Trade improving, prospects good, city full of idle men though wages \$2.50 to \$3.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Very slack, wages \$1.50 to \$2.50. A frame building here on St. Claude st. collapsed on Feb. 16, became too heavy from weight of slate roof, four persons badly injured. The job was a piece work job done by non-union men.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS.—Prospects good for spring.

MEMPHIS.—Trade quiet, wages \$1.75 to \$2.50. Unions 40 and 114 are thriving; their monthly public meeting are rousers. Many contractors now will hire none but union men, and we are going to back such. Through our efforts the hardware dealers refuse to handle Bellefont and Kelly Nails and all other boycotted nails will be kept out of the trade. We have had local carpenters unions here before and they "busted;" now men see we are on a National basis and are solid. The contractors have organized an Exchange. On May 1, we will have an immense parade of all trades; the carpenters unions will have a large float in the parade.

MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD.—Trade improving slowly, wages \$1 to \$2.25.

ST. JOSEPH.—Dull, wages \$1.75 to \$2.50, quite a number idle.

SEDALIA.—Prospects good. Wages \$1.25 to \$2.50. W. S. Corley suspended for 3 months for wronging a brother and violating his obligation.

ST. LOUIS.—Trade picking up. Unions all doing well. The Building League we hope will fetch some "thick-heads" to their senses.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ONTARIO.

GUELPH AND HAMILTON.—Very dull all winter. Prospects good.

ST. CATERINES.—Dull, Union 38 now has a comfortable hall in conjunction with the Bricklayers and Masons. The Ship Carpenters here are organized and fighting unskilled labor.

ST. THOMAS.—Very dull, \$1.25 to \$1.75. Prospects poor. Union 128 held a fine public meeting Feb. 8, and decided to enforce the 9 hours this spring.

TORONTO.—Many idle, mostly strangers. Union men fairly to work 50 hours per week. Wages \$1.50 to \$2.

OTTAWA.—A new Carpenters Union just organized here.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Royal Engineer Department, of the British Army has been advertising for carpenters here at 90 cts. per day. Union 83 is fighting this move.

ANOTHER SKIPPER.

A carpenter boss here named T. T. Milne, formerly a contractor in Hamilton, Canada, which place it is said he had to leave for good reasons, has defrauded his carpenters of from \$20 to \$33 each and skipped the town. He drew money for the job on State st. and 34th, also \$250 on a job on the West Side. His bills for material are not paid nor are the jobs completed. He has also deserted his wife and four children; leaving them destitute.

J. RASTEL,

Chicago, Ill.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.

A BUILDERS' LEAGUE, was formed on February 26, in Wheeling, W. Va., bringing together the bricklayers, carpenters, masons, plumbers, hod-carriers and laborers. The prospects are good. The League was formed through the efforts of Carpenters Union 3.

MOBILE, ALA., has a Building League and Carpenters Unions 89 and 92 are active in pushing the work.

IN ALBANY, N. Y., on Jan. 2, delegates from all unions in the building line met and formed an Amalgamation and now refuse to work with non-union men.

THE AMALGAMATED building trades of St. Louis, have notified President Roach, of the Mechanics' Exchange, asking him to appoint a delegate from each of the different building trades represented in the Exchange, to a convention for the purpose of discussing the eight-hour law.

CARPENTERS DEMANDS THIS SPRING.

On May 1, Washington, Baltimore, Germantown, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., Denver, Col., Galveston, Tex., Memphis, Tenn., Amsterdam, N. Y., and Troy, N. Y., will inaugurate the 8 hours system. In Troy the wages will be 26 cents per hour; in Galveston \$2.50 to \$3; in Baltimore the men will take the same wages per hour as formerly until August 1, when they expect to get more.—On May 1, the 9 hour system will be adopted in Holyoke, Mass. at \$2.50 per day; also in St. Paul, Minn., St. Thomas, Canada, Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla. In Pensacola and Mobile \$2 per day will be demanded as the lowest standard.—In Bridgeport, Conn. non but union men are to be hired and 25 cts. per hour the lowest standard. Lynn, Mass. has also fixed a price list for April 1. Louisville, Ky. \$2.50 on April 1, Brockton, Mass. will ask \$2.50 per day for 10 hours on May 1. Cohoes, N. Y. \$2.50 per day on April 1, and Brooklyn, N. Y. \$3 per day and 9 hours on April 5.—In New York city on March 8, carpenters gained the 9 hours as a days work and \$3.50 per day and 8 hours on Saturdays. Philadelphia has been granted the 9 hours system for May 1.—In Berlin, Germany, April 1, they want 9 hours and 50 pfennigen per hour.—In New Britain, Conn. on April 1, \$2.25 will be the minimum price for 10 hours' work; none but union men be employed; 8 hours on Saturday a day's work; time-and-a-half for all overtime.

DEATH ASSESSMENTS.

No. 78.—HENRY EBERLING, aged 53, initiated May 2, 1884, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of Phthisis, May 31, 1885. Papers received Aug. 16, 1885; laid over until settlement was reached with Union 22. Accepted conditionally by E. B. Jan. 19, 1886. Approved finally Feb. 19, 1886.—Paid by Union No. 22.

No. 79.—Mrs. LOUISA TURNBULL, age 47, wife of Bro. John Turnbull, initiated May 2, 1884, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of Heart Disease, Oct. 19, 1885. Papers received Nov. 10, 1885, laid over and acted in a similar manner to Claim No. 78. Approved Feb. 19, 1886. Paid by Union No. 22.

No. 80.—WM. RUNZEL, age 49, initiated Aug. 17, 1882, Union 21, Chicago, Ill., died of Phthisis, Nov. 18, 1884. Papers received Dec. 23, 1884. Claim disapproved by E. B., Jan. 2, 1885. On Feb. 19, 1886, in accordance with vote of local unions, ordered paid as a gift or donation to the widow. Paid Feb. 20, 1886.

No. 81.—Mrs. ANNA DOOLEY, age 34, wife of Bro. Michael Dooley, initiated Oct. 4, 1882, Union 43, Hartford, Conn., died of Inflammation of Bowels, Jan. 26, 1886. Papers received Feb. 18, 1886. Approved Feb. 19, 1886. Paid Feb. 20, 1886.

No. 82.—FRANK A. KAPPEL, age 29, initiated April 25, 1881, Union 2, Cincinnati, O. Died from injuries, received by a severe fall, Feb. 19, 1886. Papers received Feb. 26, 1886. Approved March 5, 1886.—Paid March 6, 1886.

No. 83.—Mrs. ELLEN GRANT, age 32, wife of Bro. W. H. Grant, initiated March 12, 1884, Union 52, Charleston, S. C., died of Consumption, Feb. 12, 1886. Papers received March 2, 1886. Approved March 5, 1886. Paid March 6, 1886.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners OF AMERICA.

Established August 12th, 1881.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.)

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: \$250 Death Benefit; \$250 Disability Benefit, and \$50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners, of good moral character and sound health, and who can command the average wages can organize a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is \$5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to

P. J. McGuire, Gen'l Secretary.

Lock Box 180. Cleveland, Ohio.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of General Secretary—97½ Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

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General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180 Cleveland, O.

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(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *. In the majority of Unions the two offices are combined.)

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*Austin Hutchinson, 804 E. Exchange St.

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AUGUSTA, GA.—(White.) W. C. Bross, 1552 Rollersville.

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BRUNSWICK, GA.—Union 134.—Chas. L. Steiner.

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HOLYOKE, MASS.—Alfred Beaudoin, 4 Potvin Ave.

HOUSTON, TEX.—*Fritz Klotz, San Jacinto St.

HUMBOLDT, ILL.—Aug. Krause, Box 287.

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MARLBORO, MASS.—C. A. Clisbee.

MARTINS FERRY, OHIO.—*Frank Stewart.

MASSILLON, OHIO.—*Jas. G. Ralston, Box 335.—Geo. F. Peter, Box 722.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—G. W. Baker, No. 7 Hotel St.—*E. S. Medearis, 179 Linden St.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—(Col.)—C. W. Perry, 3 Ala Ave.

MERIDEN, CONN.—R. P. Dooley, Box 73.—*J. H. Calhoun, Deyton Place.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—H. D. Elliott, 2527 Stevens Ave.—*Thos. McCourt, 116 2nd St. South.

MOBILE, ALA.—Union 89 (White).—*Thos. M. Medlin, New St. Francis St. 7th, East of Pine.

MOBILE, ALA.—Union 92. (Colored)—J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.

MORRIS, MINN.—P. A. McCarthy, Box 146.

MUSKOGEE, MICH.—*E. M. Kingsley, Box 462.

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NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—*Michael O'Neill, Box 373. C. S. Potter, Box 1194.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.—Hugh McWhorrigan 141 East 8th St.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 16. (Colored) A. C. Buillard, Locust near Josephine.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76 (White)—Alexander Huhn, Jr., 262 Tchoupitoulas St.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 37. (Upper District)—J. J. Sullivan, Fulton St., near Harmony.

NEW TACOMA, WASH. TERR.—S. D. Garrison.

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NORWICH, CONN.—*C. W. Wakeman, 154 E. Broad St. R. H. Arnold, 112 E. Broad St.

OAKLAND, CAL.—*J. F. Gallin, 1419—9th St.—John Peller, 970—21st St.

OMAHA, NEB.—W. J. Reeves, South 13th and Vinton St.

ONKOTA, CO. N. Y.—C. L. Ward, Box 424. *Frank Deuel, Box 456.

OSCEOLA, MICH.—A. Phillips.

OTTAWA, CAN.—Edwin Aust, Mount Sherwood.

OWENSBORO, MICH.—Webb H. Barnes, Box 179.

PARSONS, KAN.—N. Gilmore, Box 711.

PATERSON, N. J.—Labor Standard Office.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—J. B. Murray, 12 West Ave.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 74. (White)—R. H. Massey, Box 25.—*Theo. F. Crona, Box 723.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 127. (Colored).—*Henry Jordan.—Frank Ballard.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—James Dey, 665 North 10th St. *Con Thorn, 705 Lebanon St.

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.—J. D. Ritter.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—J. C. Hutchinson, Cor. Ellsworth St. and Hiland Ave., East End.—*J. Lee Wood, Hatfield St. and Cedar Alley.

PORTLAND, OREGON.—Gordon Smart, 213 Montgomery St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—T. W. Walsh, 8 Coddling St.

RALEIGH, N. C.—William Manely.

RICHMOND, IND.—C. E. Courtney, 95 Ft. Wayne Ave.

RICHMOND, VA.—J. H. Taylor, 1402 W. Broad St.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*Jos. Theiss, 632 North St.—E. J. Thompson, Box 288.

ROME, N. Y.—Henry Oldfield.

RUSHVILLE, IND.—J. C. Gregg, Box 553.

SANDUSKY, O.—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison s

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—L. E. Pake (Colton).

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—*N. L. Wandell, 2 Hayes St. T. C. Rowe, 2 Elizabeth St.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Stanley P. Moorhead, Box 677.

ST. CATHERINES, CAN.—*James Carty.—Henry Bald, Water St.

St. JOSEPH, MO.—S. M. Carson, 1027 Francis St

St. LOUIS, MO.—Union 4, John Cook, 2249 Warren. *H. H. Goldsmith, 2819 Sheridan Ave., West St. Louis P. O.

St. LOUIS, MO.—Union 5. (German.) W. Gerstenberg, 317 Russell Ave.

St. LOUIS, MO.—Union 12.—(German)—Chas. Schulz, 1223, N. 13. St.

St. PAUL, MINN.—J. A. Johnson, 460 East 8th St. *Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St.

St. THOMAS, CAN.—E. Cannon, 41 Kains St.—*Horatio A. Osgood, Box 909.

SALEM, MASS.—*A. Prevost, 59 Broadway.—G. W. Pitman, 3 Pond St.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.—J. Alex Thompson.

SAVANNAH, GA.—*W. B. Jenkins, Gaston Street, betw. Robert and West Broad.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—John Lenerd, Mohawkville.—S. S. Rolfe, 371 State St.

SEATTLE, WASH. TERR.—James Sallee.

SEBASTIA, MO.—L. F. McClure, 901 East 3d St.

SIoux CITY, IOWA.—M. A. Ormsbee, 1401 West 2. St.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—John J. Gegan, 11 Webster Ave., Cambridgeport.—Jos. G. Clinkard, 26 Mt. Pleasant St.

SOUTH BAY CITY, MICH.—John J. Curry.—*James A. Brown, Box 129 W. Bay City.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—*Jos. E. Luther, 31 Loring. *W. J. Littlefield, Box 146.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—*Geo. C. Tate, N. Springfield. H. Graybill, N. Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—J. D. Reeder, 321 W. Liberty St.—*Wm. E. Jones, 51 North Race St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Lewis Frey, 43 John St.—*C. E. Palen, 127 S. Salina St.

THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 106.—C. C. Atkinson. *Isaiah Dekle.

THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 116. (Colored).—R. W. Paine.

TOLEDO, O.—Chas. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St.

TORONTO, CAN.—A. Graham, 95 Peter St.—W. H. Stevens, 55 Grange Ave.

TRENTON, N. J.—*Geo. R. Dafter, 250 Jackson St.

TROY, N. Y.—*A. Anderson, Box 145.—E. J. Lake, Lock Box 39.

UTICA, N. Y.—E. B. Palmer, 47 Columbia St.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—E. N. Reynolds, care of C. C. Reynolds & Co.

VICTORIA, BRIT. COL.—G. D. Roper, Box 323.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. H. Altivar, 1006 Virginia Ave.—*P. L. O'Brien, Metropolitan Hotel.

WATERBURY, CONN.—*Chas. Friedel, 194 Bank St.—J. W. Pilling, 81 Cherry St.

WHEELING, W. VA.—W. W. Wood, 54 Virginia St. Edw'd L. Veith, 174 16th St.

WICHITA, KAN.—Frank Mark.—Geo. N. Mark, Box 184.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Jrs. P. Elliot, Main St.—E. Parker, 19 Congress St.—*F. H. Buxton, 86 Piedmont St.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—February 1886.

On Hand from January	\$1240 94
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	189 89
From the Unions (Death Assessments)	273 40
Advertisements, Ind. Ice Co.	5 00
Total	\$1709 23

EXPENSES—February 1886.

For Printing, Office, Badges, etc.	\$ 434 65
For Death Benefits	300 00
Balance on Hand	974 58
Total	\$1709 23

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts and Expenses up to March 1, 1886. Monies received since then will appear next month.

DETAILED EXPENSES—February, 1886.

PRINTING.

A PROPOSITION TO RECOGNIZE EACH OTHER'S CARDS.

Our Executive Board have had a proposition presented by H. Emrich, General Secretary of the International Furniture Workers Union. The proposition is in the form of a mutual agreement to recognize each other's union cards, wherever our respective trades have local unions. Our Executive Board, after giving due consideration to the subject and while in thorough sympathy with the purposes of the agreement, felt that the subject was one that should be dealt with by a higher body, and consequently they have referred the matter to the next convention of the B. For the information of our members we append the proposed agreement, which by the way is now the rule between the Carpenters and Cabinet Makers Unions of New York City:

A MUTUAL AGREEMENT.

The organizations of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and of the International Furniture Worker's Union of America hereby agree that henceforth all their subordinate Unions and members shall be bound to act according to the following rules and regulations:

1. Each of the above named organizations recognizes the books or cards of membership of the other thereby securing to every member of both organizations the right of working in any shop without being compelled to leave his own organization for the purpose of joining the other. In cases of doubt whether the book or card of a member be in order, showing him to be in good standing, or not, the respective member shall be bound to procure further evidence from that Union whose member he professes to be.

2. Whenever a member leaves his own Union to join the other Union or lodge, he shall be obliged to pay his dues to the union or lodge he leaves up to the date of leaving.

3. Whenever members of either Union desire to take employment in any shop where the members of the other Union who are working there, have adopted shop regulations and standard of wages, the former are obliged to obey such regulations and to act accordingly, provided that they have been informed of the existence thereof by a member authorized to give such information. The walking or shop delegate shall be recognized as such authority.

4. Wherever members of both organizations are working together in a shop or job they shall be obliged to act unitedly whenever their common interest is concerned. In cases when a dispute should arise between the employer and men, the decision of the organization whose members are in a majority in the shop or job shall be final.

5. Whenever a member of one organization believes that he has been treated unjustly by the members of the other organization, and whenever he believes that his treatment was in violation of this agreement, he shall make a complaint to his own local Union, whose duty it shall be to make an attempt to regulate the affair in question with the respective local Union of the other organization. In case the attempts should be fruitless it shall be the duty of the complaining Union to lay the case before the executive committee of the organization in order to have it pass upon the case in conjunction with the executive committee of the other organization.

CARDS OF THANKS.

New Orleans, Feb. 4, 1886.

I write to acknowledge the receipt of \$250 from your honorable association, thanking you for the prompt payment, and wishing the Brotherhood all the success its deserves, in the name of my four fatherless children and myself. I am

Gratefully yours,

Mrs. S. McHENRY.

Widow of the late Bro. J. R. McHenry.

To the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Gentlemen:—In accepting your draft for \$250 as benefit on the death of my husband I cannot refrain from expressing my recognition of the generosity of your Brotherhood for voting such appropriation. For Branch 2 of Union 21, of which my husband was a member, was in arrears more than three months and suspended from the Brotherhood, and consequently was not entitled to any benefit from the Brotherhood.

Mrs. LENA RUNZEL, 24 Cornell St. Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, 26. Februar 1886.

Herrn McGuire in Cleveland, General Sekretär der "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Amerika."

Geehrter Herr!

Heute erhielt ich von einem Comité der Union No. 21 den Betrag von \$250 als Sterbegeld für meinen verstorbenen Mann. Ich danke Ihnen hiermit aufrichtig für Ihre Bemühungen, welche Sie sich in dieser meiner Angelegenheit gegeben haben, so wie Sie es mir bei Ihrer Anwesenheit in Chicago versprochen, und ich bitte Sie, der Bruderschaft in meinem und meiner Kinder Namen zu danken für die Großmuth, womit die Bruderschaft dieses Geld zusammengebracht hat, denn ich fühle mich verpflichtet zu erklären, daß die Bruderschaft zu keiner Zahlung mir gegenüber verpflichtet war, weil Branch II der Union No. 21, wozu mein Mann gehörte, über drei Monate im Rückstand bei ihren Beiträgen und nach den Gesetzen der Bruderschaft von allen Benefits suspendirt war.—Indem ich Sie nochmals bitte, diesen meinen herzlichen Dank zur Kenntniß der Bruderschaft zu bringen, wünsche ich der Bruderschaft ein wachsendes Gedeihen und zeichne

Achtungsvoll, Lena Runzel, 24 Cornell St., Chicago, Ill.

IN GERMANY the Carpenters National Union, has recently adopted the system of advancing traveling loans to its members.

WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE BUILDING TRADES OF ST. LOUIS.

At the instance of Carpenters' Union No. 4, of St. Louis, a meeting of delegates from the building trades of that city was held early last Fall. At that time but very few unions in the building line were in existence in St. Louis. Even Carpenter's Union No. 4 had only just been reorganized a few months previously in June, by a visit of our G. S. But so persistent has been the agitation that union after union has been brought into line, and several new unions have been organized, until now the Amalgamated Council embraces every trade connected with the building business, except the mill-hands and plumbers. Fifteen unions are represented. The mill-hands have announced their intention of joining, and the painters are being organized. The *Globe-Democrat*, in speaking of this powerful movement, says: The plumbers have hitherto been ineligible, because, according to the rule of the Knights of Labor Assembly which they compose, bosses were allowed to attend their meetings; but the secretary of the council announced that they had withdrawn from the K. of L., and would form a union from which bosses would be excluded. They will then enter the council and complete the organization. The members of the council say that when they have completed their organization they will control the entire building interests of St. Louis. If a boss employs a non-union man, a committee will approach him and request him to join a union: if he consents he will be allowed to continue his work; but if he refuses, they will notify the boss, or else the "job will be declared closed," in which event no union man in any line will consent to do any part of the work. They will work only with St. Louis material, when it can be had. No brick, lime, sashes, doors or blinds which have been made outside of the city will be used, unless home-made material cannot be had. They also declare that they will aid the bosses by freezing out the Pullman Car Company and all other foreign corporations which are now entering into competition with St. Louis contractors. They say that the advantage which these men have is that they import labor, in one special line, to which they pay less wages than they can get men to work for here. The other parts of the work are done by St. Louis workmen, and the saving in the imported work allows them to bid that much less than home contractors can bid. They propose that every man working in the city shall be paid according to the scale of wages which they will adopt, or else no home man will work on the building. Their object is to make foreign contractors pay the same wages that home contractors pay, or else import men to complete every part of their work.

WOULD GIVE WORK TO MORE MEN.

In the Congress of the Federated Trades, Brother J. S. Rye, representing the Carpenters' union of Baltimore, said that there were over 6,000 houses built in that city last year. There are about 2,000 carpenters, and these houses were built in eight months; but if the eight-hour law was in force, at least two thousand less would have been erected. The shorter hours would make more work, and instead of having idle days, there would be work days for the entire year. He believed in reducing the wages with the hours, and instead of receiving \$2.50 per day of ten hours, they would get \$2 for eight hours. But he believed that in less than a year the wages would go back to the old figures.

THE benefit of organization is shown by the action of the London trades unions, they formally declining to receive aid from the Mansion House relief fund, stating that they can take care of their own members. There are only three per cent. of these out of employment.

It is only within twenty years that the British Parliament grudgingly consented to partially remove the ban of out-lawry from Trades Unions, and permitted them to secure legal protection of their large funds against speculation or waste. Today these same funds are being doled out in benefits and serve to keep hundreds of sturdy artisans from the throats of the bestialized aristocracy.

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, März 1886.

Allerlei.

— Nicht weniger als 34 Arbeiter-Versammlungen haben in Berlin Anfang Februar, in der Zeit von Sonntag bis Dienstag, stattgefunden.

Der Handwerkertag der Verband der Zimmerleute Deutschlands findet für das Jahr 1886, den 13. Juni und die folgenden Tage in Breslau statt.

Der größte Theil unserer Lokalverbände, der Verband der Baufachreiner und Zimmerleute Deutschlands hat nun die hochwichtigen Reiseunterstützungen eingeführt.

Der A u s s t a n d der Drahtarbeiter von New Haven, der nun ein halbes Jahr gedauert, wurde dieser Tage zur Zufriedenheit beider Parteien beigelegt; an Stelle der Stückarbeit tritt Wochenlohn.

— Die leztthin in St. Louis stattgefundene Convention der Bricklayer hat beschlossen, die Maximal-Arbeitszeit vom nächsten 1. Mai an auf 9 Stunden festzusetzen und es den einzelnen Lokal-Unionen zu überlassen, eine noch geringere Arbeitszeit anzustreben, wenn solches erreichbar erscheint.

Die größeren Cigarrenfabrikanten Cleverlands haben folgende Erklärung abgegeben: Wir, die unterzeichneten Cigarrenfabrikanten der Stadt Cleveland, O., erklären uns bereit, den Neunstundentag nach dem 1. Januar 1886 in unseren Fabriken einzuführen, desgleichen nach dem 1. Mai d. J. den achttündigen Normal-Arbeitsstag für alle Arbeiter anzuerkennen.

Vom schönsten Erfolge gekrönt war die in voriger Woche in Pittsburg abgehaltene Convention der Bäderarbeiter. Ein Nationalverband der Bädergehilfen der Ver. Staaten wurde gebildet, zu welchem sämtliche Lokal-Unionen gehören. Zum National-Sekretär und gleichzeitigem Redakteur der nun dem Nationalverband gehörigen „Deutsch Amerikanischen Bäderzeitung“ wurde George G. Bloch von New York erwählt. Glück auf zum neuen Bund!

„Dreißig Arbeiter“, so schreibt ein Wechselblatt, „darunter Schneider, Schuhmacher, Tagelöhner, Schmiede, Maurer etc., sind in das englische Parlament gewählt worden, während die amerikanischen Arbeiter sich nicht fähig gezeigt haben, einen einzigen Anwalt ihrer Klasse in den Congress zu bringen. Und doch müssen sieben bis acht Millionen Arbeiter das Stimmrecht besitzen.“ Das ist wahr, aber die Arbeiterbewegung schreitet mit Riesenschritten vorwärts.

Aus einer Zusammenstellung über die Dampfmaschinen in England geht hervor, daß die Leistungsfähigkeit derselben in England allein die Arbeitskraft von 400 Millionen Menschen aufwiegt. Das ist ungefähr elfmal mehr, als Großbritannien an Bewohnern zählt. Daher die Arbeitslosigkeit und das Elend unter den Arbeitern und der sich erhebende Reichtum unter den Besitzern der Maschinen.

Den besten Beweis der Macht der Organisation lieferten die New Yorker Plumber. Vor zwei Jahren waren dieselben noch gar nicht organisiert. Ihre Löhne waren ziemlich herabgesunken und reichten kaum zum Leben aus. Sie organisierten sich und stritten um höheren Lohn, verloren aber den Strike. Anfangs dieses Sommers gingen sie abermals an den Strike und errangen einen Tagelohn von \$3.50 bei 10stündiger Arbeitszeit. Am lezten Monat erklärten sie ihren Vossen, daß sie den 9stündigen Arbeitstag einzuführen beabsichtigen. Der Strike, der dieser Forderung folgte, währte nur einen Tag und heute erhält jeder Plumber \$3.50 für 9 Stunden Arbeit.

— Die Central Labor Union von Grand Rapids, Mich., hat folgende Resolution angenommen: Beschlossen, daß an und nach dem 1. April alle Bauunternehmer, welche Geschäftsbüros und andere Gebäude aufzuführen, ersucht werden, Union-Leute zu beschäftigen, wenn die betreffenden Gewerke organisiert sind, nämlich Maurer, Fuhrleute, Bricklayer, Carpenter, Plumber, Painter u. s. w., und sollte irgend ein Contractor oder Bauunternehmer sich weigern, dies zu thun, so soll dies sofort der Central Labor Union berichtet werden, welche solche Maßregeln dagegen ergreifen soll, wie sie zur Erreichung des gewünschten Resultats notwendig erscheinen. Diese Resolution wurde gedruckt und allen Bauunternehmern, Architekten und Contractoren der Stadt zugestellt.

— Der Kongreß der Maurer Deutschlands soll vom 29. bis 31. März in Dresden stattfinden. Auf demselben wird über die bevorstehenden Streiks verhandelt werden. Es wird vom Ausschuß vorläufig vor Arbeitseinstellungen gewarnt. Die Berliner Maurer treffen schon Vorbereitungen, indem sie in den kleinen Städten, aus denen im vorigen Jahre besonders Zug nach Berlin erfolgte, Flugblätter verbreiten, um die dortigen Maurergezellen aufzuklären und zu bewirken, daß dieselben bei einer Wiederholung des Streiks von Berlin fernbleiben.

St. Paul. An die Zimmerleute und Schreiner. Die Nothwendigkeit, Gewerkschaften zu Schutz und Trutz der Arbeiter zu gründen, ist so allgemein anerkannt, daß es kaum nothwendig sein sollte, viel Worte darüber zu machen, wie nützlich es auch für Euch wäre, als Gewerkschaft in die Reihe der organisierten Arbeiterschaft zu treten. Die englische Carpenter Union No. 87 von St. Paul und die hiesige Section der sozialistischen Arbeiterpartei, überzeugt, daß die ca. 300 deutschen Carpenter am zweckmäßigsten einen selbstständigen Lokalverband bilden, haben beschlossen, in nächster Zeit eine öffentliche Versammlung abzuhalten; (Tag und Lokal werden, nachdem bestimmt, bekannt gemacht werden). Es wird an Euch sein, für allgemeines Erscheinen und Anschluß der deutschen Carpenter zu sorgen. Habt keine Furcht, Eurem eigenen und dem Interesse der Arbeiterschaft Eures Gewerkes das Wort zu reden.

— Deffentliche Versammlung. Am lezten Donnerstag Abend, den 4. März, fand in Martin Köpke's Halle in Evansville, Ind., eine zahlreich besuchte Versammlung der Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners statt. Herr John B. Banks, der Präsident der Bruderschaft, eröffnete die Versammlung mit einer kurzen Ansprache. Nachdem er den Zweck dieser Versammlung auseinandergesetzt hatte, ertheilte er dem ersten Redner, Franz Helbig, das Wort, welcher in deutscher Sprache über den Zweck und die Möglichkeit der gewerkschaftlichen Vereinigung längere Zeit sprach. Der Redner sagte, daß die Maschinenarbeit wie alle anderen Geschäftszweige auch das Carpentergeschäft ruinirt habe. Früher hätten die Carpenter den ganzen Winter hindurch in der Werkstätte arbeiten für den kommenden Sommer im Voraus fertig stellen müssen, dies sei heute nicht mehr der Fall, sondern heute besorgt die Maschinen alle Aufträge in sehr kurzer Zeit, die Folge davon ist, daß die Arbeiter müßig und darob auf den Straßen herumlaufen, nach Arbeit suchend, u. dergl.—Herr Wedding sprach sodann in längerer wohlgedachter Rede über die Arbeiterfrage im Allgemeinen. Er sagte, die Carpenter können stolz darauf sein, daß der Vater von Jesus Christus, sowie er selbst, im Carpenter-Geschäft gearbeitet habe. Er rief den Arbeitern zusammenzuhalten und für ihre Rechte zu kämpfen. Jeder Mensch sollte dazu beitragen, daß er die Welt in besserem Zustande verläßt als er sie gefunden hat.

— Die organisierten Carpenter New Yorks haben in einer Massenversammlung beschlossen, vom 8. März an nur neun Stunden täglich und acht Stunden am Samstag zu arbeiten, und zwar bei einem Lohn von \$3.50 per Tag. Nach einem Bericht in „Swinton's Paper“ wurde die Achtstundensfrage zuerst aufgenommen, wurde aber abgelehnt. Die meisten Sprecher hatten zwar diese Bewegung befürwortet, befürchteten jedoch, daß im Fall eines Streikes die Union durch die auswärtigen Carpenter erdrückt werden würde, welche in die Stadt kommen und ihre Blöße bei Neunstunden-Arbeit einnehmen würden; es wurde deshalb der obige Beschluß gefaßt. Darin scheint uns wenig Logik zu liegen. Daß die auswärtigen Carpenter mehr zu fürchten sein sollen, als die große Zahl derjenigen, die das ganze Jahr hindurch in der Stadt arbeitslos sind, und die noch größere Zahl derjenigen, die organisiert und nicht organisiert, nicht im Stande sind, in den Shops den Union-Lohn zu erzielen, das will uns nicht einleuchten. Wenn sie beschlossen hätten, nur acht Stunden zu arbeiten und sich eine Stunde abziehen zu lassen, so wäre die Gefahr, daß es zum Strike kommen würde, nicht größer als jetzt. Ganz beiseite wäre dieselbe aber wahrscheinlich, wenn sie nur für acht Stunden bei der seitherigen Lohrate Bezahlung verlangt hätten. Dann hätte man nach kurzer Zeit wahrscheinlich für Alle den Union-Lohn erzwingen können, während ihn jetzt nur ein Theil der Arbeiter bei unbeständiger Beschäftigung erhält. Die Konkurrenz von außerhalb läßt sich am besten abwenden, wenn man sich mit den Kollegen außerhalb in Verbindung setzt und Anstrengungen macht, dieselben durch das ganze Land zu organisiren, wie es z. B. die „Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners“ thut. Wenn die Carpenter durch Selbstsucht an derartigen Beschlüssen verhindert wurden, so ist dieselbe eine falsche und sehr ungettgemäße.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

FEB. 19. Went into canvass of returns for prizes Bro. Geo. J. Garthar Union No. 104, Galveston, Tex., awarded first prize for having secured the most members from September 1, to December 1, 1885. Further awards at next meeting.

Went into canvass of vote on Runzel claim. Result stated later on.

Charters granted: North St. Louis Mo., (German Union)—Salem, Mass.; Northampton, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Canton, O.; Garde, City, Kan. Bill of W. J. Shields, for organizing Salem \$4, and P. J. McGuire \$7.50 for fare to Pittsburgh; ordered paid.

Claim, J. L. Baker, Decatur, Ill., Claim 73. Affidavit of Bro. A. Bowen, Ex. F. S. of Union 88, received and filed.

Claim No. 78, Henry Eberling and No. 79, Mrs. Louisa Turnbull, both of San Francisco, Cal., approved as per agreement viz. that said Union 22 pay both claims amounting to \$300 and send balance of \$148.25 in cash to the general office, and that the \$300 be credited to Union 22 on its account, and that said statement be in full for all debts and demands on either party up to Jan. 1, 1886. On this understanding the Eberling and Turnbull claims have been approved, and receipts for the same were received from Union 22.

Letters from Union 22, San Francisco waving all claim for Geo. Kineval benefit, received and filed.

Papers from San Francisco Union 22, in death claims of Mrs. C. Ahms, died March 10, 1885, and Ignatius Seberling, died Dec. 27, 1885. Claims laid over on ground that deaths occurred prior to Jan. 1, 1886. And the agreement made with Union 22 by the E. B., bars out said claims.

Claim No. 80, Wm. Runzel, Chicago, Ill., vote of local unions was reported as favorable to paying the claim as a gift to the widow and family and not as a legal claim. Ordered by the E. B. that the sum of \$250 be donated to Mrs. Wm. Runzel as a gift.

Claim No. 81, Mrs. Ann Dooley, Hartford, Conn. approved.

Letter from chairman of committee on conference in behalf of U. O. of N. Y., asking for postponement of conference, also suggesting that it is the desire of members of the U. O., to drop the names of both the B. and U. O. and organize under a new name. Ordered that G. S. shall continue negotiations but that the convention is the only body that can change name of the B.

Letters received from Washington, D. C., also report of Bro. G. Edmonston and from Genl. Pres. Billingsley. Letters received and filed.

Letter received from Milwaukee showing that the Int. Furniture Workers Union, had organized a cabinet makers local union in that city, and two-thirds of the members are house carpenters. Protest of G. S. to H. Emrich, Sec'y. Int. Furniture Workers, read and endorsed by E. B. said protest of G. S. required that the Int. Furniture Workers Union shall not admit house carpenters and joiners, but shall request them to form a carpenters union under the jurisdiction of the B. Answer of H. Emrich, Sec'y. of the Int. Furniture Workers, favorable to the same, read and received. Also articles of agreement or mutual treaty between the Int. Furniture Workers Union and B., favorable to recognizing each others' union cards on jobs, were sent by H. Emrich. Mutual agreement referred to next convention of B. for action.

Application from Union 7, Louisville, Ky., for permission to make a general strike for \$2.50 per day, April 1, 1886—G. S. instructed to get further information.

Letter from Union 112, Lynn, Mass., on piece work. Resolved that where work is taken direct from owner, even if owner furnishes material, it shall not be considered as piece work. Further that when a member makes a charge he shall be allowed to be present at the trial.

Letter from Union 58, Omaha, Neb., as to whether the Brotherhood favors licensing architects. E. B. decided in favor of licensing.

G. S. presented facts as to situation of affairs in many local unions for want of keeping correct accounts. G. S. instructed to submit to the E. B. a system of general financial books for the local unions.

Report of Auditing Committee on accounts of G. S. for Jan., received and approved, found correct as printed.

Warrants drawn for Claims No. 80 and 81.

MARCH 5.—Bro. J. P. Davis, of Springfield, Mass., Union 96, was awarded 2d. prize, and Bro. W. B. Sullivan, St. Louis, Mo., Union 4, was awarded 3d. prize for gaining most members from Sept. 1, to Dec. 1, 1885.

Charters granted: Pawtucket, R. I., Schenectady, N. Y., Sioux City, Iowa; Oscoda, Mich.

Application for a charter from Scandinavian Branch No. 3, of Chicago Union 21, was received, and the G. S. instructed in accordance with the constitution to inquire if Union 21 has any valid reasons to show why such charter should not be granted.

Claims Approved: No. 82, Frank A. Kappel, Cincinnati, O. No. 83, Mrs. Ellen Grant, Charleston, S. C.

Claim No. 73, J. L. Baker, Decatur, Ill. Resolutions of Union 88, on the subject, read and filed. Owing to the nature of the evidence and the doubtful character of the claim, the claim and all the papers therewith, were ordered to be referred to the next convention of the B.

Letters read from San Francisco Union 22, in regard to the Ahms claim, ordered filed.

Letters received from Washington, D. C., in regard to the situation in Union 1. Letters received and filed, and special instructions given G. S.

By-Laws of Union 21, Chicago, Ill., received. E. B. disapproved of forming branches, and referred the question to the next convention, and declined to approve of by-laws.

Appeal from Union 26, Jackson, Mich., as to when a members dues should date from—whether from date of initiation, or from first of each month. E. B. decided that dues shall begin from date of initiation, whether on last meeting or first meeting of month, it matters not.

Appeal from C. S. of Union 82, Haverhill, Mass., as to right of member to benefit after depositing his withdrawal card. Decision of E. B. is that a member on depositing his withdrawal card, shall have the benefit of his previous months of membership, and his membership shall begin again where it left off.

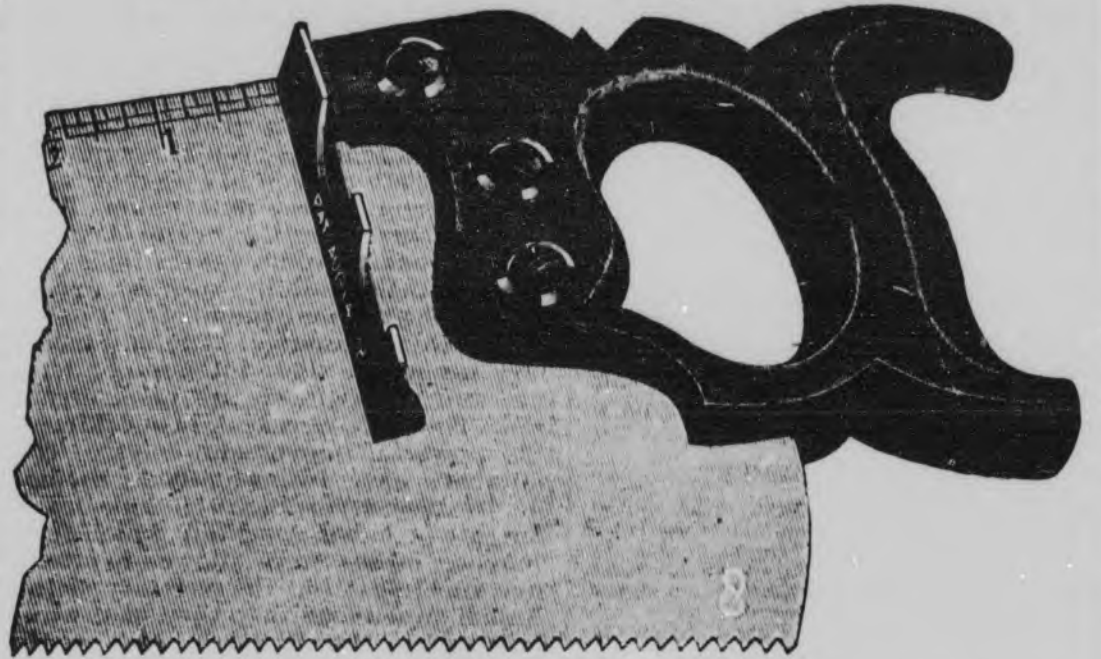
Warrants drawn for Claims No. 82 and 83.

Resolved that the G. S. be instructed to get 500 French Constitutions printed.

G. S. instructed to procure 150 copies of the Report of the Federation of Trades.

ANDREWS' PAT. HAND AND COMPASS SAWS.

Special Offer to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.



In calling your attention to the above improved square would say it is one of the handiest Saws made. No user of a Saw can afford to be without it. For scaffold work, roofing, and in fact, any place a Saw is used, this will be found the most convenient. We make them 27 inches long, running blade into handle to strengthen it, and make the Saw balance nicely in the hand.

All our Saws are fully warranted; since advertising in this journal we have sent Saws to its patrons all over the United States, and in all cases the Saws have given the best of satisfaction.

Will send this new Saw, express paid, to any part of the United States for \$1.75 net. Try one, and if you don't like it we will refund money. Agents wanted in every city and town for our improved Saws. Send for new catalogue just issued.

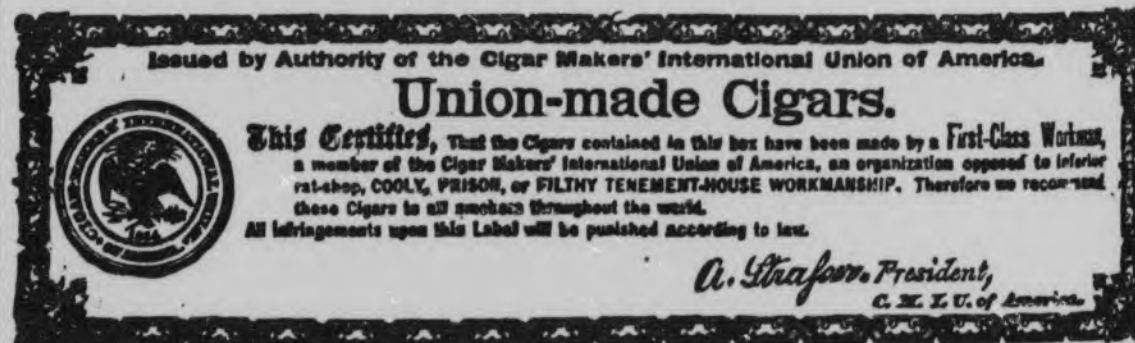
In Compass Saws and Handles we lead. Our Compass Saw Handle will do duty for a dozen blades, no holes being required to fasten to handle. The blade can be turned to any angle desired. Every carpenter should have one. Price, with 12 inch blade, 60 cents; sent to any part of the United States.

E. ANDREWS & SONS, Saw Manufacturers,

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-

house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor shorter hours of labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

See that the Label is on the Box.

JACOB SCHWARZ,
Wine and Beer Saloon,
POOL & BILLIARDS,
755 & 760 Vine Street, Corner Mulberry,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CHEAP HOMES, LONG TIME AND
LIBERAL TERMS.

Write for information about the best Farming, Grazing and Wheat lands in the world to
The Stevens County Abstract and Real Estate Agency,

ABSTRACTS, REAL ESTATE, COLLECTIONS, &c.,
Lock Box 146, MORRIS, MINN.
F. A. MCCARTHY, President and Gen'l Manager. ap86

Barnes' Pat. Foot and Hand Power Machinery. BUILDERS' SCROLL SAW 15⁰⁰

This machine will pay for itself in two days at prices common with steam power mills for scroll work. We have a complete outfit of machinery suited to builders' use--Hand Circular Rip Saw, Combined Cut-off and Rip Saw, Scroll Saw and Borer, Former, Mortiser, Tenoner, Lathes, Etc. They are labor and money-saving to builders. We sell them with ample time allowed for trial in the shop of the purchaser. You can order them of your dealer in supplies--if not, order direct from our factory. Send for illustrated catalogue free.

W. F. & JOHN BARNES CO., Rockford, Ill.
Address No. 2269 Ruby Street.



C. B. CHURCH, Pres't. W. H. YERKES, Sup't.

Independent Ice Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
KENNEBEC ICE.

A Constant Supply Guaranteed Throughout
the Season.

Prices as low as any Responsible Company in the
District.

Be Sure and Patronize the **YELLOW WAGONS**

Office, Cor 12th and Penn Ave.,
Depot 9th St. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C.



JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls! Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for Home use!
Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting. Price \$5 to \$50. Send 6 cents for 100 pages.
EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.



A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VI. No 4.

CLEVELAND, APRIL, 1886.

PUBLISHED ON
THE 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

THE ADVERTISEMENT of Ellison & Feigel on 8th page is a special offer to our members to give some of them employment, especially in winter months.

TRAVELING BROTHERS should act as missionaries and organize new Carpenters' Unions wherever they go. They should keep up correspondence with the General Secretary.

DROP THE SYSTEM of numbering the members cards, as the present boom in our unions entails so much work on the Local Secretaries and on the G. S., that it is out of the question to enforce the system at present.

THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY of each Local Union should attend to all official correspondence with the General Office, and the office of Fin. Sec. and Cor. Sec., could be very easily combined, and to great advantage in some unions.

THE *Congregationalist*, of Boston, has commenced a series of articles, by Prof. Richard T. Ely, of Baltimore, entitled "Co-operation in America." Under this head the labor movement is discussed from a scientific and rational standpoint.

VISITING BROTHERS from sister unions will be entitled to admission in meetings of our local unions on presentation of a clear card to date of presentation, and on use of quarterly password. They must first hand in their names to the Warden and the union will pass upon their admission.

THE QUARTERLY password from this office is for use at inner door, the President of each local union can have a local password at the outer door, if he so desires. Some unions require their members to show their cards of membership at the door, in addition to the password, before gaining admission.

EVERY MAN who builds a house, or plants an orchard, or invents a machine, or discovers a law of nature, or does anything which tends to promote human comfort or happiness, is a public benefactor; but any man who stands between industry and the natural elements, to levy a tribute upon labor or to keep a foot of land out of use, is a curse to his country and a despoiler to his fellow-men.—*Francis Volney*.

DON'T WAIT for the General Secretary to send your union a bill for capita tax. Send it along each month with the monthly report, and be prompt about it too. In ordering supplies or pins send the cash with the order. This will save making out the bills. By complying with the above requests, and by being prompt in remitting assessments, a great deal of unnecessary labor can be spared the General Secretary, who now has more than he can easily attend to.

HARD WORKERS—Bros. W. J. Shields, of Boston, Mass.; J. G. Clinkard, Somerville, Mass.; L. W. Davidson, Charlestown, Mass.; J. W. Allen, New Britain, Conn.; E. J. Lake, Troy, N. Y.; W. F. Eberhardt, Philadelphia, Pa.; Thos. McCorry, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. D. Moore, Newark, N. J.; and C. C. Crossley, Danbury, Conn. These brothers have been instrumental in organizing a number of new unions. Let every brother do his utmost in the work of extending our Brotherhood. Send in names to G. S., of places that may be organized and he will work them up and aid you.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

REVOLUTION is a work of the unknown. Call it good or bad, as you yearn towards the future or the past.—*Victor Hugo*.

WORK is withheld from women in theory, only to be more harshly and clumsily inflicted in practice.—*Value of Life*.

THE POWER of education is almost boundless; there is not one natural inclination which is not strong enough to coerce, and, if needful, destroy by disuse.—*John S. Mill*.

THE BEST STATE of human nature is that in which, while no one is poor, no one desires to be rich, nor has any reason to fear being thrust back by the efforts of others to push themselves forward.—*John Mill*.

IT IS NOT to die, or even to die of hunger that makes a man wretched; many men have died; all men must die. But it is to live miserable, we know not why; to work sore and yet gain nothing; to be heartworn, weary, yet isolated, unrelated, girt in with a cold universal Laissez-faire.—*Carlyle*.

COMPETITION glutts our markets, enables the rich to take advantage of the necessities of the poor, makes each man snatch the bread out of his neighbor's mouth, converts a nation of brethren into a mass of hostile, isolated units, and finally involves capitalists and laborers in one common ruin.—*Greg*.

POLITICAL ECONOMISTS are men of only one idea—wealth, how to procure and increase it. Their rules seemed infallibly certain to that supreme end. What did it signify that a great part of mankind was made, meanwhile, even more wretched than before, provided wealth on the whole increase.—*Catholic Quarterly Review*.

THE WORKING CLASS is the only class which is not a class. It is the nation. It represents so to speak, the body as a whole, of which the other classes only represent special organs. These organs, no doubt, have great and indispensable functions, but for most purposes of government the State consists of the vast laboring majority. Its welfare depends on what their lives are like.—*Frederic Harrison*.

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT.

The following from the *Voice of Labor* should be read and remembered by every member of trades organizations in the land:

Don't blackball a man through spite.
Don't quarrel over trivial troubles.
Don't give ear to slanders.
Don't be too quick to condemn others.
Don't play the part of a sneak.
Don't always place your opinion above that of others.

Don't be intolerant of other people's views.

Don't trust one who is ever abusing another.

Don't condemn others on mere hearsay.

Don't buy non-union made cigars.

Don't refuse to buy a labor paper.

Don't be a bully or a coward in the shop or at the union meeting.

Don't keep your children from school.

Don't absent yourself from your meetings or get behind in your dues.

Don't patronize Chinese laundries.

Don't forget to apply union principles in dealing with another.

Don't be hasty in going on a strike or ordering a boycott.

SOME SCRIPTURE VERSES.

Go to now ye rich men weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you.

Your riches are corrupted and your garments are moth-eaten.

Your gold and silver is cankered, and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire.

Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth out and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth.

James, Ch. 5, verses 1, 2, 3, 4.

SIX LODGES of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners, of N. Y. city, were admitted into the C. L. U. of that city, after a two hours' debate and the calling of the yeas and nays.

THIS GREAT HYDRA of monied interests and corporate powers, owns our Legislatures and Congress—being virtually the masters of the laws, of the Courts, of the military, police, municipal forces, corrupting the press, subsidizing and degrading all whom it can buy, and crushing all who will not serve its interest.

THE HUNDREDS of thousands of working people of your city—poor and without wealth,—are worth more to its prosperity, and its values than the lordly and arrogant owners of wealth. Let 100,000 working people and their families leave this city, and you would see real estate which sells for very little today, drop next to nothing tomorrow.

Wendell Philips.

SENATOR HAMMOND of South Carolina, in ante-bellum days truthfully said: "Our slaves do not vote; we give them no political power. Yours do vote and are the depositories of all your political power. If they knew the tremendous secret that the ballot box is stronger than an army and would combine, where would your society be? Your society would be reconstructed."

THE INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY which divides society absolutely into two portions, the payers of wages and the receivers of them, the first counted by thousands and the last by millions, is neither fit for nor capable of indefinite duration; and the possibility of changing this system for one of combination without dependence, and unity of interest instead of organized hostility, depends altogether upon the future development of the partnership principle.

John Stuart Mill.

THE KNIGHTS of Labor is an organization which was started for the purpose of organizing all branches of unorganized labor, and we have on all occasions given them all the support in our power; but we can not approve of the action of some of the Assemblies who are admitting to membership suspended or expelled members of our local Unions. A member that will not remain true to the organization of his trade will be of no benefit to the K of L., and he only joins them because he can evade paying dues that he allowed to accumulate, or a fine which was placed against him for scabbing. A thorough investigation of every applicant should be made, especially if the trade which he follows is organized.

—*Iron Moulders Journal*.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

All matter intended for this journal should be written on one side of the paper only.

Corresponding Secretaries should fill out their blanks promptly and have them in this office by the 25th of each month.

Write short, newsy letters of trade interest, and send us items of general labor news. But be brief and to the point, as our space is limited.

COST OF SUPPLIES.

Constitutions	\$100	\$5 00
Membership Cards	"	1 00
Traveling	"	1 00
Withdrawal	"	1 00
Official Note Paper	"	50
Notices of Arrears	"	50
Proposition Blanks	"	30
Appeals	"	25
Extra Rituals per copy	"	50
German	"	50
Blank Bonds, "	"	5

Smaller quantities same price in Proportion.

Send the necessary cash with all orders.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

WE MUST have promptness and discipline.

ALL APPEALS, grievances, etc. should be sent to the Executive Board.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a traveling card.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to suspension and loss of benefits.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters and Joiners of America is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.

PIECE WORK is strictly forbidden by the rules of our Brotherhood and it is a detriment of the worst kind to the interest of our trade.

FINANCIAL OFFICERS of Local Unions should be under bonds and blank bonds for that purpose can be had of the General Secretary.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES of Local Unions should transact all financial business with the General Secretary, and send in their monthly reports.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES should conduct all official correspondence with the General Secretary and send in all trade news and matter for publication.

UNIONS MUST PAY UP their Capita Tax and Death Assessments promptly. Any Union failing to do so within 30 days after notice, will be suspended from benefit.

ALL MONIES to this office must be sent per Post Office money order and should be sent to the General Secretary, and made payable to the General Treasurer.

THE MONTHLY REPORTS of the F. S. of each Local Union must be in the office of the General Secretary, on or before the 8th of each month. Make them out the last meeting night in each month.

AN APPLICATION for Death Benefit must state the name, age and residence of the deceased, cause and date of death, and date of admission into the Brotherhood, also to whom the benefit is payable, and relation of the claimant to the deceased. It must be signed by the President, F. S. and five members in good standing and sworn to before a Notary Public.

CLAIMS for funeral benefit on death of wife must be made in the manner above stated.

SOME GOOD WORK.

We hear excellent reports of the work of DAVID P. BOYER, of Columbus, Ohio, Chief Organizer of the Int. Typographical Union, and no doubt, he will render a good account of his stewardship to the next session of the I. T. U. at Pittsburgh Pa., on June 7, 1886. Since last June he has been instrumental in organizing 37 new unions of the typo fraternity, and by next June the list will be swelled to 50. In addition to that 25 daily papers now give employment to union printers,—who for many years down to a few months—were run in the interest of "Rats," all being unionized since July last. The Pittsburgh *Leader*, the last of the rat sheets to hold out, came in last month, making that town *solid Union*, the first time this century! The *Post*, of Pittsburgh, came in out of the cold recently, after being run as a rat sheet for twenty-five years, Good work, Dave!

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office as second-class matter
Published at No. 19 Frankfort St., Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, APRIL, 1886.

LONG MAY OUR UNION LIVE.

When times are bad and trade is slack,
Or other ills betide,
What power can make us free and strong
Though yet so sorely tried?

Be all for each and each for all—
Those words the answer give:
In union we shall never fail;
Long may our union live!

Though some have parents dear, and friends,
To speak in tender tones,
We'll not forget how many more
Are toiling on alone.

If you have home, and friends, and health,
And work and wealth to-day,
Don't stand aside and wait to join
Till these all pass away.

With heart to heart and hand to hand,
With will united too;
A firm and undivided band—
What great things we may do.

We'll gladly give a fair day's work
For every fair day's pay,
But if fair pay should be withheld
A word we'll fairly say.

No taunt or jeer shall turn us back
Now that we see the light;
We will not have it said again
That workmen won't unite.

If one in hope and one in trust,
And one in purpose high,
We make our union true and just—
Our's is a sacred tie.

So all for each and each for all—
This help we take and give;
In union we shall never fail;
Long may our union live!

OH! BROTHERS, BRING TRIBUTE!

(Remodeled from an old song.)

Come, come, my friends, and as the genial Spring
Is with us here, with melody and joy,
Breathing of peace and mirth without alloy,
Together come: sweet songs and flowrets bring.
That as these leaves unfold we here may look
As in fair Nature's pure instructive book,
And view both love and wisdom. Dear Brothers'
wing.
Like the gay skylark, with unearthly glee,
For Labor's Press, and sing her songs glad and
free;
Or in more humble strain, as robins sing,
Pour forth the eight-hour system to the heart.
If not in verse, some gem in prose impart;
Some flowery wreath in kindness here entwined,
And join in Union your fair hand to mine.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

KARL KAUBER.

A COMPACT BETWEEN BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, JOURNEYMEN, ETC.

In Pensacola, Fla., through the influence of Carpenters Unions 74 and 127, a compact has been made as follows:

Pensacola, Fla., Escombia Co.
January 1886.

To infuse justice to all concerned and protection for home industry and manufacturing, and a fair reward for honest labor, the undersigned have bound themselves by their honor to conform strictly to the following rules and regulations:

1. The manufactories of building materials in this city having agreed upon a scale of prices which is herewith annexed. These prices are to be adhered to in all cases on their face, without discount or rebate to all parties in this county, with certain fixed discounts known only to, and given only to those contractors or builders that are parties to this compact:

2. The brick makers may establish such fixed prices as their different qualities of brick may be worth, with a discount of one dollar (\$1) per thousand to builders and contractors that are parties to this agreement, and to none others in this county.

3. Contractors or material men that are parties to this agreement having building material, not manufactured in this county for sale, will sell to the contractors who are parties to this compact, ten (10) per cent. lower than to all other parties. It being understood that such material shall not come into competition with home production.

4. Parties who by their own mismanagement as contractors, cannot secure the first payment for material or labor performed in the operation of their contracts, shall not be allowed any of the privileges of this agreement.

5. The builders and contractors that are parties to this agreement, pledge

themselves not to give out any piece work, or sublet any part of their work, but to do all of their work by the day, and purchase all the material used for their work from such material men as are parties to this compact and to sustain the union men who are in good standing, and only employ as mechanics members of the unions who are parties to this agreement.

6. The union men agree to work only for such contractors as are parties to this agreement, and in case the men should decide to demand an increase of wages, they shall give the parties to this agreement three (3) months notice, and further there shall be no increase of wages demanded on any work under contract at time of such notice.

7. Any violation of these rules by a union man, shall be dealt with by the union to which he may belong, and any violation by a contractor or material man, shall be dealt with by the contractors and material men who shall meet for that purpose whenever three (3) of them shall so request, and a majority of all contractors and material men may impose fines or suspension. When ever any party or parties to this agreement shall have cause to complain of any violation of this compact, such party or parties shall make his complaint in writing to the board of arbitrators, and the case shall be investigated by parties as above arranged for.

8. Alterations, additions or suspensions, of any part of this agreement may be made from time to time, whenever agreed to by a majority of all the contractors, and the consent of the unions concerned in such action.

9. There shall be a board of arbitration consisting of one from each union, one from the contractors, one from the mill men, and one from the brick men, all parties to this agreement to whom shall be referred for final action all matters in dispute between all parties to this agreement, that affect this agreement.

10. Finally having considered the foregoing compact intended to give to all, just and equitable compensation according to their merits. And believing that our combined support of this agreement, will be mutually beneficial and tend to our prosperity, and general advancement, we hereby agree to support all the above rules and regulations both in spirit, and in fact to the utmost of our ability.

OUT OF WORK.

Life is hard enough, in all conscience, for those of us who are in work, toiling hard, as we have to do, day in and day out, from one week's end to the other, with scarcely sufficient time for sleep, and even then securing the barest subsistence; but to be "out of work," to be cut off from all means of procuring a meal, to have to beg to be allowed to toil, simply in order to obtain some of the barest necessities to whose existence in such abundance is to be attributed your own want of employment, and consequent misery, the horror of such a position can but be dimly conceived by those who have never experienced it.

Out of work! How many thousands during the Winter which is now upon us will have to feel for the first time what enforced idleness means? How many who have already suffered will once more have to go through the old bitter experience, to start out from the cold, fireless "home" in the dark early morning to seek, and to seek in vain, with aching heart and trembling limbs, for an opportunity to work, to toil, to get the means of livelihood for themselves and those dependent on them?

Out of work! No food, no fire, with the ones we love dying of want before our eyes, and we unable to do anything, unable to procure a morsel of food, or a spark of fire; as much cut off from help or hope as though we were on a raft in mid-ocean, although everything that is necessary to happy, comfortable life is piled up in the stores around us in the greatest profusion.—*Jackson Advertiser.*

MAN IS NOT on earth to be a slave; he has a social and intellectual nature to provide for, as well as an animal; therefore, 8 hours for work, 8 hours for sleep, and 8 hours for study and recreation is our cry.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

D. J. M., Dayton, O.—When a member is 3 months in arrears, is it necessary to suspend such member for him to be considered not in good standing?

Answer:—No! According to Sec 1, Page 16 of General Laws, a member 3 months in arrears is in bad standing and not entitled to benefit. But said member though not entitled to benefit, can not be suspended until duly notified by F. S., and as provided by Art. 5, Sec. 1, Page 20,—one months grace is given after notice.

THOS. R. LARIFFER, *Bidalgo, Ill.*—Where can I get Riddle's Mechanic's Geometry?

Answer:—It is not to be had. The publishing house of Thos. W. Hartley & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., agents for Riddle's Works, was burned out in February last, and all the plates and copies of Riddle's works were destroyed in the flames, save a few copies of his works.

J. F. G., Oneonta, N. Y.—Are C. S. and F. S. report blanks free?

Answer:—Yes! They can be had on application to the G. S. As soon as a C. S. or F. S. report is received by the G. S., it is his habit to return a blank for the succeeding month's report.

UNKNOWN.—What authority has the E. B. to make so many laws and rules?

Answer:—According to the Constitution, Page 29, Art. 13, Sec. 2, the E. B. has the right "to pass upon any question or principles of law not defined in the Constitution, and their decision shall be binding until reversed by the Convention."

LEWIS FRAY, *Syracuse, N. Y.*—Can our Carpenters Union join the Trades Assembly of this city; are we allowed to do it under our laws?

Answer:—Yes, your union can join the Trades Assembly and it is not forbidden by our laws. On the contrary it is one of our principles to uphold all branches of labor. And it is our duty not only to join existing Trades Assemblies and Central Labor Unions, but it is our place to organize such a body in every city of the land.

W. J. L., *Barnesville, Ark.*—Where is the headquarters of the Bricklayers and Masons Int. Union.

Answer:—Thos. O'Dea Box 1074, Cohoes, N. Y., is General Secretary.

INCORPORATION OF TRADES UNIONS.

I have never completely understood the anxiety of many practical Union men for incorporation. I fail to see how it would benefit us, and I can see where it might trouble us. The English Trades Unions fought hard for incorporation, but for reasons which do not exist here. Trades Unions in England had been distinctly declared illegal combinations in restraint of trade, and had been the subject of much adverse legal decisions and legislation. Incorporation legalized Unions, and of course, under the circumstances, was desirable. Furthermore, the English courts had assumed a directly hostile attitude toward all combinations not incorporated, and interfered greatly with their efforts to hold joint property or do business. Permission to hold property and have a standing in court was necessary for Trades Unions in England; and of course a Union did not like to be stigmatized as an illegal and unlawful body.

These grievances do not exist here in any great measure. We can sue and be sued in the name of our President, and can hold all the property we want except real estate. The wealthiest Trade Union in the country—the N. Y. Stock Exchange—though owning millions of property, has always refused to take a charter because they can control their internal affairs better without it. Its real-estate is held by a company specially chartered for the purpose which is controlled by the Exchange.

The Stock Exchange prefers to be unincorporated because it can change its rules easier, get rid of undesirable members more expeditiously and retain the value of the seats as a guarantee for the debts due members in preference to outsiders. An incorporated Union is always exposed to trouble in trying to expel "rats," as in the case of Theodore Thomas and the Musical Union now before the courts. Of course we need not take a charter unless we wish, and so permission to incorporate does no harm. N. Y. *Boycotter*,

OBITUARY.

Obituary resolutions inserted at 10 cents per line.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 11, 1886.
WHEREAS, It being the will of higher power than man, to remove the beloved wife of our Brother JAMES H. CHURCHILL,
Resolved, That we desire to express, and do sincerely sympathize with our Brother and relatives in their bereavement.
Resolved, That in our sympathy, it was voted to present our Brother with a copy of these resolutions, and also to have them inserted in *The Carpenter*.

Respectfully submitted,
J. T. BARRETT, Committee
D. HALL, on
J. E. LUTHER, Resolutions.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 10, 1886.
WHEREAS, It has seemed good to the ruler of the Universe, to remove from Brother MICHAEL DOOLEY, his beloved wife ANNA DOOLEY. Therefore, in view of the loss he has sustained, and the still heavier loss occasioned to his children,
Resolved, That the members of Union 43, of Hartford, hereby desire to express their sincere bereavement and grief at the loss Brother DOOLEY has sustained.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with Brother DOOLEY and relatives and near friends, and that we respectfully commend them for consolation to that Divine Power, which though sometimes inscrutable in his dispensation, yet doeth all things well, feeling sure that Mrs. DOOLEY was not only a devoted wife and mother but was also a devoted Christian.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of the Union, and a copy thereof be transmitted to Brother DOOLEY, and also be published in *THE CARPENTER*.

JOHN B. COSGROVE, } Committee.
P. H. FAGAN, }
A. BELL, }

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 15, 1886.
At a regular meeting of Union 37, held on the above date, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and associate JOSHUA R. McILKERRY, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him. Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say, that in his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way, worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased, on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy. Be it further

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of our departed friend Brother, and be spread on the minutes of this Union, and published in *THE CARPENTER*.

J. J. SULLIVAN, Chairman.

Bro. F. A. Kappel joined Carpenters' Union No. 2, of the Brotherhood, April 25, 1881, and died February 19, 1886. He has been a faithful member. Now we appreciate the touching lines of our American poet—

"There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there.
There is no fireside, however'er defended,
But has one vacant chair."

WHEREAS, Death, the stern, relentless foe, has invaded our Union, has passed stealthily and claimed one of our brothers; and

WHEREAS, We deem it meet and proper to express our sorrow and sympathy in some tangible form, therefore,

Resolved, That to the sorrowing widow and children of our late Bro. F. A. Kappel we tender our kindest sympathy and tenderest love.

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the "Carpenter" and "Unionist", requesting its publication.

[Signed] C. A. ROCKWOOD,
W. HULTON,
G. WIEFERING, Committee.

Cincinnati, O., March 2, 1886.

TREE CULTURE AND THE LUMBER SUPPLY.

The recent meeting of the Forestry Congress in Boston was an affair in which all workers in wood are directly interested. The majority of the members of the Congress believe that unless the state and national governments take speedy and energetic action toward checking the destruction of forests now going on, the United States will soon be obliged to seek elsewhere for its supply of timber.

This science of forestry is one in which the European governments are far in advance of us. In Germany forestry ranks among the learned professions, and in France action taken by the government one hundred years ago has ensured for that country an abundant supply of timber for both industrial and commercial purposes. And for nearly all these trees France is indebted to our American forests. In 1785 a French botanist was sent to this country by the French government for the purpose of procuring here seedlings and young trees and transferring them to French soil. In the fulfillment of this mission thousands of these seedlings and trees were planted in France, and their descendants are now counted by the millions.

IMMENSE DEMONSTRATION IN BOSTON.

Faneuil Hall Thronged With Carpenters—
An Enthusiastic Meeting and Union
33 Booming—Our General
Secretary's Address.

A rousing meeting in the interests of the eight-hour movement and more general combination among the carpenters of Boston, and vicinity, was held on March 30, in Faneuil Hall, world famous as the "Old Cradle of Liberty." It was a wonderful gathering and it shook "The Hub," so far as to radiate in influence for miles around the vicinity of Boston.

Delegations were in attendance from Lynn, Brockton, Chelsea, Somerville, Cambridge, Lawrence and others of our local unions in Eastern Massachusetts. Intense, electric enthusiasm hardly equalled in any of the many historic gatherings that have ever filled the famous hall, pervaded the mass of people.

We can do no better than to republish the condensed report given by the Boston Daily Post and other Boston dailies: "Faneuil Hall was crowded to the doors last evening, principally by carpenters, to hear addresses upon the eight-hour question."

The meeting was held under the auspices of Carpenters' Union No. 33, and Mr. L. Davidson presided. A telegram of congratulation was received from a mass meeting of Carpenters in Hartford, Conn. The speakers of the evening were Messrs. Henry Appleton, of Providence, R. I., Frank K. Foster, of Haverhill, Mass., P. J. McGuire, of Cleveland, O., and W. H. Falls. The most telling speech of the evening was made by Mr. McGuire, whose earnestness, familiarity with the subject and manner of expressing himself carried the large audience by storm. After remarks by Mr. Appleton and Mr. Foster, Mr. P. J. McGuire was introduced.

"I agree most heartily," said the speaker, "with what the gentlemen have said and I feel a great deal of pride in the fact that the carpenters of the city of Boston are able to rock this old cradle of liberty to-night. We have good reason for organization, for we know full well the condition of the mechanics of the carpenters and joiners' trade. There is no trade in which men have to work more arduously than in ours. We have seen men go out at 6 o'clock and work ten hours, and return exhausted at 7 o'clock to their families. There is no employment that requires so much muscle and brain power, and receives so small a compensation, as that of the carpenters and joiners."

We live in an age of cheapness, but this cheapness should not be at the expense of manhood and independence. [Applause.] Work is taken at the lowest price and rushed through in order that no money may be lost. What is the result? A number of contractors have sprung up who will bid on a building lower than they can get the work done honestly for, and even throw in plans and specifications with their bids, cutting architects out of a living. The effect is that the work is poor. Where five nails should be driven, two are driven.

In this age of cheap contracts in the building line, work is taken for the bare cost of material, and hardly any regard is paid to wages. The want of harmony among contractors, and the lack of unity among men causes the contract to be given to a low bidder. Contracts are taken after a dozen or two sets of figures are given, and where A would pay \$2.75, a day for labor, B would pay \$2.50, C \$2.25, D \$2, and the result is, for want of harmony among the contractors, D gets the job, and A's honest bid is clear out of the question. A contractor can estimate to a certainty what he has to pay for his hardware, for his lumber, for his nails. Yes, a dumb, dead keg of nails, has a price fixed on them—that is fixed by the Western Nail Association. But a live two-legged carpenter has no price fixed on him. [Great applause and laughter.] He takes what he can get. [Applause.] He doesn't want money. All he wants is work. [Laughter.] And as for a pay day he doesn't care when it comes—whether once a week, or every two weeks—or not at all. It seems little difference to him. [Laughter and Applause.] And when pay day does come he often finds that

the boss is down town as pay hour arrives, and then the carpenter has to spend an hour to hunt him up after quitting time and quit at 6 P. M.

Now, when the work is taken so cheaply you will soon find good men with their kits looking for work, while this cheap contract work is done by greenhorns who are willing to work if they can only pay their board and see the sights. The work is hurried, rushed through, and as for joints,—well, they leave the painters to make them. [Laughter.]

It was not always so! In olden times it used to be men worked from sunrise to sunset, and they felt it less than they do now. They were strong at 60. In those times, at 60, their grey hairs did not count against them. In those days a boy was apprenticed and taught, so when he had served his time, he left the shop an independent man and a good workman.

The work for men is less now than it used to be. The planing mill has largely done away with shops. In that planing mill you find mere boys and lads, who by the direction of a few mechanics prepare the work. Now great machines perform what men did in the past. In the old times, the winter months were utilized in making mouldings, window frames, sash, doors, and getting out the material for the next season's work. Then in old times it used to be that men could work every month, every day in the year. To-day you cannot get more than nine months in every year at any price. Now in the winter men walk around idle. There is a great deal of lost time among carpenters, waiting for the bricklayers, waiting for the plasterers, waiting for lumber, waiting for fair weather, or waiting for the boss to get them a job. In this way most men lose fully three months work in the year. In this way a man must live 365 days on nine months' work and at \$2.50 per day when working, it will not give him an average of more than \$1.50 per day the whole year around. Out of this they must support themselves, maintain their families, educate their children, and buy tools as rapidly as they wear out or are stolen, to make kits for some of the newcomers.

A Carpenters work is dangerous. They are exposed to winter's cold, if they get anything to do, and to the summer's heat. They risk their lives on scaffolds and expose themselves to pulmonary diseases within damp, newly plastered walls. What is the return for all this? Barely a living, and but few can save anything to put away for sickness or old age. When sickness comes they are in a lamentable condition. Carpenters should be united. If we were united we would force contractors to be united. Boss masons don't 'bust up' because they pay their journeymen \$1 a day more than boss carpenters do us. When they do 'bust,' it is generally because they engage in some wildcat speculation.

If the contractors knew what pay their workmen wanted they would gladly give it. There is no cause to strike whatever, but if you unite and stick together you will receive the respect and esteem of the contractors and will not have to work at starvation rates.

I am not here, to ask or to encourage you to strike, but rather to unite and protect yourselves. The carpenter works for little more than a common street laborer's pay, yet he exposes himself to the risk of falling from scaffolds and stagings, and works in perilous positions. The average wages of the men here are \$2.25 a day, but they only work nine months in the year, which gives them about \$1.50 a day the year round to support their families. In the West, hod-carriers get \$2 a day, poor laborers at that, with no skill whatever. On the accuracy of the carpenter depends the work of other workmen on a building, yet the masons receive \$1 a day more than the carpenters.

Now what is the remedy? I say unite and protect yourselves, and by uniting, force the contractors to unite for self-protection. [Applause.] Why is it that bricklayers,—a trade that requires no more skill, nor any harder work, why is it that they get so much more than we do. Is it not because "they have the sand in them", and have united? [Applause.] If we want to elevate the trade and make prices better what shall we do? We must unite, teach our employers

to unite, and then every season make an agreement with them, and live up honestly and faithfully to that agreement and stop cutting under each other, and stop them from doing so to our disadvantage. This reducing of wages is the wrong basis for the contractor. The better wages that are paid, the more money is made by the contractors. The more that wages are reduced, the more contractors there are and the less money is made, for the competition is greater. When good workmen can't live at journeymen's wages, they enter into the ranks of contractors and run their chances with the rest, making it worse for all.

Another thing! The more you crowd the workmen down, the more you reduce the wages, the more intemperance you will find. As long as you find men with poorly furnished houses, with no carpets on the floors, no pictures on the walls, no books on the shelves, and working at starvation wages after their days work, in most cases, you will find them in saloons, where they find the light and gayety and imaginary comfort they found not at home.

This eight hour question means a higher moral development among the people. They will have ambition, and strength to satisfy that ambition. This labor agitation is not, as some imagine, the rantings of a howling mob, nor is it simply a struggle to get possession of more grub (Laughter). It is more than that. It is a struggle to secure an opportunity for physical, mental and moral improvement among the people, and the 8 hour movement is the entering wedge. It is for the employers' and contractors' benefit as much as ours, for it will give you more leisure time, and the result will be to increase the wants of the people. As a consequence they will want more wages, and thus the wheels of industry will be set in motion all around to meet the demands that will come from the increase of leisure time.

This eight-hour question is a temperance question. It is more than a bread and butter question. He called upon the temperance leaders to study the cause of intemperance rather than the results. Still more. If the hours were reduced, there would be a better tone among the newspapers. To-day the papers give their patrons what they want, and the higher the tone of the people, the higher will rise the tone of the press. Civilization depends on the scale of wages. It has been the custom in this country to pay higher wages than in any other, and yet men have gone to a far off country and imported an inferior class of workmen, and they are paid low wages. Eight-hours' work will give more leisure to all employed. They will read, and their wants will increase. They will want carpets on their floors and pictures on their walls. They will reach a higher civilization in consequence. Civilization, after all, depends upon the scale of wages desired with it. It is the desire of this country to make the wages higher than in any other country on the globe. If this country is to carry out its destiny it will be to increase the wages, reduce the hours of labor and increase the standard of living. The workman should have these. If you want an eight-hour law you don't want to go tapping at Beacon Hill or to Washington to get it, but you must get it yourselves and respect one another. The contractors can't settle on a scale of wages as long as you act as "dog eat dog."

Be careful how you use your power when you get it. Let us not use the boycott indiscriminately; do not use it until you have good and undeniable cause, and when you do have cause to use it, don't let up on it. (Tremendous applause.) Some say the contractors have crowded us, and now if we have the power let us crowd them. I don't like that; I don't believe in the policy of retaliation or vindictiveness.

After some very plain advices to workmen joining organizations not to expect too much immediately from that act, the speaker closed amid tremendous cheering.

THE PRESENT system brings human beings into competition with wood, coal, iron, electricity, and steam, instead of acting in harmony with those forces and sharing equitably the increased production.

BOB. INGERSOLL'S VIEWS.

Of all the truth ever uttered, Col. Bobt G. Ingersoll has compressed the greatest into the following sentences:

Every man ought to be willing to pay for what he gets. He ought to desire to get full value received. The man who wants \$2 worth of work for \$1 is not an honest man. The man who wants others to work to such an extent that their lives are burdens, is utterly heartless. The toil of the world should continually decrease. Of what use are your inventions if no burden is lifted from industry, if no additional comforts, find their way to the home of labor?

Why should labor fill the world with wealth and live in want?

Every labor saving machine should help the whole world. Everyone should tend to shorten the hours of labor.

Reasonable labor is a source of joy. To work for wife and child, to toil for those you love is happiness, provided you can make them happy. But to work like a slave—to see your wife and children in rags—to sit at a table where food is coarse and scarce, to rise at four in the morning—to work all day and throw your tired bones upon a miserable bed at night—to live without leisure, without rest, without making those you love comfortable and happy—this is not living—it is dying—a slow lingering crucifixion.

The hours of labor should be shortened. With the vast and wonderful improvements of the nineteenth century there should be not only the necessities of life for those who toil, but comforts and luxuries as well.

What is a reasonable price for labor? I answer: Such a price as will enable a man to live, to have the comforts of life; to lay by something for his declining years, so that he can have his own home, his own fireside—so that he can preserve the feeling of a man.

I sympathize with every honest effort made by the children of labor to improve their condition. This is a poorly governed country in which those who do the most have the least. There is something wrong when men are obliged to beg for leave to toil. We are not yet a civilized people. When we are, pauperism and crime will vanish from our land.

THE CARPENTERS' MANIFESTO.

Whereas it is the desire of the Master Carpenters and Builders of Washington, D. C., to know what course the journeymen carpenters will pursue in regard to the eight-hour question, that they may be enabled to bid intelligently on future work; Therefore be it

Resolved, That on and after May 3, 1886, eight hours shall constitute a day's work and for the same they shall receive not less than \$3.

2. Any member of this union found working more than eight hours for one day's work or labor shall be tried by a court drawn according to our constitution, and upon conviction, shall be fined, suspended or expelled, but in no case shall a fine be less than \$3 for each and every day's work so performed.

3. No member of this union shall work upon any building or job, or in any shop, with any workman of the building trade who is not a member in good standing of this union, or some trades organization, without a working card, or a certificate granted by his organization, under a penalty of \$3. This section to apply only to such trades as enforce the eight-hour law. Members employed in the Government departments excepted from this section.

4. No member of this union, except those employed by the Government, will be allowed to work overtime or on Sunday unless he receives double time or pay for the same; and no work whatever to be performed on week days between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M. under a penalty of \$5 for each offense.

TRAVELING MEMBERS should secure a traveling card and get all the necessary secret work before starting out on the road. A good many, of late, have not done so, and they have had a good deal of trouble in consequence of this neglect. It is the duty of the F. S. to see that the President of the Local Union gives this information to every member who obtains a traveling card.

THE CARPENTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

-BY THE-

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
OF AMERICA.TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.
Address all letters and monies, to

P. J. MCGUIRE,

Look Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, APRIL, 1886.

FRATERNITY, NOT ANTAGONISM.

The various organizations—unions and assemblies—in the labor movement are similar to so many battalions in a great army—each having its *esprit du corps* and all moving together the more harmoniously, just in proportion as that *esprit du corps* is developed.

Trades Unions are a large wing of the Labor Army. They are organized on the autonomic basis of trades lines, for trade objects; they have a historic basis that insures their permanency. By no means are they ephemeral! As in the past in their embryo they advanced industry, and protected commerce through the Guilds, so in the future they will become the corner-stone of a Co-operative Commonwealth.

It is a mistaken notion to imagine that "Trades Unions have failed" in America. In fact it is only within the past decade that they have ever had a fair trial. The old time organizations of 15 to 20 years ago, started simply in the flush of good times to get a raise of wages, or in bad times to resist a reduction—have "failed" and are passing away. Trades Unions are now being organized as they should be—on a permanent basis—as social institutions, with high dues, trade benefits and insurance features.

Of necessity as in all other business bodies, the deliberations of Trades Unions are private, and they "mind their own business" fully as well as if they were secret organizations. They have accomplished a world of good by their efforts, and there is no reason why they should be destroyed, nor can we see any signs of their "disintegration," as some are wont to think. In America they have been the Pioneers of the Labor movement; out of them have sprung all other industrial movements of wage workers, in America.

A Trades Union is distinctively an organization of wage workers—it eschews politics until such time as the workers, through association and acquaintance with one other have acquired that degree of unanimity, to act in concert politically. Being organized on special trades lines, they can act on trade matters all the more intelligently and practically—as well as speedily than if in a mixed body. This is demonstrated again and again by the Locomotive Engineers, the Cigar Makers, Printers and several other leading National Trades Unions.

BLACK LIST.

S. J. SMITH, expelled from Union 116, Thomasville, Ga., for misappropriating monies of the union.
CHAS. MEICK, expelled from Union 36, Oakland, Cal., for defrauding members.
J. R. JACKSON, expelled from Union 127, Pensacola, Fla. for violation of rules.
J. W. GLADMAN, expelled from Union 98, Sedalia, for conduct unbecoming a member.
GEORGE CANNON, expelled from Union 117, for unbecoming conduct and revealing to non union men the proceedings of the union.
J. J. DOREN, expelled from Union 17, Bellaire, O. for violating the principles of the B.
JOHN L. KAIN, expelled from Union 108, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for violating the principles of the Brotherhood, and for dishonest practices and conduct unbecoming a member.

EIGHTEEN NEW UNIONS.

During the past month charters have been granted to *Eighteen* new Unions, as follows: 156, Creston, Iowa; 157, St. Paul, Minn.; (German) 158, Topeka, Kan.; 159, Armourdale, Kan.; 160, Kansas City, Mo.; 161, Belleville, Can.; 162, Parkside, Ill.; 163, E. Saginaw, Mich.; 164, Pittsburgh, Pa.; (German) 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.; (East Side) 166, Rock Island, Ill.; 167, Elizabeth, N. J.; 168, Salem, O.; 169, East St. Louis, Ill.; 170, Montgomery, Ala.; 171, Youngstown, O.; 20, Camden, N. J.; 172, Newark, N. J.; (German.)

LEGAL DECISION IN CASE OF UNION No. 1.

In the District Court of Equity, Washington, D. C., Judge Cox, in the case of Jacob M. Heisley, G. Edmonston *et al.*, against Union No. 1, of Washington, D. C., Brotherhood of Carpenters granted an injunction restraining the defendants from paying money from the treasury to those of the members desirous of joining the Knights of Labor.

The defendants (Union No. 1) held that they had no connection with the Brotherhood, Judge Cox granted them 20 days to take testimony and produce evidence in support of their plea. At the expiration of the 20 days, they failed to produce any testimony, so the injunction remains in force.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN OUR CONSTITUTION.

Our next Convention of all the Local Unions of the Brotherhood will take place on Aug. 3, 1886. And from this date until then, month after month, we shall publish in these columns all proposed changes, amendments and alterations to the Constitution, so that each union and every member can give due consideration to the same, and to the end that the Local Unions can instruct their delegates advisedly.

It would be well for each and every union that has any changes to suggest, to send the same at once to the G. S., for it is not wise to wait until the last moment.

The first Union to start the ball is Union No. 27, Toronto, Canada. Their propositions are as follows:

First:—That it is expedient to amend the Constitution of the Brotherhood as follows:
Second:—That after the first day of.....1886 no new member shall be admitted to benefits who is over 55 years of age.

Third:—That all propositions for membership shall be accompanied by a certificate of good health.

Fourth:—That any member suspended shall not be entitled to any benefits until three months after re-instatement, nor shall any suspended member be re-instated unless he is in good health.

Fifth:—That the following scale of payments be adopted.

1st. No benefits until six months a member;	
2d. Six months to one year.....	\$100.
3d. One year to two years.....	200.
4th. Two years and over.....	250.

WIFE'S FUNERAL BENEFIT.

1st. No benefit until six months a member,	
2d. Six months to one year.....	\$25.
3d. One year and over.....	50.

Sixth:—That the present assessment system be abandoned and the following substituted:

Each union shall send monthly the sum of ten cents for each member in good standing to the General Treasurer to form a Fund, solely for benevolent purposes, out of which fund all Death and Disability Benefits shall be paid.

Seventh:—That all claims for death and disability benefits shall be forwarded to the G. S. within thirty days after death or disability.

Eighth:—That when the Executive Board has approved a claim, it shall be the duty of the General Treasurer to forward the money for the same within forty eight hours.

TORONTO, CAN., Oct. 26, 1885.

STATISTICS in England show that during fifteen years of long hours in 2,500 cotton mills, with 400,000 operatives, the productiveness of labor increased only 28 per cent., while during seventeen years of short hours it increased 35 per cent.

POLITICAL ECONOMY and the capitalists assert "Labor is only worth its price current in the market." They forget that unless a human being earns enough to supply the needs of nature by his free labor, that he will have to steal or beg, and you must keep him in the prison or poor house, just as the case may be.

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgement of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-third vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid shall state their case to this council, and if approved by the delegates shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein to compel all non union men and scabs to conform to and obey the laws of the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on the job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Since the publication of our last batch of acknowledgements, we have received the proper acknowledgements and receipts from the Local Unions named for the following benefits, in the amounts here stated:

No. 82, F. A. Kappel, Cincinnati, O.	\$250.00
" 83, Mrs. Grant, Charleston, S. C.	50.00
" 84, Mrs. Moore, Mobile, Ala.	50.00
" 85, J. D. Hurley, Los Angeles, Cal.	250.00
" 86, Mrs. Vogt, Oakland, Cal.	50.00
" 87, Mrs. Ahms, San Francisco, Cal.	50.00

Total ; \$700.00

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

MARCH 18.—Report of Auditing Committee on accounts of G. S. for Feb. received and approved as printed in March Journal.

Charters granted:—Lincoln, Neb.; Augusta, Ga. (white); Ottawa, Can.; Malden, Mass.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Marlboro, Mass.; Plainfield, N. J.; Creston, Iowa; St. Paul, Minn. (German); Topeka, Kan.

Bill of \$8, W. J. Shields for organizing Malden and Marlboro, ordered paid.

Claims approved: No. 84, Mrs. M. J. Moore, Mobile Ala. (Union 89); No. 85, J. D. Hurley, Los Angeles, Cal.; No. 86, Mrs. Angelina Vogt, Oakland, Cal.

Letter from Bro. T. C. Rowe, C. S. Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., announcing that the Union desired payment of the Ahms and Seberlich claims and holds that the agreement with the E. B. can not bar out these claims.

Owing to the fact that Union 22 was in good standing last March 1885, when Mrs. Ahms died, and Bro. Ahms was then and is now in good standing, and as there is no provision in the Constitution that requires a claim shall be presented within a given time, and this claim was withheld by Bro. Ahms, owing to the fact he was not aware he was entitled to benefit, therefore the E. B. felt justified in approving the claim—Claim No. 87, Mrs. Catherine Ahms, San Francisco, Cal., approved.

Claim on death of Ig. Seberlich laid over for 4 weeks to have further understanding with Union 22. Report of Bro. G. Edmonston, Washington, D. C. that injunction suit against Union No. 1 has resulted favorably to the Brotherhood. Report received and filed. Letter from Gen'l President Billingsley, received on same subject and ordered filed.

Letter from Union No. 2, Cincinnati, O., as to right of Bro. J. H. Wood, to deposit his card in Union 2 laid over for G. S. to answer.

Union 70, Council Bluffs, Iowa, reported lapsed, but has prospects of soon reorganizing.

Letter from Bro. Jos. Gardner, Holyoke, Mass., laid over until acted on by Union 95.

Appeal from Bro. W. S. Corley, Union 98, Sedalia, Mo., suspended for 3 months for striking a fellow member. Action of union sustained.

On appeal from Union 78, Troy, N. Y., the G. S. was instructed to write to the General Ex. Bd. of the K. of L. as to arrangements for a mutual recognition of members cards, as far as carpenters are concerned.

Letter from Toronto, Can., Union 27, asking if the E. B. can render financial aid for a Carpenter's strike on April 1, in said city. Resolved by E. B. that the matter be laid over until Union 27, first hears from the Toronto Contractors.

Assessments 84 and 85, were ordered to be levied. Warrant drawn for Claims No. 84, 85, 86 and 87. Itemized bill presented for \$166.50, for expenses of G. S. for traveling and organizing since March 1, 1885. Ordered paid.

Letter from W. J. Shields, Boston, Mass., 2nd, Vice President, asking visit of G. S. to Mass. Unions to aid them. Referred to G. S. to go if possible.

APRIL 15.—Charters granted: Kansas City, Mo., Belleville, Can.; Parkside, Ill.; East Saginaw, Mich.; Pittsburgh, Pa. (German); Pittsburgh, Pa. (E. End); Rock Island, Ill.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Salem, O.; E. St. Louis, Ill.; Montgomery, Ala.; Youngstown, Ohio; Camden, N. J.

Charter for Branch 3, Chicago, (Scandinavian) laid over until settlement is made with Union 2.

Unions lapsed: Indianapolis, Ind.; Chester, Pa. E. B. decided to request Bro. Eberhardt, 8th V. P. to take measures to reorganize Chester.

Letter from Dr. C. H. Mastin, Mobile, Ala., on death of Mrs. M. J. Moore, showing that Mrs. Moore was affected with Cancer of Breast for 12 months at least prior to death. Bro. Moore was only 8 months a member, but owing to lameness of our Constitution the claim had to be paid.

Claim on death of Mrs. Seberlich taken from table and letter read from Bro. T. C. Rowe, C. S. of Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., stating that pending a decision on the claim all communication shall cease between the officers of Union 22 and the general office.

Resolved by the E. B., that we appoint the Presidents of the three nearest unions to San Francisco, viz: Oakland, Alameda and San Rafael, as a committee to visit Union 22 and investigate the Seberlich claim, and examine into the affairs of Union 22 in connection with the general office, and report to the E. B. at the earliest possible moment. Carried.

Claims approved: No. 88, Mrs. Otilie Krautz, San Francisco, Cal., (union in benefit at time of death March 25, 1886); No. 89, Mrs. E. A. Clark, Rochester, N. Y.

Claims laid over for information: Chas. Deslorius, Springfield, Mass.; Jos. F. Lendor, Savannah, Ga.

Letter from Stewart & Johnston, Attorneys, in relation to the Baker claim, in dispute, received and filed.

Telegram from Union 33, Boston, Mass., asking advice of E. B. in a stand for 8 hours on May 1st. Resolved by E. B., that inasmuch as there is no strike fund in the B., that Union 33 shall exercise due caution in its movement, and accept any fair concession that may be offered to avoid a strike.

Letter from Toronto Union 27 on the subject of a strike in that city was taken up. Resolved, that Union 27 be recommended to take the course above recommended.

Letter from N. Y. United Order of Carpenters, signed by Jas. McKim, chairman of committee, explaining reasons for not holding the proposed conference. Received and ordered filed. The G. S. to publish sufficient to give public explanation.

Letter received from Washington, D. C. Union 1, asking what amount of assessments it owes and upon what terms it can be reinstated. Ordered filed and answer of G. S. approved.

Warrants drawn for \$100 to pay claims 88 and 89. Communication from R. Stephens, 1st V. P. Oakland, Cal., agreeing to accept call to organize unions on the Pacific Coast. Ordered that \$75 be appropriated for the purpose. Warrant drawn for \$75.

Letter from Fred. Turner, Gen. Sec. of the K. of L., received and filed. In response to inquiry of Mr. Turner states, he sees no reason why there should not be a mutual recognition of members between the Brotherhood and the K. of L. cards between the two bodies to the General Ex. Bd. of the K. of L. for their final decision.

Bills ordered paid: \$7 to Union 95, Holyoke, Mass., for French translation of B. Constitution.

For installing new unions: \$9.95, J. D. Moore, Newark, N. J.; \$2.22, G. F. Peter, Masillon, O.; \$4. W. F. Eberhard, Philadelphia, Pa., and \$3.25 to P. H. Fagan, Hartford, Conn., for time and telegrams in connection with proposed conference in New York.

FROM OUR MAILS.

THE EASTERN STATES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER.—Improving, wages \$1.50 to \$2.50. About 300 carpenters in town and 100 idle. Prospects good.

RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET.—Union 145 meets at Miller's block, cor. Main and N. Main, and is in good condition. Trade fair. 375 carpenters here, wages \$1.50 to \$2.50. Lien law in Rhode Island worthless, requires 30 days notice from time of commencing to be given to parties having work done.

PROVIDENCE.—Fair; wages \$1.75 to \$2.50. City overflowing with carpenters. Steer clear of here for prospects are not over bright. Our General Secretary P. J. McGuire addressed a crowded house here on March 26, and the result of his masterly effort is already felt in the crowding in of scores of new members.

CONNECTICUT.

ANSONIA.—All union men at work, trade brightening, wages \$2 to \$2.75.

NEW HAVEN.—P. J. McGuire spoke here on April 3, and the hall was filled. He made a capital address and stirred up the men thoroughly. We number 8 times the number of members we did last month. The Carpenters Protective Council has joined Union 126 in a body—nearly 100 strong. Our demand for nine hours as a day's work is being generally conceded.

BRIDGEPORT.—Dull, wages \$1.50 to \$2.50. A committee of three from Union 115 has waited on all contractors to concede 9 hours as a day's work and on Saturday after May 1, and to hire none but union carpenters. The bosses are agreeable with few exceptions, and they are forming a bosses society. Men better steer clear of here until work is settled.

WATERBURY.—Fair, wages \$2 to \$3. Prospects good. P. J. McGuire spoke here April 1, in the People's Theatre; over 1,700 people present. The mayor of the city presided and the meeting has given us good standing.

NEW BRITAIN.—Trade slow; prospects middling. Union 97 prosperous.

NORWICH.—Prospects fair, wages \$1.50 to \$2.50. Union 137 doing well and increasing steadily.

NEW LONDON, BIRMINGHAM and NAUGATUCK.—Carpenters Unions will soon be organized in these towns.

HARTFORD.—Union 43 picking up, Trade poor, wages \$2.50. We are working up the nine hours. W. J. Shields, Boston, Mass., our Second Vice-President, spoke here on March 30 in Allyn Hall. He took the place of the General Secretary, who had to speak in Boston that night. New members are flocking in.

DANBURY.—P. J. McGuire spoke here in the Opera House on April 2, the meeting was very successful and Union 121 is still booming. The bosses have conceded us 9 hours on Saturday. Trade brisk, wages \$2.25.

MERIDEN.—Trade medium, wages \$2 to \$2.50. Union 49 thriving. Our General Secretary spoke in the Town Hall March 31, and the effect is noticed in the conversion of many of our strongest opponents.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.—Union 33 is booming. In the two last meetings of March we initiated 255 new members. Our public meeting in Faneuil Hall on March 30, at which our General Secretary spoke has shook up the whole trade. We have resolved to adopt the 8 hour system on May 1, and prospects are very favorable for carrying it.

SOMERVILLE.—Union 24 is going strongly for 8 hours May 1, and the chances of success are excellent. We have held several large public meetings and the sentiment is in our favor.

SPRINGFIELD.—Our Gen. Sec. spoke here on March 29, and his talk has been inspiring to all. We are now flourishing better than ever. Union 91 has changed quarters and now meets on Monday nights. We have raised our entrance fee to \$2. Prospects for work fair.

SALEM.—Prospects bright, wages \$2 to \$2.50. Union 140 steadily increasing and demands \$2.75 per day after May 1, and 9 hours on Saturdays.

BROCKTON.—Union 130 gaining, P. J. McGuire spoke here on March 27, and has helped us. Business quiet, wages have been advanced to \$2.50 per day—25 cents per day increase through the work of our union.

LYNN.—Trade fair, Union 112 still growing. We have demanded an increase of 25 cents per day and 9 hours as a day's work on Saturday from May 1, and it has been largely conceded.

LAWRENCE.—Improving, \$1.75 to \$2.50. There are 365 carpenters in town and some idle.

CHELSEA.—Union 135 is gaining new members at every meeting.

HOLYOKE.—Middling, with poor prospects, wages \$1.75 to \$2.50. The union has done much good here, and has kept most of our members to work.

WORCESTER.—\$1.75 to \$2.50 and Union 93 expects from 25 to 50 cents more this season. The bosses have formed a union; masons get \$3.50, masons laborers \$2.50.

HAVERHILL.—Work fair; \$1.25 to \$2.50. We have met the contractors and agreed on a scale from \$2.25 to \$2.75 and 9 hours Saturdays.

NORTHAMPTON.—Very good prospects, wages \$1.50 to \$2.50. Union 141 pushing ahead.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Prospects excellent and on May 3, Union 1 will adopt the 8 hour system. All the building trades are in line for 8 hours.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Union 119 is moving along with giant strides. P. J. McGuire spoke here in Liberty Hall on March 23, to a crowded house, and his address has worked up a strong feeling in our favor; whole shops are joining us in a body, and we have got over 400 new members the past month. Trade is improving. On and after May 3, we propose to work 9 hours per day, and \$2.75 shall be the standard wages. A German union has been formed.

CAMDEN, PLAINFIELD and ELIZABETH.—These cities have been lately organized and next month we will have their reports.

TRENTON.—Quiet, Union 31 holding its own but needs a little working up.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—The carpenters organizations of this city have resolved upon 8 hours as a day's work, to go into effect on May 3, 1886. And that \$2 per day shall be the minimum standard for the present up to August 2, 1886. On April 29 we will hold an Eight Hours Ratification meeting in Concordia Opera House, at which our G. S. is to speak.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Union 8 has accepted the concession of the boss carpenters, to take 9 hours as a day's work, and we have requested the public generally to see that none but union men are hired in the carpenter line. A Building Trades Council is being formed. Trade is picking up and great interest manifested in our meetings. We are fairly teeming with new members, but we compel all candidates to undergo a close examination. The mill workers have formed a Branch of Union 8. The union also resolved not to use the tools made by Yerkes & Plumbs, of Frankford, or patronize a hardware dealer who handles them, because of the action of that firm in discharging the Knights of Labor.

GERMANTOWN.—Union 122 looking up, trade improving. We have decided to have 9 hours as a day's work on May 1, and the chances of success are good. We have induced the plasterers to start a union.

PITTSBURGH.—Moderately good, wages \$2 to \$2.75 and we are moving for 9 hours. Union 142 is gaining members by the score and we will soon control our own interests. On several jobs no carpenters can work without a card. A new union is started in the East End and one among the Germans.

NEW YORK.

COHOES.—Quiet, \$1.25 to \$2.

AMSTERDAM.—We have won our demands and secured a general raise of 25 cts. per day.

SCHENECTADY.—Prospects middling; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Union 146 meets every Monday and doing well.

GLOVERSVILLE.—Fair, \$1.75 to \$2.50. Union 139 growing.

BINGHAMPTON.—Fair, prospects good, \$1.50 to \$2.50. We are striving for the Nine-Hours system.

UTICA.—Dull, \$2 to \$2.50.

SYRACUSE.—Improving slowly, \$1.25 to \$2.25. Open meetings of Union 124 are building up the Union. We now meet every Wednesday at Father Mathew Hall, Monroe Block.

ONEONTA.—Prospects good, \$1.50 to \$2.50. We are for the 8 hours system and to scale wages.

THE WESTERN STATES.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Union 55 is pushing the 8 hour movement vigorously and the mills have combined against it. Union 55 is prosperous.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN.—Fair, wages \$1.75 to \$2.25. Real Estate men have boomed this place until it is overrun; too many here for the amount of work.

OMAHA.—Union 58 has decided on having 9 hours as a day's work and this is to be the rule in all the building trades.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Trade picking up but piece work is going on to an alarming extent and at starvation prices. Union No. 21, picking up and the 8 hours is being strongly agitated.

DECATUR.—Opening up, \$1.50 to \$2.50. As a sample of low bids one man took a house here 16x28 with 8 openings for \$23.

ROCK ISLAND.—Our Union doing well, and Davenport and Moline are also organizing. Trade quiet, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

CHEYENNE.—Quiet, \$3 to \$3.25. We are agitating the 8 hours.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull, \$1.50 to \$2.50, work principally on repairs.

SALINA.—Krueger & Hanna, Contractors, have been advertising for men in the East, principally in Youngstown and other parts of Ohio, offering great inducements to come here. This is a fraud to get men to crowd this place. It is overstocked now and Krueger & Hanna, pay only from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day and they want to get men still cheaper.

WICHITA.—Work slow, \$1.75 to \$2.50; overcrowded.

GARDEN CITY.—\$1.50 to \$2.25. A big rush of people here and very little work.

IOWA.

CEDAR RAPIDS.—Dull, \$1.50 to \$2.75.

STOUCITY.—Fair, wages \$1.50 to \$2.50. Many out of work.

INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE.—Medium, \$1.25 to \$2.

EVANSVILLE.—We are initiating men by the wholesale. This city is a red hot Union town. Trade quiet. Bricklayers won't work with non Union carpenters.

NEW ALBANY.—Prospects good, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Plenty here to do the work.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS.—Middling, prospects bright, wages \$1.50 to \$2.50.

AKRON.—Repair jobs is the principal work now, wages \$1.75 to \$2.75. Union 85 sailing with full headway.

CLEVELAND.—Dull, prospects middling, wages \$1 to \$2.25. Union 11 held a successful complimentary musical entertainment March 9, the hall was crowded. The union gaining.

COLUMBUS.—Trade quiet, prospects fair, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Union 61 is going to adopt a sick benefit.

TOLLEDO.—Prospects good, \$1.50 to \$2.25. Union 25 doing nicely.

BELLAIR.—Improving, \$2 to \$2.25. Union 17 has set a scale, and the contractors agreed to it.

CANTON.—Prospects fair, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Union 143 picking up.

SANDUSKY.—\$1.25 to 2.25. Union 107 doing well. We have organized the Tailors, Stone Cutters, Stone Masons, Longshoremen, Iron Molders, and several other unions.

CINCINNATI.—Prospects good; \$2 to \$2.75, average \$2.25. Our Building Council is doing good work, waited on Board of Public Works and got their promise to hire none but union men. Proctor and Gamble, soap manufacturers, through fear of a boycott, have agreed to hire none but union carpenters, and discharged all their scabs. They are building 200 houses for their employees.

MICHIGAN.

BAY CITY.—Dull, \$1.25 to \$2. Union 129 growing and union men all at work.

BATTLE CREEK.—Quiet, \$1.50 to \$2.

DETROIT.—Middling, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Union 10 swarmed with applications and on last meeting in March we initiated 93 new members and on April 5, we initiated 118. Pretty good for Detroit!

GRAND RAPIDS.—Union 65 flourishing and solid for 8 hours on May 1. All the furniture factories are on 8 hours. We have a strong building league.

JACKSON.—Through efforts of Union 26 we started a Mason's Union. Trade quiet, Union men to work \$1.25 to \$2.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—Union 12 holds public meetings every Saturday fortnight.

Wages \$2.50 to \$3. Union 4 is thriving wonderfully. On March 30 it held a grand Musical and Literary Entertainment at Pickwick Theatre (admission free). The theatre is one of the most fashionable in the city, and it was crowded. These regular entertainments have been of great help to us. We are conferring with the bosses on adopting the 8 hours system, and the building trades are solid on that point. Trade fair.

KANSAS CITY.—Lots of building in prospect. Wages \$2.25 to \$2.75.

ST. JOSEPH.—Union 91 doing well and agitating the 8 hour question. Trade slack. Pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted here as the city is overcrowded, and unprincipled contractors are advertising for men to come here so wages can be reduced.

SPRINGFIELD.—Very dull, \$1.25 to \$2.25, fully two thirds of the carpenters here are idle. Prospects fair.

SEDALIA.—Quiet, Union 98 firm.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL.—Quiet, \$1.50 to \$2.50; 9 hours is to be the rule with carpenters here and all building trades, and we will take a reduction in pay to get the shorter hours. Contractors of this city are advertising in St. Louis, Kansas City and other points for men to come to St. Paul. This is a dodge to deceive men and pull down wages. Contractors have formed a union to flood this city with men, so stay away. Union 87 doing well.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Many idle, over 500 out of work, work flat, wages \$1.50 to \$2.50. Union 34 prosperous; 82 new members last month, and we rejected a good many incompetents. Our public meetings arouse great interest; "Nine hours" is the battle cry here. Stay away from this city as contractors have been advertising in the East and have crowded this city with men.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING.—Still dull, \$2 to \$2.50.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Dull, \$1.50 to \$2.50. 1400 Carpenters here and about 500 idle.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON.—Middling, Union men all at work, \$2.50 to \$3. Union 109 doing well and growing in members and finance. We held a conference with the bosses on April 12, and our demand is for eight hours per day after May 1, and we are backed by all the building trades of Galveston; a majority of contractors favor our demand.

FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA.—Flat, prospect poor; the bosses who signed our compact have notified their men, that they must join the union. Mr. A. V. Clubb, contractor has conceded the 9 hours system. We will hold public meetings monthly.

GEORGIA.

THOMASVILLE.—Dull, wages low, and our members are leaving here to hunt work at other places.

ALABAMA.

MOBILE.—Quiet, Union men all at work. Unions 89 and 92 doing well. (Bro. Jonious Seams,) lost his wife but being in arrears he was not in benefit. Union carpenters in Mobile do not work with non Union men, and all contractors sustain us, except one. We have secured the nine hours system for May 1st, and \$2 is the minimum, good men \$3.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS.—Improving, \$1.75 to \$3. Piecework is being introduced. Rich and Cissel, Contractors, make it a point to dupe men into coming here by advertising abroad for men when they need none at all and lots of men are brought to the city in that way. There are more than enough here now. Union 40 is very successful in its public meetings and entertainments, and a lively agitation is kept up. Bricklayers of Memphis are thoroughly organized and they will not lay a brick on any job unless the woodwork is done by union men, and we also propose to stand by them. A Builders League is being formed; Contractors have been doing a general cut throat business the past 2 years and every builder in Memphis has lost money the past season. They have organized to stop this. The Union Carpenters of Memphis have resolved that nine hours for five days and eight hours for Saturday shall constitute a day's work on and after May 1, 1886, without a reduction of former wages. Our cheapest men shall not work for less than \$2.25 per day.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Very dull, prospect slim, \$1.50 to \$3 nearly all sub contract, some take the framing, others weather boarding. And now the original contractor has his work accepted is a puzzle. I notice the bldg. permits daily and then names that appear as boss builders is a caution.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

THE PACIFIC STATES.

CALIFORNIA.

Early in May Bro. R. Stephens, Oakland, Cal., our 1st Vice President will start out on an organizing tour through Central California, by order of our Executive Board.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Trade very bad; 3,500 carpenters in the city and barely more than 1,000 at work; wages \$1.50 to \$3. Union 22 is prosperous. Traveling carpenters had better steer clear of this place as it is overrun.

SAN RAFAEL.—Trade middling, wages \$2.50 to \$3, overcrowded with men.

ALAMEDA.—Union 47 doing well, trying to keep up wages. Some men come in here from other cities and offer to work for \$2 to \$2.50 per day. This handicaps us very much.

OAKLAND.—Trade starting up slowly, wages \$2 to \$3. Union 36 growing.

LOS ANGELES.—Middling, wages \$3. The nine hours is now firmly established here. Union 56 growing immensely. Our annual ball was a magnificent success. All union men at work and prospects fair. We expect lively times about May 1, when an unrelenting boycott will be instituted against all Chinese employers. We have held immense meetings on this subject. Our Trades Council is composed of Trade Unions and K. of L. Assemblies. We work in perfect accord and would recommend the like action in other cities.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Times dull, prospects fair. Union 83 firm and doing nicely.

ONTARIO.

OTTAWA.—Dull, wages \$1.50 to \$2. 500 carpenters in city, about 200 idle, prospects fair. Union 151 flourishing.

HAMILTON.—Prospects fair, wages 20 cts. per hour, 55 hours per week. We quit at noon Saturdays and bricklayers should do the same.

BELLEVILLE.—Union 161 is organized here. Trade middling.

ST. CATERINES.—Union 38 picking up. Work is more promising.

ST. THOMAS.—Union 128 is an assured fact. The best contractors are very favorable. Our public meetings are very influential, well attended and largely noticed by the Evening Journal. Trade quiet, wages \$1.25 to \$2. Many leaving the city for want of work. The Nine hour rule is meeting with favor.

VICTORY IN TORONTO.

TORONTO.—The demands of the Journeymen Carpenters have been met in a very fair spirit by the bosses! After negotiations the bosses conceded the Nine hour system and a minimum rate of wages of 20 cents per hour from April 1 to July 1, with an increase of 2½ cts. per hour from July 1. This has been accepted by the men, and a strike has been averted. The men demanded 9 hours and 22½ cents per hour from April 1st, but have shown their fairness in accepting the bosses concessions.

ARBITRATION VS. VICTORY.

NEW YORK, March 26th, 1886.

The Joint Arbitration Committee of the Mason Builders Association, and the Bricklayers Unions of this city, have agreed on 45 cts. per hour from May 1st, 1887, a gain to us of \$1.59 per week. 9 hours 5 days; Saturdays 8 hours. Terms accepted by the unions and all will work in harmony. The new Union No. 7 has over 1400 members. Many thanks for the CARPENTER, which I think is growing better, and is doing grand work for the cause. Long may it live. H. OSCAR COLE.

EIGHT HOURS IN TROY.

TROY.—The bosses and journeymen have met and signed articles for one year dating from May 1, 1886, and the bosses conceded our demands viz.: 8 hours per day and 30 cents per hour; double pay for overtime. Keep away from here as work at present is slow.

NEW YORK.—The carpenters have succeeded in enforcing their demand for nine hours as a day's work, eight hours on Saturdays and \$3.50 as the wages. There are 104 shops in this city where the carpenters are employed, and, with the exception of half a dozen, all the employers complied with the demand. There was no trouble, the strike being conducted in an orderly and peaceful manner.

TWO GOOD WORKS.

SHOPPELL'S MODERN HOUSES, a new architectural work, contains 77 new designs for modern residences, ranging from \$410 to \$6,800. Sent post paid for one dollar. Address, Co-operative Building Plan Association, 24 Beekman st., New York.

PRACTICAL ESTIMATOR, by S. D. Sibley and A. Kittredge, 100 pages, very systematic in arrangement. Price \$1.00. Handy Estimate Blanks \$1.50 per dozen, or 15c. each. Address, David Williams, 83 Rodeo st., New York. This work is the joint labors of two practical men.

CARD OF THANKS.

P. J. MCGUIRE, Gen'l Sec'y.
DEAR SIR:—To the members of your worthy association, I offer my sincere thanks for the prompt payment of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) as benefit on the death of my husband, which I received through A. Vinette, Esq., worthy Secretary of Union No. 56. To these gentlemen I am most grateful, and I pray Our Blessed Lord will abundantly bestow upon them and their families his choicest gifts and blessings.
Yours in sincere gratitude,
MRS. JOHN D. HURLEY.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 30, 1886.

For the month of March, the Brotherhood added 18 new Unions and gained 2,125 members—a clear gain of 6,602 members over March 1885. This extraordinary boom, along with the increased work it entails, added to the absence of the G. S. in organizing, has delayed this issue of the Journal. The G. S. must have an Office Assistant for he can not attend to all the work.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners OF AMERICA.

Established August 12th, 1881.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.)

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: \$250 Death Benefit; \$250 Disability Benefit, and \$50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners, of good moral character and sound health, and who can command the average wages can organize a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is \$5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to

P. J. McGuire, Gen'l Secretary.
Lock Box 180. Cleveland, Ohio.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of General Secretary—97½ Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

General-President—J. F. Billingsley, 813 7th St. S. W. Washington, D. C.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180 Cleveland, O.

General-Treasurer—Ignatius Bodigheimer, 411 Scoville Ave., Cleveland, O.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—R. Stephens, 937 Campbell St., W. Oakland, Cal.

2nd Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plains, Boston, Mass.

3rd Vice-President—Gus. Brethauer, 16 Grant St., Cincinnati, O.

4th Vice-President—F. E. Rames, 16 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.

5th Vice-President—Thos. Jones, Orient House, State and Van Buren Sts., Chicago, Ill.

6th Vice-President—C. W. Green, 1613 Burt St., Omaha, Neb.

7th Vice-President—James Stewart, 129 Sumach Street, Toronto, Canada.

8th Vice-President—Wm. F. Eberhardt, 2903 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

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MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts and Expenses up to March 31st, 1886, inclusive. All Monies received since March 31, will appear in the May CARPENTER.

Local Unions.	Tax etc.	Assess.
1. Washington, D. C.	534	
2. Cincinnati, O.	225	\$ 13 50
3. Wheeling, W. Va.	53	
4. St. Louis, Mo.	347	16 95
5. St. Louis, Mo.	145	
6. Amsterdam, N. Y.	106	5 00
7. Louisville, Ky.	182	10 50
8. Philadelphia, Pa.	411	21 65
9. Buffalo, N. Y.	26	1 39
10. Detroit, Mich.	402	10 80
11. Cleveland, O.	76	
12. St. Louis, Mo.	39	2 40
13. Martins Ferry, O.	20	
14. Bellaire, O.	24	1 25
15. Hamilton, Can.	20	
16. New Albany, Ind.	11	
17. Camden, N. J.	101	
18. Chicago, Ill.	171	14 95
19. San Francisco, Cal.	481	
20. Somerville, Mass.	40	
21. Toledo, O.	94	5 55
22. Jackson, Mich.	65	4 20
23. Toronto, Can.	103	7 10
24. Baltimore, Md.	183	
25. Trenton, N. J.	20	1 40
26. Vicksburg, Miss.	11	
27. Boston, Mass.	284	13 35
28. Minneapolis, Minn.	361	22 00
29. San Rafael, Cal.	25	1 65
30. Oakland, Cal.	227	11 05
31. New Orleans, La.	12	
32. St. Catharines, Can.	22	1 25
33. Memphis, Tenn.	86	3 40
34. Brunswick, Ga.	12	
35. Hartford, Conn.	97	9 35
36. Waterbury, Conn.	57	5 50
37. Alameda, Cal.	58	6 75
38. Meriden, Conn.	65	1 50
39. Charleston, S. C.	88	10 80
40. Denver, Col.	165	10 10
41. Los Angeles, Cal.	158	14 65
42. Savannah, Ga.	45	
43. Omaha, Neb.	54	4 40
44. Columbus, O.	28	4 50
45. Cheyenne, W. T.	33	1 75
46. Grand Rapids, Mich.	117	
47. Houston, Tex.	21	1 05
48. Des Moines, Iowa	49	
49. Rochester, N. Y.	114	8 10
50. Leavenworth, Kan.	25	
51. Pensacola, Fla.	43	
52. Eau Claire, Wis.	34	
53. New Orleans, La.	36	8 40
54. Battle Creek, Mich.	12	80
55. Troy, N. Y.	23	1 15
56. Hastings, Mich.	13	65
57. Philadelphia, Pa.	12	
58. Haverhill, Mass.	88	5 07
59. Halifax, N. S.	94	4 80
60. Akron, O.	130	10 70
61. Chester, Pa.	20	2 00
62. San Bernardino, Cal.	11	
63. St. Paul, Minn.	171	7 75
64. Decatur, Ill.	23	
65. Mobile, Ala.	113	6 65
66. Evansville, Ind.	152	7 70
67. St. Joseph, Mo.	58	16 90
68. Mobile, Ala.	40	1 95
69. Worcester, Mass.	236	10 90
70. Providence, R. I.	57	2 86
71. Holyoke, Mass.	127	7 40
72. Springfield, Mass.	100	4 40
73. New Britain, Conn.	94	5 15
74. Sedalia, Mo.	29	1 50
75. Cohoes, N. Y.	38	1 90
76. *Maskegon, Mich.	25	7 05
77. Oneonta, N. Y.	47	
78. *Springfield, Mo.	15	
79. *Chanute, Kan.	21	
80. *Dayton, O.	70	7 75
81. Springfield, O.	17	4 80
82. Thomasville, Ga.	21	
83. Sandusky, O.	30	
84. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	25	
85. Galveston, Tex.	153	6 25
86. Owosso, Mich.	30	1 50
87. Lawrence, Mass.	52	8 40
88. Lynn, Mass.	223	11 15
89. *Parsons, Kans.	59	
90. *Memphis, Tenn.	33	9 60
91. Bridgeport, Conn.	102	9 70
92. *Thomasville, Ga.	20	

117. Massillon, Ohio.....	38	1 95
118. Manchester, N. H.....	34	5 20
119. Newark, N. J.....	243	
120. Ansonia, Conn.....	23	1 05
121. Danbury, Conn.....	157	11 05
122. Germantown, Pa.....	61	16 30
123. Wichita, Kan.....	54	2 35
124. Syracuse, N. Y.....	43	2 30
125. Utica, N. Y.....	11	80
126. *New Haven, Conn.....	11	4 00
127. Pensacola, Fla.....	47	
128. St. Thomas, Can.....	37	1 00
129. S. Bay City, Mich.....	70	7 05
130. Brockton, Mass.....	61	2 80
131. Binghamton, N. Y.....	53	4 05
132. Richmond, Va.....	44	1 20
133. Beverly, Mass.....	29	
134. Brunswick, Ga.....	14	1 60
135. Chelsea, Mass.....	49	3 80
136. Augusta, Ga.....	23	
137. Norwich, Conn.....	33	
138. Cambridge, Mass.....	26	3 10
139. Gloversville, N. Y.....	26	1 30
140. Salem, Mass.....	26	2 05
141. N. Hampton, Mass.....	20	6 35
142. Pittsburgh, Pa.....	113	14 95
143. Canton, O.....	27	3 00
144. Garden City, Kan.....	11	50
145. Pawtucket, R. I.....	14	2 50
146. Schenectady, N. Y.....	32	25
147. Sioux City, Iowa.....	49	
148. Lincoln, Neb.....	32	11 15
149. Osceola, Mich.....	16	5 00
150. Augusta, Ga.....	36	5 00
151. Ottawa, Can.....	11	5 00
152. Malden, Mass.....	9	6 60
153. Fort Wayne, Ind.....	20	5 00
154. Marlboro, Mass.....	7	6 00
155. Plainfield, N. J.....	37	5 00
156. Creston, Iowa.....	11	5 00
157. St. Paul, Minn.....	74	5 00
158. Topeka, Kan.....	33	6 00
159. Armourdale, Kan.....	10	5 00
160. Kansas City, Mo.....	8	5 00
161. Belleville, Can.....	11	5 00
162. Parkside, Ill.....	36	5 00
163. E. Saginaw, Mich.....	10	
164. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Germ.)	120	
165. Pittsburgh, East End	8	
166. Rock Island, Ill.....	18	
167. Elizabeth, N. J.....	15	
168. Salem, O.....	14	
169. E. St. Louis, Ill.....	25	
170. Montgomery, Ala.....	13	
171. Youngstown, O.....	33	

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, April 1886.

Acht Stunden.

Eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit meint eine Erhöhung der Löhne.

Nachfolgender Artikel ist aus der Feder des verstorbenen Jra Stewart, eines der fähigsten Arbeiter-Reformer der Neuengland-Staaten. Obwohl derselbe bereits im Jahre 1864 geschrieben wurde, ist er noch heute zutreffend und höchst lehrreich und wir empfehlen ihn daher unseren Mitgliedern zur geeigneten Beachtung:

"Ja," sagte ein Arbeiter, "ich würde gewiss sehr gern weniger Stunden arbeiten, aber ich kann bei zehn Stunden kaum genug zum Leben für mich und meine Familie verdienen."

Nun, mein Lieber, so eigentümlich es dir auch auf den ersten Blick erscheinen mag, es ist mir Thatsache, daß dein Lohn nicht dauernd erhöht werden wird, so lange nicht die Arbeitszeit verkürzt wird. Ist es dir noch nie aufgefallen, daß diejenigen, welche am längsten und angestrengtesten arbeiten, den färglichsten Lohn bekommen, während diejenigen, deren Arbeit leichter ist, mehr erhalten, und Viele, die gar nichts thun, noch mehr wie alle beide?

Du erhältst deinen kümmerlichen Lohn, gerade weil du so viele Stunden schaffst, und ich will dir jetzt zeigen, warum dies der Fall ist, und warum eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit für die Masse eine Erhöhung der Löhne bedingt.

Es ist nicht viel länger als 300 Jahre, da glaubte man noch allgemein, die Sonne drehe sich um die Erde; doch Kopernikus entdeckte schließlich den Irrthum und wies nach, daß die Erde sich um die Sonne drehe. Und so gibt es noch viele andere Fälle, in welchen die Menschheit gezwungen war zu gestehen, daß das, was man bisher für unbedingt richtig angenommen, falsch, und gerade das Gegentheil der Fall ist.

Zum Schutz der Gesellschaft setzte man seinerzeit in England die Todesstrafe auf 200 verschiedene Verbrechen, bis einzelne Weiterdenkende zu der Ansicht gelangten, es sei für die Gesamtheit besser, diese Zahl zu reduciren; man versuchte dies und zwar mit so gutem Erfolg, daß heute Lord Russell befürwortet, die Todesstrafe überhaupt abzuschaffen.

So glaubte man auch Anfangs, der Bau von Eisenbahnen würde für die Pferde wenig Arbeit übrig lassen.

Als Sir Rowland Hill zuerst die Behauptung aufstellte, daß eine Reducirung des Postportos die Einnahmen dafür vergrößern würde, stieß er auf dieselbe unglaubliche Aufnahme, der wir heute begegnen, wenn wir behaupten, daß im Verhältnis, wie die Arbeitszeit reducirt wird, auch die Löhne in die Höhe gehen, bis schließlich jeder Arbeiter den vollen Ertrag seiner Leistung erhält.

Es ist Thatsache, daß Leute, welche übermäßig arbeiten, in der Regel aller Gelegenheit beraubt sind, mehr zu fordern, als zur Befriedigung ihrer dringendsten Lebensbedürfnisse notwendig ist, während Andere, welche nur mäßig arbeiten, Zeit finden, ihren Geschmack zu bilden und sich höhere Bedürfnisse angewöhnen, als die bloße Befriedigung der Nahrungs-sorgen.

Wie können Leute angespornt werden, höhere Löhne zu fordern, wenn sie wenig oder gar keine Zeit und Kraft mehr haben, um die Vortheile zu genießen, welche ihnen die höheren Löhne bieten sollen?

Nehmen wir zur Erläuterung des Gesagten ein recht drastisches Beispiel—das eines Fabrikarbeiters oder Handwerkers, der 14 Stunden täglich beschäftigt ist.

Seine Arbeit beginnt um halb fünf Uhr Morgens und endet nicht vor halb acht Uhr Abends. Wie viele Zeitungen oder Bücher kann er dann noch lesen? Was für Zeit bleibt ihm zur Erholung und Fortbildung? Wie kann er sich dem Vergnügen oder seiner Familie widmen? Wird er nicht aus mangelndem Verstandnis ebenso leicht gegen seine wahren Interessen stimmen, als für dieselben? Was ist überhaupt seine Ansicht werth, und wer wird ihn darum befragen? Was wird er vorziehen, Kunstwerk oder Branntwein? Und was fragt die Gesellschaft darnach, ob er glücklich oder unglücklich, gesund oder krank, todt oder lebend ist? Sein ganzes Dasein dreht sich um das Arbeiten, Essen und Schlafen, und im Hintergrund droht ihm noch das schreckliche Gespenst der Arbeitslosigkeit, denn Arbeit meint für ihn Brod—blos das und nicht mehr. Er ist entsetzt durch die aufreibende Arbeit, er ist fast ohne alle Hoffnung.

Stellt euch nur den einförmigen Weg vor, den er täglich zurücklegen muß, von der Woh-

nung nach der Fabrik und von der Fabrik nach der Wohnung, immer das ewige Einerlei, ohne Unterbrechung, ohne Ruhe und Raft. Halb 8 Uhr naht endlich heran, und sobald die Räder stille stehen, nimmt er seinen Rock und eilt im Dunkeln nach Hause, halb todt vor Erschöpfung und Hunger, seine einzigen Gedanken sind: Nahrung und Schlaf; für weiter nichts hat er Verstandnis.

Wenden wir unsern Blick von der vierzehnstündigen Arbeitszeit zu der achtstündigen und wir werden sofort sehen, daß das Geheimnis zwischen niedrigen und hohen Löhnen seinen Grund hat in dem gewaltigen Unterschied, welchen die beiden Systeme in den Lebensbedürfnissen und Lebensgewohnheiten der Massen schaffen.

Nach dem Achtstunden-System beginnt die Arbeit um sieben Uhr Morgens und endet, da anderthalb Stunde Mittagspause stattfindet, um halb fünf Uhr Nachmittags, anstatt um halb acht Uhr Abends.

Denkt aufmerksam über den großen Unterschied nach zwischen dem Manne, der seine Arbeit um halb acht Uhr Abends verläßt (also die meiste Zeit im Dunkeln), und Jener, der bereits um halb fünf Uhr nach Hause gehen kann, also drei Stunden früher. Bedenkt ferner den großen Unterschied in der Kraft und Gesundheit des Mannes, der um sieben Uhr die Arbeit beginnt, und Jener, der bereits um halb fünf Uhr am Platze sein muß.

Es ist der harte, thatächliche und nothwendige Unterschied zwischen diesen beiden Systemen, welche die täglichen Bedürfnisse und Gedanken Aller kontrolliren, welche unter ihnen leben müssen.

Man kann schwerlich lange bei diesem Punkt verweilen, denn auf ihn läßt sich die gesamte sociale Frage zurückführen—Armut und Reichthum, Laster und Tugend, Unwissenheit und Wissen. Die Thorheiten, Laster und Verbrechen unserer heutigen Civilisation stehen mit dieser Frage in Zusammenhang, und die Versuchung ist fast unwiderstehlich, die einfache und an sich minder wichtige Thatsache, daß Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit Erhöhung der Löhne in sich schließt, vor den weit wichtigeren und größeren Resultaten zu vergessen, die sie mit sich im Gefolge haben muß.

Die bloße Erhöhung der Löhne ist der erste Schritt auf der langen Bahn, der schließlich in einer gleichmäßigen Vertheilung der geschaffenen Werthe enden muß, denn die Löhne werden so lange steigen, bis die Lohnarbeit ganz abgeschafft ist. Doch wir müssen uns vor Allem an die erste einfache Thatsache halten, daß eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit Erhöhung der Löhne mit sich bringt, und sind wir von der Wahrheit dieses Satzes überzeugt, dann können wir denselben weiter entwickeln, bis zu dem Punkt, den wir bereits angedeutet.

Bedenkt nur die große Veränderung, die sich bald in einem Arbeiter vollziehen wird, der durch das Achtstunden-System von aufreibender Arbeitsweise erlöst wird; natürlich nicht am ersten Tage oder in der ersten Woche, aber wahrscheinlich in sehr kurzer Zeit. Das erste Gefühl wird das einer Erlösung sein, und er mag vielleicht anfangs, wie es ja auch viele der Ueberarbeiter thun, sich in Ausschweifungen vergehen, aber bald wird ein besseres Verstandnis in ihm Platz greifen.

Der Gebrauch, welchen ein Mann von seiner freien Zeit macht, hängt sehr viel davon ab, wie er behandelt worden ist; hat man mit ihm Mißbrauch getrieben, so wird er anfangs wahrscheinlich dasselbe auch mit seiner freien Zeit thun.

Eine freie Stunde zur Verfügung des John Quincy Adams bedeutet eine herrliche Gelegenheit, für die Kopenhagener Newcastle's bedeutet sie Ausschweifung, und bei den Fabrikarbeitern New Englands dürfte sie die Mitte zwischen beiden bilden.

Senator Blair hat im Congress eine Bill eingebracht, welche Bestimmungen trifft bezüglich der Incorporirung nationaler Trade Unions. Die Bill schreibt vor, daß jede Gewerkschaft, welche mindestens zwei Zweigvereine in den Ver. Staaten hat und deren Zwecke sind, ihre Mitglieder zu geschickten Arbeitern zu machen, deren Intelligenz zu heben, Löhne und Arbeitszeit zu regeln, die Rechte der Mitglieder zu beschützen, Fonds für Kranke und Arbeitslose und für andere gemeinnützige Zwecke zu sammeln, als nationale Trade Unions betrachtet werden und ermächtigt sein soll, von jedem Bundesgericht einen Charakter zu lösen, der ihr alle Rechte einer juristischen Person verleiht. Jeder Versuch, eine solche nationale Trade Union oder deren Zweigvereine an der Durchführung geschickter Zwecke zu verhindern, soll als Vergehen betrachtet und mit Geld- oder Gefängnisstrafe belegt werden. Das Gesetz bezweckt, den hiesigen Trade Unions ungefähr dieselben Rechte wie den in England bestehenden zu verleihen.

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The attention of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, all its Local Unions and of carpenters and workmen generally, is most earnestly called to the following union labels. Be sure to call for union label goods in the trades named and buy no others. In this way you will assist in crushing out scab shops, and it will assist organized labor to gain fair wages and be treated with respect.



UNION HATTERS' LABEL.
This is a fac-simile of the Label adopted by the Hatters' International Union, and is a sure indication that the goods are made by Union workmen. Before you buy a hat, look under the sweat band for the Union Label. Buy no other!

UNION HAND MADE CANS.

See that your grocer has canned goods with this trade mark, stamped in the tin on the bottom of the can. It is to be hoped that union men and friends of organized labor will call the attention of their wives and daughters to this fact when about to purchase canned goods. They are the best, and the cans are free from chemical poisons.



UNION LABEL CIGARS.
When you buy cigars never forget to look for the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is across the outside of the cigar box and signed "A. Strasser, President." See 8th page of this Journal.

A REPUBLIC cannot exist with its people in poverty. While there is poverty there will be ignorance and crime. Improve the worker's condition materially that he may have the means to live, and intellectually, that he may have the means to secure power.

WHEN YOU BUY NAILS LOOK AT THIS LIST.

The Nailers' Association thanks our Brotherhood for the noble assistance our Local Unions are rendering in boycotting "scab" nails. So keep up the good fight, brother carpenters, and when you buy nails don't buy "scab nails" and help reduce wages from 25 to 40 per cent. for nail workers. Buy none but union nail. The following eight mills are UNION MILLS:

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Wheeling Nail Works, Wheeling, W. Va.
Belmont Nail Works, " "
Riverside Nail Works, " "
L. Belle Nail Works, " "
Lenwood Nail Works, " "
Laughlin Nail Works, " "
Bellefont Nail Works, Ironton, O.
Kelly Nail Works, " "
Jefferson Iron Works, Steubenville, O.
Terre Haute Iron and Nail Co., Terre Haute, Ind.
Norton Nail Works, Ashland, Ky.
Western Nail Works, Belleville, Ill.
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LESS HOURS means higher wages, and that is just what the capitalists know and fear. It increases the wants and the wants increase the demand, and the demand stimulates trade. Men are not out of work because of overproduction, but because they get too small a share of what they produce.

UNDER THE RULE of capital the workmen will never receive higher wages than are absolutely necessary to sustain them in their present working condition, not providing them with sufficient means to restore their labor strength and allowing no improvement of their situation. Ricardo's Iron Law of Wages.

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Patented,
Sept. 22, 1885.



In Canada,
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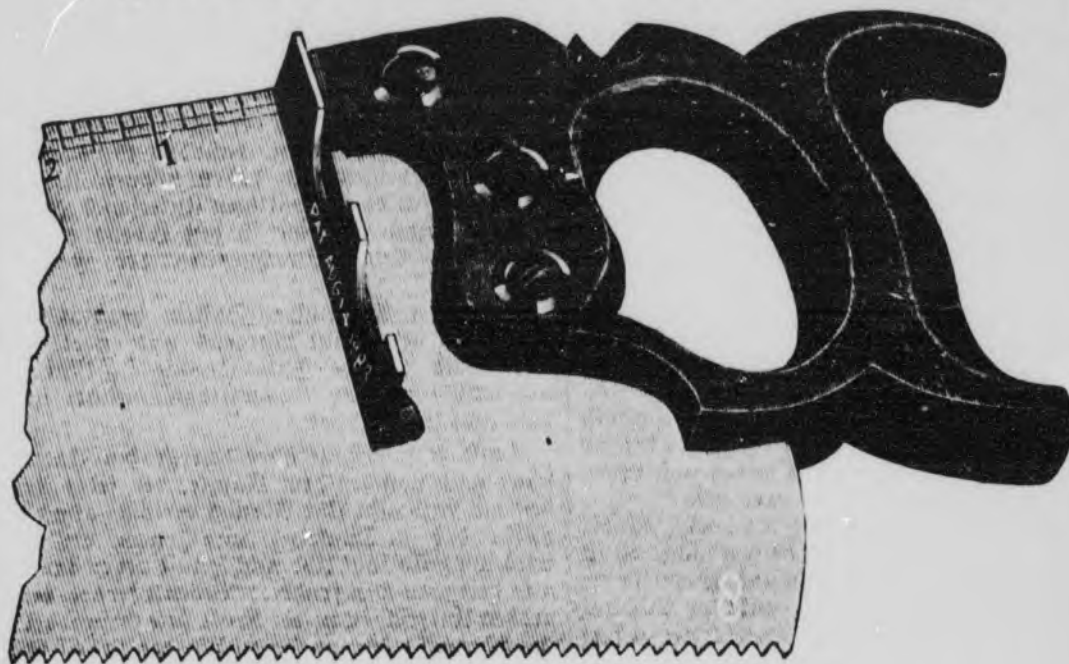
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Special Offer to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.



In calling your attention to the above improved square would say it is one of the handiest Saws made. No user of a Saw can afford to be without it. For scaffold work, roofing, and in fact, any place a Saw is used, this will be found the most convenient. We make them 27 inches long, running blade into handle to strengthen it, and make the Saw balance nicely in the hand.

All our Saws are fully warranted; since advertising in this journal we have sent Saws to its patrons all over the United States, and in all cases the Saws have given the best of satisfaction.

Will send this new Saw, express paid, to any part of the United States for \$1.75 net. Try one, and if you don't like it we will refund money. Agents wanted in every city and town for our improved Saws. Send for new catalogue just issued.

In Compass Saws and Handles we lead. Our Compass Saw Handle will do duty for a dozen blades, no holes being required to fasten to handle. The blade can be turned to any angle desired. Every carpenter should have one. Price, with 12 inch blade, 60 cents; sent to any part of the United States.

E. ANDREWS & SONS, Saw Manufacturers,

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-

house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor shorter hours of labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

See that the Label is on the Box.

JACOB SCHWARZ,

Wine and Beer Saloon,

POOL & BILLIARDS,

753 & 760 Vine Street, Corner Mulberry,

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THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VI. No 5.

CLEVELAND, MAY, 1886.

PUBLISHED ON
THE 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

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16,500 Monthly.

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THE CARPENTER has the largest guaranteed circulation of any Trade Journal among Carpenters and Joiners. No other publication affords so many advantages to those having Tools, Hardware or Building Supplies to dispose of, as does THE CARPENTER, from the fact its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

A TESTIMONIAL.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 22, 1886.
P. J. McGUIRE, Esq.:
DEAR SIR:—We want to continue our advertisement in THE CARPENTER, as it has brought us good results; every place we have sent saws has brought orders for more.

E. ANDREWS & SONS,
Saw Manufacturers.

We have no middle men to act as agents for us. We prefer to deal directly with our advertising patrons.

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CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

GLUE is rendered waterproof by first soaking it in water until it becomes soft, and then melting it with gentle heat in linseed oil.

CIGAR MAKERS International Union requests all Union men to use no cigars except those having the blue label of the Cigar Makers Union upon the box.

EIGHTEEN years ago a demand for an eight-hour working day was made in this country, and it was a dismal failure, because ten-hours' wages were insisted on.

SAN FRANCISCO Boot and Shoemakers' White Labor League have adopted a stamp for their work. The adoption of this stamp is endorsed by nearly every shoemaker in the city.

BOYCOTTING Straiton and Storm's cigars was due to an error, and the same has now been corrected. All those desiring to smoke cigars of the above manufacture will find them on sale at the usual places.

DON'T you think if you worked only eight-hours a day you would be better off than if you worked ten-hours. Even if your wages were reduced one-fifth, the reduced competition for work would soon bring wages back to the old point.

FOURTEEN more boycotters were arrested in New York the other day for "conspiracy and coercion," in boycotting a restaurant. Some of the Third Avenue car strikers were also fined for rioting and obstructing travel.

THE CARTOONS on the Labor question to be found in Puck are very funny, and no doubt very pleasing to capitalists and monopolists, but it may be just possible that Puck will find itself the loser thereby in the end.

YORKES & PLUMB, Frankfort, Pa., edge tool manufacturers, thought they would not employ members of labor organizations, but after thinking the matter over for forty-eight hours they concluded to alter their decision.

BROTHERHOOD of Locomotive Firemen numbers 15,000 members, yet so quiet is their work that but few outside railroad circles hear much about it. Its object is mainly the improvement of its members, in which direction it is doing excellent work. During the past twelve years nearly a half million dollars have been paid its members as benefits.

IMPORTANT TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, O., May 8, 1886.

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions under the Jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

GREETING!

BROTHERS: In the performance of my official duty as General Secretary, I beg leave to inform you, that the next Biennial Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will take place on Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1886, and you are hereby called upon to elect delegates to the same, by ballot in your respective Unions at the first meeting in June, 1886. (See Page 5, Art. I, Sec. 8.)

The basis of representation will be in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, (See Page 4, Sec. 5); and, furthermore, any union one month in arrears for its per capita tax, supplies or assessments will not be entitled to representation, (See Sec. 6, Page 4.)

WHERE SHALL THE NEXT CONVENTION BE HELD?

By vote of the last convention it was decided to hold the forthcoming convention in Washington, D. C.; but since then Local Union No. 1 of Washington, D. C., has been suspended for non-payment of assessments. Taking that into consideration, and likewise the necessity of selecting a more central location—some railroad centre—one more suitable to the Local Unions, the Executive Board have decided to submit the names of three cities to a general vote of all the Local Unions, viz: TOLEDO, O., BUFFALO, N. Y., and PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Said vote must be taken by ballot, and the exact vote for each city must be counted and returned to the General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio. All returns must be in this office, at the latest, on June 7, 1886. Each member will have the right to place the name of only one city on his ballot. The city receiving the highest number of votes will be declared the place for holding the next convention, and the result will be duly announced by the G. S.

VOTE ON EQUALIZATION OF FUNDS AND UNIFORM DUES AND BENEFITS.

By virtue of a resolution adopted August 8, 1884, by the last convention of the Brotherhood, the G. S. was instructed to issue a call for a popular vote before the next Biennial Convention, for or against the following questions:

1. EQUALIZATION OF FUNDS.
2. UNIFORMITY OF DUES AND BENEFITS.
3. ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENERAL SICK BENEFIT.

The vote on the same will not be taken as a final decision, but rather more in the light of instructions or directions to the convention next August, and if the vote be favorable, then all that remains is for the convention to frame laws covering the above principles.

Your Local Union is respectfully requested to take a vote of your members for and against the above measures and report the same to the G. S. on or before June 7, 1886.

A blank for the return of the vote of your Local Union is herein enclosed.

Yours Fraternally,

P. J. McGUIRE, Gen. Sec.

P. S.—Eighty-two Local Unions—all Unions voting—have voted unanimously to sustain the E. B. in suspending Union No. 1, Washington, D. C., for non-payment of assessments. Not one Union voted in the negative.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

No MEMBER of the American Carpenters and Joiners' Union will be allowed to work for "lumpers" after May 1.

THE CARPENTERS appear to be leading nearly all other trades in organizing. The effect is seen in increased wages all over the country.—Grand Rapids Labor Union.

WE ARE TRULY gratified to learn that there is a prospect of a unity being effected between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the American Carpenters and Joiners. We wish Brother McGuire every success in this good work.—Labor Standard, Patterson, N. J.

THE CARPENTERS' Union of Cheyenne has placed an "employment book" in one of the stores in that city. The intention is to assist members to obtain employment. This book contains a record of the state of trade and all matters of interest to the members, and will no doubt prove of great benefit.—Laborette.

CARPENTERS' LOCKOUT IN BALTIMORE.

There is no class of workmen in the building trades who have received less consideration at the hands of capital in the past than the journeymen carpenter. Humble he has been, while all the rest who engage upon a building are dependent upon his presence. He must be at the foundation and he is necessary at the finish. If there is a line or a stake to be drawn or driven here or there the carpenter is in requisition. In the past he has seen the bricklayer and the hod-carrier and plasterer and the plumber leave the building on Saturday afternoon at five o'clock. Not so the carpenter. It has been his lot to remain. He must look after things and "fasten up," you know, at six o'clock. That he has at last asserted his rights in the eight-hour movement we chronicle with the utmost satisfaction. Slavery and poverty make men humble, but there comes a time when the most abject bondsman will throw his shackles and strike for his utmost due under God's broad canopy. None but a coward slave will crawl back like a whipped cur to do the bidding of his master. Stand firm and victory is yours.—Baltimore Free Press.

WE are glad to find that at last the K. of L. organizers are beginning to carry out Mr. Powderley's instructions—not to make inroads on the trades unions. It is the correct idea. There is room enough for us all, and nothing should be done by one union to mar the harmony and retard the progress of the other. The Knights are doing bravely, and in their heroic efforts they have the moral support and sympathy of trades unions. In order that such a desirable state of relations shall be maintained, the K. of L. should refuse to take into membership any man or men who work at a trade over which a National or International Trade Union has jurisdiction.—Labor Tribune.

UNION 40, Memphis, Tenn., has formed a mixed choir of ladies and gentlemen to furnish music for their entertainments.

NATIONAL BAKERS Union numbers 27 Local Unions and 12,000 members and have issued a union label for union bread. The union also has its own National Journal.

obtained many as \$2.50 to \$3.

BOYCOTT THOS. EMERY'S SONS.

This firm is located in Cincinnati, O., and are manufacturers of candles and oils, situated in this city. This firm has been one of the worst enemies of organized labor for years. Union men in all trades have tried time and again to get the men in their employ in erecting buildings, to join a union of their trade without success. So the Amalgamated Council of Building Trades appointed a committee to wait on the Emerys, to see if they would use their influence on the men. This committee was composed of men of long experience in labor unions, who have tried to make matters satisfactory without success. The firm say that they would not deal with any union man, and they did not sell any floods to workmen; they asked the committee if they wanted their servant girls to join a trades union, and said that the Emerys were not for sale, in addition to making other insulting remarks about organized labor. The committee would not stand it any longer and asked: "How would your firm like a boycott?" The Emerys replied: "Do your worst as to a boycott, for all we care."

So at the last meeting the Amalgamated Council of Building Trades ordered this boycott.

We hope that all organized workingmen will boycott the Emerys' property, candles and oils.

Union men, help us in bring this firm to time, as we have brought others.

Yours Fraternally

AMALGAMATED COUNCIL OF BUILDING TRADES,
Cincinnati, O.

DON'T EXPECT THE EARTH!

When you join a Labor Union don't expect it to accomplish everything in a week. Remember that the same responsibility rests upon you as others. Remember that time, patience and perseverance are necessary to succeed. Remember that a Union without funds is like a house built on sand. Put your hands in your pocket like a little man and hand up at least twenty-five cents a week for the protection of your family and your co-workers. Twenty-five cents to the Union is a dollar more in your pocket in the shape of wages.—Dayton Workman.

POWDERED Resin is the best thing to stop bleeding from cuts. After the powder is sprinkled on, wrap the wound with a soft cotton cloth. As soon as the wound begins to feel feverish, keep the cloth wet with cold water.

AS LONG as the masses hurrah for demagogues, heed the teachings of a subsidized press, clothe scheming, venal politicians with power, support party instead of principle, and lick the hand that lays burdens upon them; they will remain slaves, and we think ought to.—Chicago Express.

No EMPLOYER is justified in refusing to recognize the representatives of Organized Labor. The engine might as well refuse to recognize the steam, or the head to recognize the arm. Organized Labor is here to stay.—Boston Herald.

The next man in meanness to him who would eat the bread another earns is the contemptible wretch who takes the place of one who, knowing his rights, dares assert them by refusing to submit to unjust exactions.

WHAT ENGLISH TRADES UNIONS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

The following very interesting statement has been published in the *National Labor Tribune*, showing the benefits secured by the trades unions in England. The writer says:

"Before the beginning of the present system of trades unions in England the working classes were in a condition with which their present situation forms no comparison. Hopeless oppression was widespread. All parliamentary acts were against their relief, and public sentiment was nowhere in their favor. A day's work extended to 12, 14, and even 16 hours. The most unjust regulations met them on every hand. For 25 years before the establishment of actively operating unions wages were interruptedly on the increase. Slow but sure starvation was everywhere going on. Men, women, and children worked from daylight till dark for subsistence that did not enable them to resist but a few years the fatal end. The factories were thronged with hollow-eyed children, emaciated women and bent-over men, expending their feeble energies for a bare pittance that would a little longer enable them to continue their miserable existence.

The framework knitters were forced to pay frame rent, and this rent went on whether or not there was sufficient work to keep them steadily employed. If a workman managed to get a frame of his own he was refused work. Candles, needles, seaming, and winding were also deducted from the wages. The workmen were obliged to buy the material from their employers, so that if the work was not satisfactory it could be thrown back on the laborers' hands, and the employer was thus secured from losses. In the calico printing establishments children were taken in as apprentices for a long term of years, during which time their eyesight usually failed them or they were overcome with lung diseases, so that at the expiration of their term they would be discharged for disability. Then a fresh set would be taken on, and thus the work was carried along without the payment of wages. This system of oppression in some form or other applied to nearly all branches of trade. It was no wonder many revolts occurred and much valuable property and even lives were destroyed in the panics for bread. The higher instincts invariably succumb to the bodily necessities. That outbreaks were not more numerous and disastrous was no doubt due to the physical feebleness of the oppressed.

The trades unions were the first agents that brought light into these dark scenes. It is perfectly safe to say that these unions have done more to better the condition of the working classes than all the combined efforts of church, State and philanthropy. Whatever help has come from other sources has been brought in through the agency of unions. They have, by their continual importuning, forced the unjust judge into a partial recognition of the justice due them. They have not escaped the martyrdom that so generally attends the earliest putting forth of humane efforts. For over a hundred years the trades unions of England were unremittently persecuted by the government. It has not been 20 years since the last of King George's cast iron acts against labor combinations was repealed; and it has been scarcely a dozen years since the Trade Union Act, by which Parliament sanctioned the objects of labor organizations and legalized their actions, was passed. Now that dark period of over a century has gone by, it seems impossible to believe that an enlightened Christian government could have so persecuted a movement which was founded purely on the principles of justice and humanity. Secretly these organizations have been obliged to carry on their work; meeting in out of the way places, under cover of the night and, in many instances, having to bury their society records in the ground to prevent detection and punishment. The common law of conspiracy was applied to labor combination, and suspected members arrested, and, without fair trial in many cases, sentenced to banishment and to long terms of imprisonment.

One of the surest tests of a good cause is that it cannot be crushed. In spite of continued oppressions the labor unions grew until they developed into such a mighty power and the government was forced to admit their right to exist and act. To-day the United Trades of England present an army of workmen of over a million and a half in number. Their work is only fairly inaugurated. What their future will be with such an organized force and freedom of action remains to be seen. Their past success in the face of all they had to contend with has been wonderful. It is true there are still low wages, unemployed hordes, starvation, strikes and riots; but how much worse all these things would have been, but for the mitigating effect of organized action and restraint, we can have but little idea. Certain it is, England has never granted her laborers anything that they have not forcibly wrested from her greedy grasp. What is she to-day? Rich in the products of her soil and factories, in the number and fertility of her colonial provinces, in her army and navy, which surpasses the world, and in her credit, which extends around the globe. All her wealth and honor have been brought her by labor—that labor which she grudges the return of a bare subsistence; that labor which she has until of late even forbidden to speak with a united voice."

THE COMMODITY CHARACTER OF LABOR.

In a recent speech at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mr. F. K. Foster, of the *Haverhill Laborer*, made the following effective argument;

A few years ago the president of a street car company was approached by a committee of horse-car conductors, who asked for a reduction of the hours of labor. Well, what did this gentleman do? Just what was expected. He discharged the committee, and he told a representative of the press that labor was a commodity, and that there was no reason why he should be obliged to pay more than its market price, just the same as for a bale of hay. Is labor a commodity? We must be correct in our definition of terms in the labor movements. We must know what terms mean. The labor movement says that labor is a commodity plus the human soul, plus the human being that is behind it, and that it must be treated with consideration for that part which is not a commodity. (Applause.) The proprietor of a factory can ship the commodity that is produced to St. Louis, and can sell it there and receive in exchange payment therefore, but when the laborer desires to sell his commodity he has to go there to deliver it. There is no comparison at all between the two things. The law of supply and demand cannot always be applied, even in the case of commodities; it is limited by a thousand causes, and the article comes to you, perhaps, at twice the cost it should come, and the supply doesn't make any difference. The law of supply doesn't work with regard to labor, and if it did what is the legitimate conclusion? When we have a greater supply than demand, what do the employers do? Why, they cut down wages, and if they cannot do that, they reduce production. Now we stand here to-night prepared to take a lesson from them. In the warehouses of labor in this country the commodity of labor, if you please, is piled up high. What shall we do? Why, reduce the supply of labor by refusing to work but eight hours per day, and give to the unemployed work to do. Now, I am not an extremist; I believe in the right of all property to exist; I believe in the laws of the land; I would not have the taking of a cent from the man who possesses it; but I would try to regulate affairs so that in the future the laborer would get a larger share.

It would be better for the working class generally to accept a smaller sum of wages and gain the eight hour work-day, than to get an increase under the ten-hour system. It is the unemployed that fix the wages, and no matter if you work fifteen hours a day, wages will remain low and have a tendency to sink so long as unemployed, idle men are "on the market" to compete for work. Capitalists hang up a loaf of bread, and whoever will take the work, and take the smallest bite, is rewarded with the privilege of toiling.—*Paterson Labor Standard*

ANOTHER CLERICAL CHAMPION.

In a discourse on the subject of "Labor and Capital," last month in Boston, the Rev. D. H. Ela, expressed himself in language full of encouragement to us. He said:

The relations of labor and capital have changed greatly within a century. There has never been a time when wealth exercised a greater influence in government, church and society. Distinctions of birth have been changed for distinctions of wealth. The great mogul of modern life is the corporation. Steam and lightning are the slaves of Cæsar. The single laborer can no longer be the independent manufacturer. Skilled labor is less important now than formerly; the laborers of today are men who feed machines. We have pieces of mechanics which fit in like belts in a factory, but we have no mechanics. Governmental protection by tariff helps the capitalist rather than the laborer. Labor may not buy manufactures in the cheapest market, but capital may buy labor where it chooses. The social relations between laborer and employer have changed. The apprentice is no longer the social equal of his master. The owner of the factory to-day does not know the wants or enter into the sympathies of his men. The large dealer uses his clerks, as he does his commodities, for revenue only. The effect is to make the two classes ignorant of, and hostile to, one another. To the laborer, capital is a heartless tyrant; to the capitalist, labor is a lawless, dangerous mob. The effect of this feeling is to cause each class to close its ranks and present a united front to the other; or, in other words, to combine. The speaker claimed that labor had three specific complaints against capital. In the first place the two great parties do not stand upon an equality; capital dictates to labor. Capital can wait, can afford to lie idle. To labor such a course means starvation. Labor may strike, but the strike is an ineffectual weapon, and usually proves a boomerang. The widening breach is an ever increasing menace to society. Personal feelings grow more and more bitter. That the very rich and the very poor started together, increases the discontent of the lower classes. While it is true in a broad sense that all classes are better off than in former ages, the vital question is still one of equality.

After dwelling at length upon the disadvantage of the laborer, the speaker said that the great problem of the rights of labor was to be solved, first, through combinations of labor; second, by civil legislation; third, by the moral sentiment of society. The outcry against labor combinations has been a loud one. These combinations had in many cases been crude and their methods wicked, but they were improving in character and perfection of organization, and, at the very least, would bring to the capitalists a better knowledge of the needs and complaints and desires of labor, and at the best might result in a complete partnership and co-operation of labor and capital.

ADVICE TO KICKERS.

There are in every Labor Organization some loud-mouthed members who are always kicking and growling at the way matters are going on. They think that nothing is of importance unless they have to do with it. Some of them never attend the meetings of their Union, but know everything that goes on. They are of the self important, egotistical stamp, and if they were honest in their objections they would attend meetings and ventilate their opinions in the proper place, and not in the workshops and saloons, in the presence of strangers and spies.—*Dayton Workman*.

THE CAR repairers, carpenters and the inspectors of the Rock Island Road have been given an increase of \$10 per month.

A MEETING of the contractors and builders of Columbus, O., took place, which resulted in the forming of a builders' exchange there. This exchange will be an association on the plan of the builders' exchange of Cincinnati, and its object it is said will be to protect the legitimate contractors from the frauds of those who obtain a contract and then refuse to perform it. Their wages are \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day.

SMALL CONTRACTORS.

An open meeting of Union No. 128, Carpenters and Joiners, of St. Thomas, Canada, was held last evening, March 10th in the Independent Order of Foresters, hall, Duncombe block. A large number of carpenters and contractors were present, amongst the latter being noticed Messrs. J. M. Green, Henry Lindop, R. Cole, Ald. Scrase and others. Mr. Henry Lindop was called to the chair, and Mr. King Van secretary.

Mr. E. Cannon was the first speaker. He stated that the object of the carpenters and joiners was to secure a closer union of the trade, so as to elevate the trade of carpenters and joiners. The trade has been going down for years and is getting worse, till now any man with a hammer and saw is called a carpenter, and employed upon a building. He announced that the subject for discussion would be, "How best to get rid of small contractors and how to stop the cutting of prices." Messrs. Osgood, Raymond, Cannon, Waddell, Kinsey and Cantello addressed the meeting on the question, all of whom referred to the fact that botch workmen were employed on buildings to the exclusion of skilled carpenters because they would work at cheaper wages. What the carpenters and joiners desired to do was to secure a closer union of skilled mechanics and legitimate contractors, so that small contractors doing poor work at poor rates might be driven out of existence. The legitimate contractor would thus receive a fair price for his work, and would pay his men fair wages. All would then be satisfied, the man who erected the building because he had a good job done, the contractor because he had done a good job and paid his men a fair wage, and the men because they were prosperous and contented. It was shown that small contractors took jobs at such a low rate that they were unable to pay reasonable wages, in fact for their material. Mr. Osgood was firmly of opinion that closer union of all connected with the trade would soon accomplish the desired result, while Messrs. Waddell, Cantello and Kinsey advocated the amendment of the lien law, so that mechanics' wages and material used in the building should have a lien on the structure, no matter whether the contractor was paid or not. This would drive bogus contractors out of the field, as they would not be able to give the requisite bonds. Mr. H. Lindop thought the present lien law a failure, as the only one to get any money out of it was the lawyer. He had tried it, and knew.

Mr. J. M. Green expressed his pleasure at being present, and his concurrence in many of the views of the speakers. He believed that cheap workmen were the dearest in the end, skilled labor for skilled work being the cheapest. He believed the other contractors in the city had no desire to keep wages low, and would like to see the men well paid. He would sooner pay a man \$2 a day and have him satisfied than \$1.50 and have him unsatisfied. He referred to the many difficulties contractors had to contend with, and to the fact that their average lease of life was about two years.

Ald. Scrase though if there was any class who should organize and stand up for its rights it was the carpenters, as no class was worse paid. The worthy alderman spoke at considerable length, his remarks concurring with those made by previous speakers.

JUDGE JAMES G. MAGUIRE, of San Francisco, who was consulted by the Anti-Chinese Society as to the legality of the boycott, has rendered an opinion as follows:

Having carefully considered the methods and principles involved in the peaceful system of non-intercourse known as "boycotting," and especially your definition of the term as used by your association, I have reached the conclusion that the practice, as thus defined, is not only legal, but the inalienable right of every human being, and it has my unqualified approval. The practice of enforcing conformity to the moral sentiments to the material interests of commerce is then, in the eyes of those who violate the laborer's advance civilization, and is, in the eyes of the laborer, a violation of its growth. Unionize, carpenters.

THE CARPENTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

-BY THE-

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
OF AMERICA.TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.
Address all letters and monies, to
P. J. McGUIRE,
Look Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, MAY, 1886.

WE ARE DEEPLY indebted to the following journals, for publishing our circular to organize new unions: *Daily Workman*, Texarkana, Tex.; *Daily Citizen*, Topeka, Kan.; *Independent Citizen*, Albany, N. Y.; *Labor Lance*, Terre Haute, Ind.; *Working World*, Atlanta, Ga.; *Boycotter*, Kansas City, Mo.; *Industrial Recorder*, Jacksonville, Fla.; *Labor Journal*, Easton, Pa.; *Southern Lumberman*, Nashville, Tenn.; *Mechanics Journal*, S. Norwalk, Conn.; *Mechanic*, St. Louis, Mo.

THIRTEEN NEW UNIONS.

During the month of April charters were granted to thirteen new unions, viz.: 172, Newark, N. J. (German); 173, Lewiston, Maine; 174, Hudson, Mich.; 175, Davenport, Iowa (German); 176, Newport, R. I.; 177, McKeesport, Pa.; 178, New London, Conn.; 179, Middletown, Conn.; 180, Braddock, Pa.; 181, Chicago, Ill.; (Scandinavian); 182, San Diego, Cal.; 183, Boston, Mass.

CARPENTERS DEMANDS AND WHAT THEY GAINED.

The following is a summary of the demands made lately by carpenters unions, what was gained, and the strikes still pending.

GAINED 8 HOURS—St. Louis, Mo., 8 hours pay for 8 hours work, 30 cents per hour, mills included—Evansville, Ind., 8 hours for 10 hours pay in several shops; strike still pending in majority of jobs.—E. St. Louis, Ill., 8 hours, 30 cents per hour.—Chicago, 8 hours generally, \$2 50 per day.—Hyde Park, Ill., 8 hours, \$2 50.—Milwaukee, Wis., 8 hours, \$2 50.—Grand Rapids, Mich., 8 hours, \$2 50.—Cincinnati, 8 hours on many jobs, and in nearly all mills pay by the hour.—Washington, D. C., 8 hours partially gained and prospects of victory good.—Baltimore, Md., situation same as in Washington, D. C.—Troy, N. Y., 8 hours 20 cents per hour.—Boston, 8 hours, \$2 50; partially settled.—Cambridge, Mass., 8 hours.—Chelsea, Mass., 8 hours.

GAINED 9 HOURS—Pensacola, Fla., 9 hours, full pay.—M. Life, Ala., 9 hours, full pay.—Minneapolis, Minn., 9 hours 30 cents per hour, quite general.—Detroit, Mich., 9 hours and 10 hours pay.—Galveston, Tex., 9 hours and 10 hours pay.—Pittsburgh, Pa., 9 hours and 8 hours Saturdays and full wages.—Rochester, N. Y., 9 hours, \$2 50.—Germantown, Pa., 9 hours \$2 50.—Philadelphia, Pa., 9 hours \$2 75.—Camden, N. Y., \$2 50.—Newark, N. J., 9 hours \$2 75.—Brooklyn, N. Y., 9 hours, 8 hours Saturdays \$3.—New York, 9 hours, 8 hours Saturdays \$2 50. Sash and Blind Makers' 9 hours \$2 25.—Albany, N. Y., 9 hours, 8 hours Saturdays 25 to 30 cents per hour.—Amsterdam, N. Y., 9 hours and full pay.—Schenectady, N. Y., 9 hours and half holiday Saturday.—Belleville, Canada, 9 hours and full pay.—Providence, R. I., 9 hours, 8 hours Saturdays, same pay.—Woburn, Mass., 9 hours, 8 hours Saturdays, same pay.

9 hours, full pay.—New Haven, Conn., 9 hours, Saturdays 8 hours \$3; pay weekly on jobs, overwork double time.

OTHER GAINS—South Bay City, Mich., 25 cents advance \$2 25.—Youngstown, O., 25 cents increase \$2 25.—Jersey City, N. J., 10 hours \$3, on Saturdays 8 hours.—Cohoes, N. Y., 8 hours Saturdays.—Salem, Mass., advanced to \$2 75 and 9 hours Saturdays.—Lynn, Mass., a uniform scale.—Haverhill, Mass., 9 hours Saturdays.—Malden, Mass., fixed scale none less than \$2, good men \$2 50 to \$3.—Brockton, Mass., 25 cents a day advance.—Beverly, Mass., 9 hours Saturdays.—Belleville, Canada, 9 hours Saturdays.—Hamilton, Canada, Saturday half holiday.—Lewiston, Maine, 25 cents increase \$2 25.—Danbury, Conn., 9 hours Saturdays and abolished monthly pays and established fortnightly pays.—New Britain, Conn., \$2 25 and 8 hours Saturdays.

UNSETTLED—Omaha, Neb., 9 hours; Denver, Colo., 9 hours; Memphis, Tenn., 9 hours and pay by hour.—Holyoke, Mass., 9 hours and \$2 50.—Bridgeport, Conn., 9 hours, 8 hours on Saturdays \$2 50. Overtime at rate of time and a half.

Much to our regret the above report is somewhat incomplete for want of full reports from all the unions, and partly on account of the immense growth and stir in all our Local Unions the past month.

OUR MOST WONDERFUL growth the past month has been principally in Newark, St. Louis, Detroit, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston. It has kept the printing presses busy rattling off constitutions, cards and supplies for the new members. In April we sent away nearly 9,000 cards and 9,000 constitutions! Hence our bill for expressage was very heavy, and the many strikes we had made our telegraph bill very large.

WHY THE CONFERENCE WAS NOT HELD!

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 29, 1886.
Mr. P. J. McGuire:

Dear Sir: I have been instructed by the Grand Executive Council U. O. A. C. to inform you that the failure of the conference was due to the failure of the chairman, Bro. James McKimm, to act. I know, inasmuch as I was a member of that committee, that it seems ungenerous to lay the blame to another member of that committee, but such is the case, and the Grand Executive Council deems it but just to all parties concerned to state the facts. Bro. McKimm was instructed to arrange all preliminaries, such as securing a place of meeting, grounds of action, etc., to arrange for the avoidance of unnecessary loss of time by such committee at their conference, in fact full power was granted him, and I kept him informed of all that transpired in regard to any matter that would tend to facilitate the business; and I am further instructed that, as the Grand Executive Council is about to adjourn, we deem it best to lay the matter over for the consideration of the new board, and the members of the Executive Council wish to assure you that their influence will be used to have the matter again brought forward. Assuring you of our firm conviction in the necessity of the trade being firmly united in one grand organization all over the U. S.

Yours fraternally,

JAS. H. PERRY,

Sec. Grand Ex. Com. U. O. of Am. Carpenters.

(REMARKS OF EDITOR:—Out of justice to Mr. McKimm, it is no more than proper to say that he has written our Gen'l Secretary and explained that his failure to attend to the matter was due solely to the fact that he was compelled to go out of the city hurriedly to work on a country job.)

THE APRIL report of the Amalgamated Carpenters shows 442 Branches, 25,997 members, 2,748 on unemployed benefit, \$23,541 benefit and 160 superannuated.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—April 1886.

On Hand from March.....	\$ 507 26
From the Unions (Tax, etc.).....	1005 89
From the Unions (Death Assessments).....	828 95
Advertisements.....	52 80
Subscribers.....	3 00
Branch 3 Chicago.....	2 05
Union 93, traveling expenses of G. S.....	5 00

Total.....\$2404 95

EXPENSES—April 1886.

For 500 Pins.....	\$ 100 00
For Printing, Office, etc.....	520 10
For Death Benefits.....	450 00
For Organizing purposes.....	75 00
Balance on Hand.....	1259 85

Total.....\$2404 95

DETAILED EXPENSES—April 1886.

PRINTING: 600 German Constitutions.....	\$24 00
11,500 Application blanks.....	17 25
100 Notices of Death Assess.....	1 75
1000 Password blanks.....	1 75
2000 Noteheads.....	4 50
2000 Appeals to Carpenters.....	3 00
1000 German Circulars.....	3 00
8000 Members-Cards.....	24 00
11,000 Copies, April Carpenter.....	93 95
2000 Notices of Arrears.....	3 75
5000 English Constitutions.....	60 00
Mailing April Journal.....	5 92
Wagon hire for April Journal.....	45
Expressage, cards, const. and supplies.....	25 08
26 Telegrams.....	7 31
500 Brotherhood Pins.....	100 00
Expressage on.....	45
Postage, letters and supplies.....	32 36
Salary, 5 weeks, March 28 to May 1.....	100 00
Services of Ex. Bd. and G. T.....	30 00
Assistance in General Office.....	39 00
French translation of Constitution.....	7 00
P. H. Fagan, Hartford, Conn., time and expenses for N. Y. Conference.....	3 28
G. F. Dutton, Installing Lewiston, Me.....	3 00
W. J. Shields, " Newport, R. I.....	4 00
G. F. Peter, " Canton, O.....	2 22
J. D. Moore, " Plainfield, Eliza- beth, Newark, etc.....	11 95
W. F. Eberhardt, Installing Camden, N. J. etc	7 55
Twine, Paste Brush, and Incidentals.....	1 40
1/2 Ream of Wrapping Paper.....	1 53
Stationery.....	80
Death Benefit No. 88, Mrs. O. Krauts.....	50 00
" " " 89, Mrs. E. A. Clark.....	50 00
" " " 90, Chas. Deslorier.....	250 00
" " " 91, Mrs. A. C. Stanton.....	50 00
" " " 92, Mrs. J. McDonald.....	50 00
Cost of Drafts.....	85
R. Stephens, to Organize New Unions on Pacific.....	75 00
Total Expenses.....	\$1145 10

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Since the publication of our last batch of acknowledgements, we have received the proper acknowledgements and receipts from the Local Unions named for the following benefits, in the amounts here stated:

No. 88.—Mrs. O. Krauts.....	\$ 50 00
" 89.—Mrs. E. A. Clark.....	50 00
" 90.—Chas. Deslorier.....	250 00
" 91.—Mrs. A. C. Stanton.....	50 00
" 92.—Mrs. J. McDonald.....	50 00
Total.....	\$400 00

VOTE ON SUSPENSION OF UNION NO. 1.

On the circular issued Jan. 30, for vote of the Local Unions on the question of suspending Local Union No. 1, Washington, D. C., the following unions have voted unanimously to sustain the E. B. in suspending Union No. 1, viz.: Cincinnati, O.; Wheeling, W. Va.; St. Louis, Mo.; Amsterdam, N. Y.; Louisville, Ky.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, Ohio; Somerville, Mass.; Toledo, Ohio; Jackson, Mich.; Toronto, Can.; Baltimore, Md.; Trenton, N. J.; Boston, Mass.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Oakland, Cal.; New Orleans, La.; St. Catharines, Can.; Memphis, Tenn.; Hartford, Conn.; Waterbury, Conn.; Alameda, Cal.; Meriden, Conn.; Charlestown, S. C.; Denver, Col.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Omaha, Neb.; Columbus, Ohio; Cheyenne, W. T.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Des Moines, Iowa; Rochester, N. Y.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Pensacola, Fla.; Eau Claire, Wis.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Troy, N. Y.; Hastings, Mich.; Haverhill, Mass.; Halifax, N. S.; Akron, Ohio; St. Paul, Minn.; Decatur, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; No. 89; Evansville, Ind.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Mobile, Ala.; No. 92; Worcester, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Holyoke, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; New Britain, Conn.; Cohoes, N. Y.; Muskegon, Mich.; Oneonta, N. Y.; Springfield, Mo.; Chanute, Kan.; Dayton, Ohio; Sandusky, Ohio; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Galveston, Tex.; Lynn, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Thomasville, Ga.; Massillon, Ohio; Manchester, N. H.; Newark, N. J.; Germantown, Pa.; St. Thomas, Can.; S. Bay City, Mich.; Brockton, Mass.; Birmingham, N. Y.; Richmond, Va.; Brunswick, Ga.; Hamilton, Can.; Lawrence, Mass.; San Rafael, Cal.; Pensacola, Fla.; No. 127; Bellaire, O.—Total, 32 unions voting, and all voted unanimously to sustain the E. B., not a union voting in the negative.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NATIONAL BUILDER.—Published monthly by Wm. D. Kennedy & Co., 21-25 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill. Terms, \$3 per year; single copies 35 cts. each. A complete set of plans, with detail drawings, is furnished with each number.

SHOPELL'S MODERN HOUSES.—This work is published monthly by the Co-operative Building Plan Association, 191 Broadway, N. Y. Price One Dollar per number. The April number is replete with working plans, details and specifications, well worth five times the price.

GUSTAVE LUEBKERT.

On the 18th of April, 1886, our old friend and fellow worker, GUSTAVE LUEBKERT, died in Cincinnati, O., at the age of 45 years, after a long spell of sickness. He was one of the founders of our Brotherhood, and at one time he was the President of the Carpenters National Union of Germany. Of late years he resided on his farm at Parkersburg, W. Va. He was a true, devoted worker. He left a wife and three children.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

APRIL 17.—Special meeting—all present. Telegram received from G. Edmonston, announcing that Messrs. J. T. Suter, Humphreys and Ward have drawn all money from bank—supposed to be held under injunction against Union No. 1.

Resolved, that Bro. G. Edmonston be instructed and authorized to recover all monies, belonging to Union No. 1, Washington, D. C., now suspended. Resolved, That the action of Union No. 1, Washington, D. C., in refusing to pay its part of assessments for benefits—and in attempting to divert part of its funds to be used in payment of initiation fees into the Knights of Labor is a direct violation of the Objects and Constitution and Laws of Local Union No. 1, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Resolved, That this action persisted in much to our regret, renders all engaged in it subject to the provided penalties, and shows thus far such disregard of the rules and principles of our organization as to call for gross censure.

Resolved, That, as the Constitution provides, that if seven members are true and faithful, we consider and determine that such a number or more of such true and faithful members are entitled to the charter of Union No. 1, and to work thereunder, and to take legal possession of all property, chattels and effects of Union No. 1, Washington, D. C.

Resolved, That Bro. Edmonston use his discretion in carrying out the following resolutions, by securing a General Restraining Order:

Resolved, That we forbid anybody of men other than that recognized by this E. B. from doing business as Local Union No. 1, B. of C. & J. of A., Washington, D. C.

Resolved, That \$50 be drawn as a retainer fee in favor of W. A. Cook, attorney, to take legal action to carry out the above resolutions.

Resolved, That Bro. Edmonston be instructed to publish as much of the above resolutions as he may deem advisable, and to advertise the same in the Washington daily papers.

G. S. was duly authorized to procure an Assistant.

APRIL 28.—Charters granted:—Newark, N. J. (German); Lewiston, Maine; Hudson, Mich.; Davenport, Ia.; Newport, R. I.; McKeesport, Penn.; New London, Conn.; Middletown, Conn.; Braddock, Penn.

Unions lapsed: Vicksburg, Miss.; San Bernardino, Cal.—Charters called for and to be held subject to reorganization.

Bills ordered paid for organizing new unions: J. D. Moore, Newark, N. J., \$2; Geo. F. Dutton, Lewiston, Me., \$3; W. J. Shields, Newport, R. I., \$4; W. F. Eberhardt, Camden, N. J., (balance due) \$3.55.

Claims approved: No. 90, Chas. Deslorier, Springfield, Mass.; No. 91, Mrs. Annie C. Stanton, Baltimore, Md.; No. 92, Mrs. J. McDonald, Denver, Col.

Claim disapproved: Mrs. McIntosh, Columbus, Ohio. The husband of deceased, Bro. N. W. McIntosh, was admitted Oct. 22, 1885; wife died Apr. 16, 1886. Bro. McIntosh not being 6 months a member is not entitled to benefit.

Appeal of Bro. A. Bowen, Decatur, Ill., laid over to hear from Union 82.

Letter from Bro. Moak, President Union 99, Cohoes, N. Y., stating that Union 99 had decided that none of its members shall take any contract to exceed \$100. Resolved, that such action is unconstitutional and in violation of Sec. 2, Art. IX., Page 11, and hence is null and void.

Appeal from F. W. Reilly, Lynn, Mass., against decision of the President and members of Union 112, as to the admission of a member previously rejected without good cause. Action of President and Union 112 unanimously endorsed and appeal not sustained.

Appeals from Bridgeport, Conn.; Galveston, Texas, asking privilege to strike for shorter hours. Resolved, that inasmuch as there is no strike fund in the B., that the said unions shall exercise due caution in the movement and accept any fair concession that may be offered, and avoid a strike.

Communications from Bro. G. Edmonston, also appeals from Bro. D. Donaldson, Chas. Grimes, against suspension and fine in Union No. 1, Washington, D. C., for being loyal to our B., received and filed for future use.

Letter from Union No. 1, Washington, D. C., refusing to accept the conditions of reinstatement as proposed by the E. B., in reply to request of Union No. 1 for terms. Answer of G. S. endorsed.

Report of Auditing Committee on accounts of G. S. for March received and approved as printed in April Journal.

Warrants drawn for claims 90, 91 and 92.

Warrant drawn for \$100 for badges.

Letter from John Foster, delegate from America to the Convention of the Amalgamated Carpenters in England next June. G. S. instructed to reply and send letter of fraternal greeting to the Amalgamated.

On request of several unions, the E. B. resolved to submit a list of places for general vote of the Local Unions to hold the next Convention of the B., viz.: Toledo, O.; Buffalo, N. Y., and Pittsburg, Pa.

DEATH ASSESSMENTS.

No. 88.—MRS. OTTILIE KRAUTZ, age 29, wife of Bro. Math. Krautz, initiated Nov. 23, 1883; Union 22, San Francisco, died of Consumption, March 26, 1886. Papers received April 14, 1886. Approved April 15, 1886. Paid April 19, 1886.

No. 89.—MRS. ERMINA A. CLARK, age 39, wife of Bro. E. R. Clark, initiated July 16, 1885; Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., died of Consumption, March 12, 1886. Papers received April 6, 1886. Approved April 15, 1886. Paid April 19, 1886.

No. 90.—CHAS. DESLORIER, age 42, initiated April 8, 1885; Union 93, Springfield, Mass., died of Cancer of Stomach, March 29, 1886. Papers received April 10, 1886. Laid over for information; finally approved April 28, 1886. Paid April 29, 1886.

No. 91.—MRS. ANNIE C. STANTON, age 24, wife of Bro. B. Z. Stanton, initiated Sept. 24, 1883; Union 28, Baltimore, Md., died of Heart Disease, March 25, 1886. Papers received April 21, 1886. Approved April 23, 1886. Paid April 29, 1886.

No. 92.—MRS. JOHANNA McDONALD, age 42, wife of Bro. Dan'l McDonald, initiated July 11, 1885; Union 20, Baltimore, Md., died of Pyemia, April 2, 1886. Papers received April 23, 1886; approved April 23, 1886. Paid April 29, 1886.

BLACK LIST.

THOMAS E. BARBER, CHARLES POLEN and THOS. STEWART—expelled from Union 14 Martins Ferry, Ohio, for conduct unbecoming union men.

FROM OUR MAIL.

THE EASTERN STATES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER.—Brick and lumber scarce; only for that, trade would be brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.50.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—Improving; \$2 to \$2.50. More carpenters than there is work for. Union 94 is gaining very fast, thanks to Bro. McGuire's speech here.

NEWPORT.—Union 176 prosperous, and meets Monday nights in Knights of Sherwood Hall, Thames street. We have the best material in the city.

PAWTUCKET.—Mostly small jobs and repairs; prospects promising; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Union 145 united and active.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW LONDON.—Union 178 thriving nicely. We are working up Stonington.

ANSONIA.—Fair; union men all at work; \$2 to \$2.75. Union 120 gaining rapidly.

WATERBURY.—Good; \$2 to \$3. Union gaining and best of men in it.

DANBURY.—Union 121 is pushing ahead and we control the town. Men are all solid against scab labor.

NORWICH.—\$1.50 to \$2.50, mostly jobbing. Interest increases at every meeting of Union 137, and we are going to organize Willimantic.

BRIDGEPORT.—Stay away from here until the question of wages and hours of labor is settled! Work is at quite a standstill. Some bosses have granted our demands.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.—Stay away from here until trade is settled. We have been on strike for 8 hours and the majority of bosses have conceded it.

Union 33 is booming tremendously. We have held two meetings a week at first and then three a week to accommodate the rush, and have 1,500 men in attendance regularly. The Amalgamated and the Brotherhood are working hand in hand in this city. Master Builders Association are under \$1,000 bonds to each other not to grant us 8 hours, but they are breaking up on it.

WORCESTER.—Quiet. Bricklayers and tenders out for 8 hours and \$3.50 and \$2.50 respectively. Carpenters wages \$1.50 to \$2.50. Boss carpenters have organized, and a committee from Union 93 waited on them to request more pay and shorter hours, but no concession was granted.

BROCKTON.—Improving, wages \$2.50 to \$2.75. Union 130 gaining finely.

CHILMARK.—Good; \$2 to \$2.75. Union 135 is doing well. We struck for 8 hours and generally granted.

CAMBRIDGE.—\$2 to \$2.50. Union 138 solid for 8 hours and sent a committee to the bosses and the larger part have granted it.

BEVERLY.—Good; \$2 to \$2.75.

MARLBORO.—Prospects flattering; \$1.75 to \$3.

HOLYOKE.—Fair; prospects fine; \$2 to \$2.50. Many of our men work only 9 hours per day. Prospects of trouble with some bosses, Union 95 firm.

HAVENHILL.—Very fair; \$2.25 to \$2.75. New members still coming.

NORTHAMPTON.—Very good; \$1.25 to \$2.50. Union 141 doing well; prospects splendid.

SALEM.—Work slow; mostly jobbing. \$2 to \$2.50. The bosses have formed a society and agreed to recognize our union and meet our committee to fix wages and hours.

SPRINGFIELD.—Union 96 prosperous. We have a splendid quality of members. The contractors who do the most and best work in the city are favorable to our union.

BOWNEVILLE.—Picking up; \$2.50 to \$2.75, and Union 24 growing steadily.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—The building trades of this city have made a solid stand for 8 hours. Up to date the difficulty between the boss carpenters and journeymen is not fully settled. Many of the men are working 8 hours a day and quite a number are still looked out, with the chances of success favorable to the men. The Master Builders Association are pledged to defeat the Eight Hours, but their ranks are breaking very rapidly.

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Work pretty plentiful, and out of barely 300 carpenters in the city Union 30 has nearly 225. There is a grand good feeling and much enthusiasm. Wages \$2.50 and nine hours a day. The union is now an established fact in Camden. Much of the credit is due Bro. Eberhardt, of Philadelphia.

TRENTON.—"Lumping" is not in vogue here and we hope it never will be. Trade is fairly good and most men are at work. Wages down to zero.

NEWARK.—Union 119 has done a giant work. We have gained the 9 hours and \$2.75, and the new members still keep streaming in to join us. Trade good. German union prosperous, too. Union 119 has leased a large hall for three years and fitted it up.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GERMANTOWN.—We have established the 9 hours.

PITTSBURGH.—P. J. McGuire spoke here April 26 and gave us great encouragement. We have gained the 9 hours and 8 hours Saturdays after quite a struggle. Wages \$2 to \$2.75. Trade brisk. Union 142 has gained fully 300 new members since May 1st.

NEW YORK.

UTICA.—\$1.50 to \$2.50. Work is lively.

AMSTERDAM.—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50. We have gained a raise in wages after a few days' struggle. Union 6 has raised the initiation fee to \$5.

GLOVERSVILLE.—Good prospects; \$2 to \$2.50. Union 139 doing nicely.

SYRACUSE.—Quite brisk. \$1.50 to \$2.50. Union 124 increasing grandly. One of our members, who is contracting, advertised for union men and a lot of non-union men came to him, but he would not hire one of them until they first joined the union. Initiation fee is now raised to \$2, from July 7 next.

ONEONTA.—Very lively; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Prospects excellent.

SCHENECTADY.—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Members coming into Union 146 steadily.

COHUES.—Improving; \$2 to \$2.50. Union 99 firm.

BINGHAMPTON.—Carpenters all at work; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Union 131 gaining slowly and raised its initiation fee to \$2.

BUFFALO.—Plenty of work, but men care very little for themselves or they would join the union. Wages \$1.50 to \$2.50. A few good rousing mass meetings will be necessary here.

TROY.—Thirty cents per hour and 8 hours as a day's work! This is the rule here. There has been some "kick" about starting and quitting time.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Stay away from here until matters are settled! Men are out for 8 hours and several bosses have signed the demand.

THE WESTERN STATES.

WISCONSIN.

EAU CLAIRE.—\$1.50 to \$2.70. Business quiet. Many going West from here.

IOWA.

CRESTON.—Dull, outlook poor. \$2 to \$2.25.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL.—Slack; bosses fighting our 9 hours move, but Union 87 is solid, and though she will not strike now, she is bound to have the 9 hours system. Wages \$1.75 to \$2.50.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Pretty fair. Union 34 booming with new members. We established the 9 hours system and 30 cents per hour; had very little trouble only in a few instances. All building trades on 9 hours.

KANSAS.

TOPKA.—Very good; \$1.50 to \$2.75.

WICHITA.—Fair; \$2 to \$2.75.

LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull and no sign of improvement; \$1.50 to \$2.50.

PARSONS.—Prostrated on account of Missouri Pacific strike; it has set this town back for years.

ATCHISON.—Stagnant; men are afraid of discharge if they organize.

ARMOURDALE.—Good; \$2 to \$2.75. Union 159 getting applications every meeting.

GARDEN CITY.—Keep away from here; rather dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Overcrowded with carpenters.

INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE.—Medium; \$1.50 to \$2; prospects fair; union men all working.

EVANSVILLE.—Tremendous Trades Union procession here May 1st; 3,000 men in line; 325 carpenters turned out with Union 90. All planing mills organized except one. Carpenters all out for 8 hours and some bosses have given in. Carpenters stay away from here until our strike is settled.

MICHIGAN.

MUSKEGON.—Steer clear of this place. Lots of idle carpenters and no prospects of work.

BATTLE CREEK.—At a standstill and trade promises no better for awhile.

OWASSO.—Improving; \$1.50 to \$2.75. Many are holding back their work.

SOUTH BAY CITY.—Unsettled; \$1.25 to \$2.50. Masons asking for nine hours and chances are carpenters will follow. We have fixed upon \$2.25 as the union rate.

JACKSON.—Rather dull; \$1.25 to \$2.25; union men average \$2. Many out of work.

GRAND RAPIDS.—Union 65 is booming at a great rate. We are out for 8 hours.

HUDSON.—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.

DETROIT.—Fairly good; \$2 to \$2.25. Since May 1 we established the 9 hours system with 10 hours pay, and had no strike to get it. Union 10 is booming at a fearful rate. We raised our initiation fee to \$5 and are getting lots to join us. Next month we will publish the agreement made between the bosses and men.

ILLINOIS.

BELLEVILLE.—A carpenters union will soon be organized in this city.

E. ST. LOUIS.—Fair; \$2.40 to \$3. We established the 8 hours system at 30 cents per hour.

ROCK ISLAND.—Not much new work. all our members at work.

HYDE PARK.—Fair; \$2 to \$3. Bosses conceded 8 hours and we waived the wage question.

DECATUR.—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50.

CHICAGO.—We have gained the 8 hours and enjoy it! Union 21 has gained hundreds of members the past month, and we are proud to say we are

OHIO.

CANTON.—Medium; \$1.25 to \$2.50. P. J. McGuire spoke here in the Opera House May 9; it will help us.

BELLAIR.—Moderate; \$2 to \$2.25. Union 17 active.

MARTINS FERRY.—Very dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25. We will have a grand Labor Demonstration of all trades on May 29 and the unions will attend. P. J. McGuire will speak.

CLEVELAND.—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.25; union rate \$2.25.

SANDUSKY.—Dull; men leaving to get work else where; \$1.25 to \$2.25.

COLUMBUS.—Prospects good; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Union 61 doing well.

AKRON.—Dull; union men employed; prospects not bright; \$2 to \$2.50. Union 84 is gaining right along; initiation fee is now \$3.

DRYTON.—Interested parties have given out that Union 104 had ceased to exist. We wish it understood that we still flourish and are taking in new members every week.

TOLEDO.—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Union 25 is taking an upward boom; union men all at work. Bros. O'Neill and Sheehy, foremen for one of the best contractors, will hire none but union men.

CINCINNATI.—Union No. 2 favors 8 hours work and 8 hours pay. The Building Trades Council favors 9 hours and 9 hours pay, and will soon have a Walking Delegate or two. Workmen in all branches have made demands and a good many trades have secured a reduction in the hours of labor. The carpenters and mill men have adopted the 8 hours quite generally, and the bosses are working hand in hand to drive out northern mill work. The machine hands and mill men are organizing rapidly. Union 2 is booming tremendously. The Building Trades have ordered a boycott on Thos. Emer; Sons, of this city, for hiring scab workmen.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN.—Fair, mostly small jobs, wages \$2 to \$2.50 K of L and Carpenters Union work together in harmony here, and a large number of contractors favor the union. We fixed one who opposed us. Stay away from here as we are overstocked with men.

OMAHA.—Quiet; 9 hours has been gained by most of the building trades.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Union 55 growing and has agitated the 8 hours vigorously, but the mill men have opposed us so that it is likely we may have to compromise on 9 hours. Don't heed any advertisements for men to come here as this city is crowded with idle men.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Moderately fair, wages \$1.75 to \$2.50. Union 7 building up.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING.—Improving, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Union 3 goes steady on and organization is steady taking stronger hold.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND.—Dull, \$2 to \$2.50. Union 132 making splendid progress.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Dull, \$1.50 to \$2.75. Carpenters leaving here every day for the country parishes. Piece work has ruined this city.

ALABAMA.

MOBILE.—Union 89 and 92 doing glorious work. Trade quiet; wages \$2 to \$3.

FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA.—Dull, prospects fair, \$2 to \$3. Unions 74 and 127 steadily increasing. We have established the 9 hour system.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON.—One of our members, York Marshall died, but he was in arrears, so his family is not entitled to benefit. Trade picking up.

GEORGIA.

THOMASTILLE.—Flat, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Men leaving here for want of work.

BRUNSWICK.—\$1.50 to \$2.25. Trade brisk, Unions 42 and 134 doing nicely.

AUGUSTA.—Union 138 doing splendidly and so is Union 150. Trade very quiet, mostly repairs, \$1 to \$2.25. Union men all at work.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS.—Improving, \$2 to \$3. Unions 40 and 114 crowded with initiations. The social entertainments of Union 40 are a complete success. We have established the 9 hours pretty generally.

MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH.—Union 91 has been strongly agitating the 8 hour system.

SPRINGFIELD.—Dull, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Labor market overstocked.

KANSAS CITY.—Stay away from here. Trade is overdone, wages \$2.25 to \$2.75. Piece work plentiful at about \$1.50 per day. Union men all employed, Union 160 in good shape.

ST. LOUIS.—All three Carpenters Unions are growing at a wonderful rate. Union 4 in particular is marching along at a giant pace; it is the strongest union in the city. The Building Trades Council has done noble work; 3 walking delegates are in the field and Bro. R. Stofel is one of them. The 8 hour system is firmly established at 30 cts per hour. Union 12 meets every Saturday eve. Union 5 is doing splendidly.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast! The cheap railroad fares has flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages are flat and work scarce.

OAKLAND.—Quiet; wages \$2 to \$3.50. A number out of work.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Third annual picnic of Union 22, to celebrate the anniversary of the inauguration of the 9 hour system, was held at Newark Park, and it was a grand affair. City overstocked with men; wages \$1.75 to \$3. Men who will not work for starvation wages are being discharged to make room for new comers, who have been attracted here by cheap railroad fares.

ALAMEDA.—Union 47 is endeavoring to federate the Building Trades here.

LOS ANGELES.—Union 56 is very prosperous, and an immense boycott against the Chinese is being carried on.

SAN RAFAEL.—Fair; \$2 to \$3; mostly small jobs and prospects poor.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ONTARIO.

TORONTO.—Trade promising. We now work 9 hours per day for 5 days and 5 hours on Saturday, making 50 hours per week. Our union in its proposition for changes in the Constitution have struck out the Wife Funeral Benefit. We are preparing a joint code of rules for the government of the bosses and men. Union 27 favors the re-election of the Resistance Fund.

BELLVILLE.—Very fair; wages \$1.50 to \$2. Ten hours per day and nine hours on Saturday.

ST. THOMAS.—Work dead; many men leaving the city to look for work elsewhere. Wages \$1.25 to \$2 for 9 hours as a day's work.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.—18,000 women mantle makers in Berlin are on strike for 33% advance in wages, 10 hours work, and no Sunday work or night work. At present the hours of labor are 14 to 16 per day.

In Dresden, Nurnberg, Leipzig, Bergedorf, Hamburg and Stettin the carpenters are on strike to reduce the hours to 10 per day, and abolish Sunday work, overtime and piece work, and they also ask more wages. In Berlin the carpenters have secured higher wages, but the bosses will not grant the nine hours; men on strike.

The masons of Hamburg want nine hours.

SWITZERLAND.—The carpenters, joiners, turners, stonecutters and glaziers at Basel are on strike for ten hours a day. The locksmiths at Zurich are agitating for the same reduction and an increase of wages.

Our Brotherhood for the month of April gained 13 new Unions and 5,178 more members than we had the month previous, and for this month the growth will be even greater.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.

Building Trades Councils now exist in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Denver, Troy, Albany, Amsterdam, N. Y., Cincinnati, Toronto, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Wheeling, Memphis, Mobile and before many years the universal rule in the building trades in all cities will be. "No card, No work."

THE CARPENTERS OF BUFFALO.

The Sunday Truth, Buffalo, N. Y., gives vent to the following stirring language: We have a few words to say to the carpenters of this city, and we hope they will profit by them.

You once had a good organization, one thousand strong. Then, without a demand, and from the mere fact that you were organized, wages went up in your trade 25 per cent. To-day, you are practically without organization. You are footballs for bosses, and you get laborers' pay. This is because you allowed your union to die in power.

There is no city in the United States where carpenters receive so little wages as in Buffalo. Hod-carriers here are better paid than you, who claim to be mechanics.

You are pitied and condemned by every union man in Buffalo. You are subjects of ridicule among bricklayers, stonemasons, and others of the building trades, and yet you tamely hobnob along, thanking a boss for \$1.50 a day when you should be getting \$3.00. Is there no shame in you?

Men of the carpenter trade, arouse! All around you the workers have combined, and you alone are unorganized. Go to your union meeting, and join your fellow men. Let there be a jam of applicants at the meeting of No. 9 at the corner of Hickory and Sycamore streets tomorrow night, and every Monday hereafter until all are members, a lesson from the bricklayers and other trades, who never surrender.

smallest bite, is rewa
ilege of toiling.—Pate

employees out of their wages

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, Mai 1886.

Nachrichten aus dem Inlande.

Newark, N. J.

Eine Agitations-Verammlung der deutschen Schreiner und Zimmerleute zur Bildung einer Zweigorganisation der „Brotherhood No. 119 of Joiners and Carpenters“ in America und Canada fand in Hörter's Lokal unter Beteiligung einer Anzahl ernsthafter in dieses Fach einschlagender Arbeiter statt. Es sollen weder Mühe noch Kosten gespart werden, um diesem Verein eine Permanenz zu sichern.

Die Union fest den Habel an,
Und hobelt, was sie hobeln kann.

Die neue Union ist eine der blühendsten der hiesigen Arbeitergewerkschaften. 150 Mitgliederzuzuwachs in ihrer jüngst abgehaltenen Generalversammlung, und immer noch schließen sich neuerdings verlässliche Genossen an. Männer, die aus solchem Golge geschätzt sind, werden bald berufen sein, dem gefährlichen Moloch Monopolismus zu zeigen, „wo der Zimmermann im Hause das Loch gemacht hat.“

Houston, Texas.

Es wurde beschlossen, am Freitag, den 9. Mai eine öffentliche Versammlung abzuhalten, wozu alle Zimmerleute und Tischler dieser Stadt eingeladen werden. Bisher ist es uns noch nicht gelungen, unsere Union stark zu machen. Die meisten hiesigen Carpenter, denken, wenn sie Mitglieder der U. of L. sind, brauchen sie kein Unionmann zu sein, das ist aber grundfalsch. Fr. K. Log.

St. Paul, Minn.—Versammlungslokal: Bauer's Halle, 327 Babash Str. Versammlung jeden Mittwoch Abend 8 Uhr. Geschäfte (Trade) sehr flau, aber die Hälfte Carpenter sind ohne Arbeit. Prospect noch nicht recht zu beurtheilen.

Unsere Bruderschaft hat im Monat April 13 neue Unions gewonnen und hat 5071 mehr Mitglieder als im vorhergehenden Monat. Diesen Monat wird die Zunahme voraussichtlich noch größer sein.

Die Carpenters und Joiners Union No. 90 warnt hiermit alle Carpenters, Joiners und Maschinenarbeiter vor dem Zuzug nach Evansville, da die betr. Arbeiter dieser Stadt am Strike sind.

Die Mitglieder der Carpenters Union in Milwaukee arbeiten vom 1. Mai ab nur noch 8 Stunden und stoßen laut Bericht auf wenig oder gar keinen Widerstand seitens der Vorgesetzten. Wenn die Herren Vorgesetzten so einflussvoll sein wollten, so wäre die Forderung sehr leicht eingeführt und die legerischen Folgen würden sich in einem Monat bemerklich machen.

Nachrichten aus Deutschland.

Berlin. 18,000 Mantelherren sind hier am Strike. Sie verlangen 33 1/2 Prozent Lohnerhöhung, 10 Stunden Arbeit und keine Sonntags- oder Nacharbeit. Gegenwärtig arbeiten dieselben 14 bis 16 Stunden per Tag.

In Berlin haben die Zimmerleute höhere Löhne erzielt, die Vorgesetzten nichts von dem ständigen Arbeitsmangel wissen. Die Leute streiken.

Hamburg. Die hiesigen Maurer verlangen neunstündige Arbeitszeit.

In Dresden, Nürnberg, Leipzig, Bergedorf, Hamburg und Stettin streiken die Zimmerleute, um die Arbeitszeit auf 10 Stunden zu reduzieren, und um Sonntagsarbeit, Fleißarbeit und Schichtarbeit abzuschaffen. Sie verlangen außerdem eine Lohnerhöhung.

Schwet. Die Tischler, Zimmerleute, Drechsler, Steinmetzen und Glaser in Basel sind am Strike für zehn Stunden per Tag. Die Schloßer in Zürich agitierten für dieselbe Reduktion und eine Lohnerhöhung.

Gemischtes.

Zum Obermeister der Bauinnung in Bausen kommt ein Maurergeselle und bittet flehentlich um eine kleine Lohnerhöhung, da er bei den in Bausen üblichen Löhnerhöhen mit seinen fünf Kindern nicht bestehen könne. Er erhält eine abweisende Antwort, die der Herr Obermeister Ruhe durch den Ausspruch begründet: „Arbeiter brauchen keine Kinder!“ Sagte es, und ging zum Fräulein schoppen.

Der „Carpenter“ bringt in seiner März-Nummer einen Leitartikel, der sich mit den Beziehungen der „Bruderschaft der Zimmerer“ zu den „Mittlern der Arbeit“ beschäftigt und der Auffassung entgegentritt, als gehöre oder wolle die gesamte große Gewerkschaft als offene Organisation zu dem Orden der U. of L. gehören, wie einige Organisatoren der U. of L. es geflüstert in letzter Zeit wünschen. Der „Carpenter“ weist in seinem Artikel aus Mittheilungen der Exekutive der U. of L. nach, daß es nicht in der Absicht der letzteren liege, jede offene Gewerkschaft in den Orden hineinzuwängen und sagt zum Schluß: „Laßt jede Organisation ihren eigenen selbstgewählten Gang gehen. Viele Kräfte gehen nur von unaufrichtigen Politikern aus, welche gern die organisierten Arbeiter zum Kampfe wieder sich aufstellen sehen möchten.“

—Millionäre sind das Produkt eines korrupten Zeitalters.

—Aufklärung ist das geistige Dynamit, womit das heutige Raubsystem gesprengt werden wird.

—Das Unrecht, welches Dir widerfährt, behält den Schein des Rechtes, so lange Du es geduldst.

—Mitarbeiter! In keinem Industriezweige sind gemeinames Handeln und energische Anstrengungen von Seiten der Arbeiter, um eine Besserung ihrer Lage herbeizuführen und sich solidarisches zum gegenseitigen Schutz zu verbinden, notwendiger, als unter den Bauhewerks und Zimmerleuten.

Baut Dome oder Pyramiden; das stellt nicht Rhein noch Nil zufrieden;

Sie dienen ja Beide nur dem Tod; doch das Leben begehrt lebendig Brod.

G. r. w. e. g. h.

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgement of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid shall state their case to this council, and if approved by the delegates shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein to compel all non-union men and scabs to conform to and obey the laws of the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on the job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

STAIR BUILDERS OF Chicago have organized. They should have their union join the Brotherhood. Stair Builders Unions are admitted.

It is said that shingles can be made fire-proof by setting the butts into a trough of water in which half a bushel each of lime and salt and six pounds of potash has been dissolved.

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THE WONDERS OF THE SLIDE RULE. By ROBERT RIDDELL. The Wonders of the Slide Rule, and its direct application for the instant Solution of any Problem in Constructive Carpentry. The Circumference of Circles, Length of Rafters, Braces, Measurement of Cubes, etc., etc.

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The attention of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, all its Local Unions and of carpenters and workmen generally, is most earnestly called to the following union labels. Be sure to call for union label goods in the trades named and buy no others. In this way you will assist in crushing out scab shops, and it will assist organized labor to gain fair wages and be treated with respect.



UNION HATTERS' LABEL.

This is a fac-simile of the Label adopted by the Hatters' International Union, and is a sure indication that the goods are made by Union workmen. Before you buy a hat, look under the sweat band for the Union Label. Buy no other!

UNION HAND MADE CANS.

See that your grocer has canned goods with this trade mark, stamped in the tin on the bottom of the can. It is to be hoped that union men and friends of organized labor will call the attention of their wives and daughters to this fact when about to purchase canned goods. They are the best, and the cans are free from chemical poisons.



UNION LABEL CIGARS.

When you buy cigars never forget to look for the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is across the outside of the cigar box and signed "A. Strasser, President." See 8th page of this Journal.

WHEN YOU BUY NAILS LOOK AT THIS LIST.

The Nailers' Association thanks our Brotherhood for the noble assistance our Local Unions are rendering in boycotting "scab" nails. So keep up the good fight, brother carpenters, and when you buy nails don't buy "scab nails" and help reduce wages from 25 to 40 per cent. for nail workers. Buy none but union nail. The following eight mills are UNION MILLS:

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Centralia Nail Works, Centralia, Ill.
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Sharon Nail Works, Sharon, Pa.
Pueblo Nail Works, Pueblo, Col.
Omaha Nail Works, Omaha, Neb.

SCAB MILLS.

Wheeling Nail Works, Wheeling, W. Va.
Belmont Nail Works, " "
Riverside Nail Works, " "
La Belle Nail Works, " "
Benwood Nail Works, " "
Laughlin Nail Works, " "
Bellefont Nail Works, Ironton, O.
Kelly Nail Works, " "
Jefferson Iron Works, Steubenville, O.
Terre Haute Iron and Nail Co., Terre Haute, Ind.
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LESS HOURS means higher wages, and that is just what the capitalists know and fear. It increases the wants and the wants increase the demand, and the demand stimulates trade. Men are not out of work because of overproduction, but because they get too small a share of what they produce.

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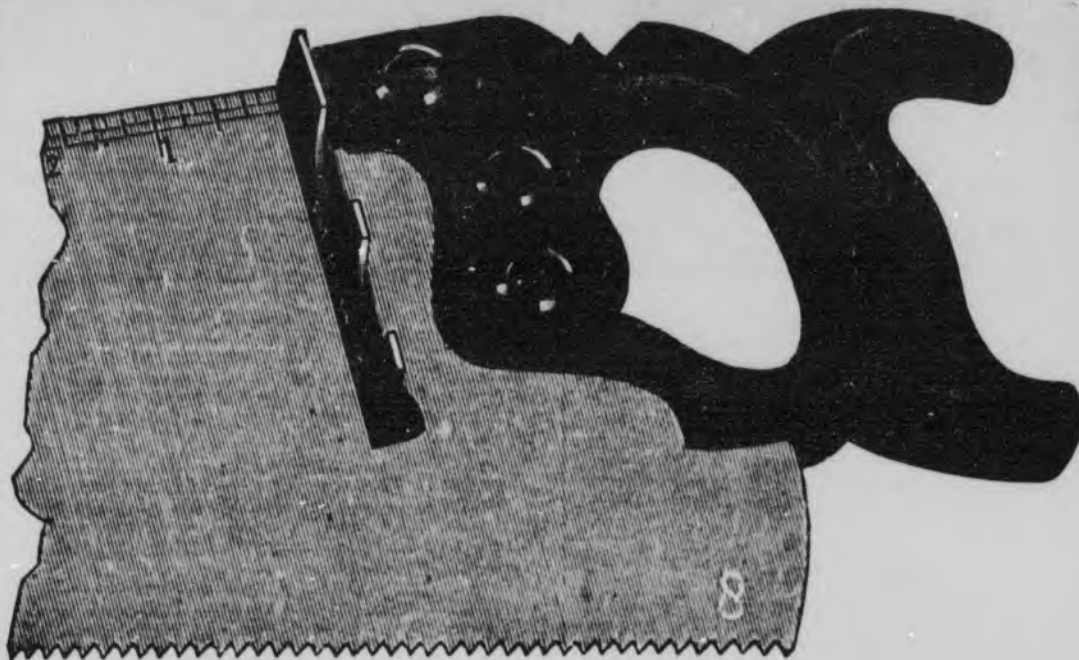
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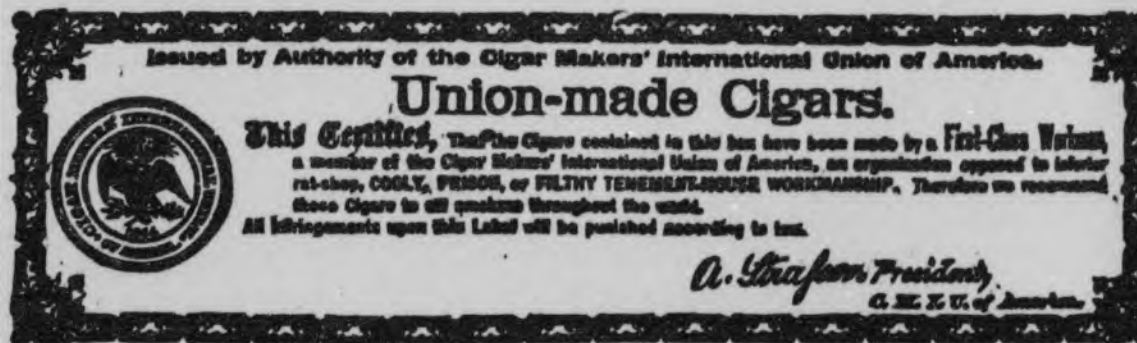
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At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-

house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor shorter hours of labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

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JACOB SCHWARZ,
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A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VI. No 6.

CLEVELAND, JUNE, 1886.

PUBLISHED ON
THE 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

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21,000 Monthly.

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A TESTIMONIAL.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 22, 1886.

P. J. MCGUIRE, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—We want to continue our advertisement in THE CARPENTER, as it has brought us good results; every place we have sent saws has brought orders for more.

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We have no middle men to act as agents for us. We prefer to deal directly with our advertising patrons.

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BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

UNION 66, Houston, Texas, is reviving its membership through public meetings.

UNION 119, Newark, N. J., is active in pushing the formation of a Council of the Building Trades of that city.

FORT WORTH, Texas, carpenters have been out on strike for 8 hours, and the largest firm conceded it, but in the end the 9 hours system was adopted.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., carpenters were successful in their effort for reduced time. All shops but one are working nine hours per day, and the Union steadily grows in membership.

CINCINNATI Architects at a meeting in the Builders Exchange have decided to boycott and blacklist all builders and contractors who will make or furnish any drawings to parties contemplating building.

CARPENTERS UNION 147, Sioux City, Iowa, is at work to establish a Mechanics' Library in that city. A large public meeting was lately held to promote the work, at which the Hon. John Brennan delivered an excellent address, which we regret our limited space forbids us to publish.

EXERCISE due caution in the admission of members! Don't propose a man for membership unless he is worthy. Let the committee of investigation make every proper inquiry as to the qualification of candidates. Our strength consists not so much in numbers as in the quality of the men who compose our Brotherhood.

AN EXCHANGE states that the Carpenters' Brotherhood is the only Trades Union that is pushing organization at Houston, Texas. It is pleasing to note that Union 119, (Newark N. J.) of the same craft and order, situate in our midst, has been active in building up forces that find their way to the foremost ranks of the Labor movement.—N. J. Unionist.

BRO. JAMES ORRICK, of Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., and President of the Central Labor Union of that city, is under arrest for conspiracy. His offense consisted of an attempt to communicate with members of the Brotherhood. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the mayor to institute an investigation into the action of the police in the matter.

TRADE NOTES.

AT MOBILE, ALA., the labor question has had no deleterious effect, the public being in sympathy with the mechanical class.

NEW YORK has added the 30th of September, "Labor Day," to the list of legal holidays in that State. So far as we know this is the first State in which this has been done. Let the good work go on.

AT THE REGULAR meeting of the Central Labor Union of St. Louis, held on Sunday last, the application for membership from the Progressive Carpenters' union was refused, and they were advised to amalgamate with the Brotherhood.

NO MAN should be admitted to membership in the Knights of Labor unless he can show that he is a member in good standing of the union of the craft to which he belongs. Treachery and injury wait on lack of caution. The rule of common sense which dictates that a traitor to his fellow-workers would prove a traitor everywhere is a rule without an exception.—New Jersey Unionist.

IN A STRIKE last month in Heidritters coal and lumber yards, Elizabeth, N. J., the men demanded a raise from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. The bosses refused a hearing to the men and locked them out, whereupon our brothers in Carpenters Union 167, of Elizabeth, refused to work on lumber from Heidritters yard. Result: the firm "came to time on a dead run", and the men are back to work at higher wages.

THE PATERSON LABOR STANDARD says: "The eight hour system will come, it must come, and it is to the best interests of society that it should come. But it will come in the natural order of development. It will come when the masses by organization and education are ready for it. And the sooner it comes the better for the peace and prosperity of this republic."

THE TRADES and Labor Council of Detroit has adopted the following resolution, which we fully approve:

"That we hereby most earnestly protest against the acceptance to membership in the Order of the Knights of Labor of any class of mechanics or artisans whose trade or handicraft has a local, national or international organization, unless the applicant is a member of such union or some branch thereof."

DESPITE the efforts of the labor unions of that city, the cut stone for the Minneapolis government building will be the product of prison labor, and though the unions failed to prevent the use of such labor, they sent a protest to the government, in which the officials may read, between the lines, an edict of their eviction from office if they persist in violating a clear principle of right involved in the controversy of free and convict labor.

THE MASTER BUILDERS' Association of St. Louis has adopted a rule that in case one of its members is compelled to suspend work by reason of a strike all the other members of the association will at once cease work upon their contracts and that they will continue the suspension until the original strike is lifted by those who declared it. They also announced their purpose to employ men without regard to their membership or non membership in Trades Unions, and to purchase materials from whom they chose.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

THOUSANDS OF KEGS of nails are being returned to the boycotted Wheeling (W. Va.) nail mills.

CIGAR MAKERS everywhere under jurisdiction of the Int. Union are working only 8 hours a day.

ON JUNE 5, the Saturday Half Holiday was generally inaugurated in all the mercantile establishments of New York and Brooklyn.

THIRTY FIFTH Annual report of the Amalgamated Engineers shows 432 Branches with 51,689 members, scattered all over the Globe.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., the Central Labor Union have adopted an Eight Hour label to go on all furniture and manufactured articles produced in eight hour shops.

THE BUREAU of Labor at Washington has just issued a report on labor statistics and you can get one free by sending a request on a postal card. Address, Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C.

THE CARPENTER is a pillar of society, and though coping with all sorts of difficulties, is seldom felled. He writes no political articles for the columns of the press, excepting now and then something relating to cabinet work.

THE FIRST trades assembly of the United States was organized January 21, 1834, in the city of Boston, in the common council room. On the following Fourth of July there was a procession with several thousand workmen in line, an oration delivered on Fort Hill in the open air, and a dinner at Faneuil Hall.

SINCE 1867, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have paid out \$1,850,000 to families of deceased members. The organization has also encouraged sobriety among its members, thereby reducing the chances of railroad accident and thus benefitting the public at large.

A LULL in all the trades has followed the eight-hour struggle and its consequent strikes that began with the 1st of May. Carefully collated statistics show that nearly 100,000 of the workers of New York city and vicinity have shorter hours to-day than they had at the opening of the year.

WHATEVER may be the case in other cities it is certain that the adoption of the nine-hour system by all the building trades has not done any injury to business in the building line in New York city. A vast amount of building is being carried on in the upper parts of the city and Brooklyn, and in all the regions round about. Capitalists are investing as though they had no fear of the world coming to an end.

POLITICALLY AMERICA is a democracy; industrially America is an aristocracy. The community which allows the laborer to determine the destinies of the nation, allows him, no voice in determining the nature or the profits of his own industry. He makes political laws; he is under industrial laws. At the ballot box he is a king; in the factory he is a servant, sometimes a slave. Men who make legislators, governors, judges, presidents, are not allowed to determine how many hours a day they will work, and are able to determine what wages they shall receive only by organizing into an unarmed militia to preserve that right. The community at the same moment puts a ballot into the hand, and a manacle upon it. We must either take the ballot out or the manacle off.—Lyman Abbott.

NEXT CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN BUFFALO N. Y.

ON the question of selecting the city, in which our forth coming convention is to be held 106 Local Unions made returns of their vote. The vote stands: Buffalo 2,084, Pittsburgh 1,829, Toledo 1,187. Buffalo, N. Y. having received the highest number of votes is consequently chosen as the place for holding the next convention.

Time for voting on the question of Equalization of Funds, Uniform Dues etc. is extended until July 1, 1886, to enable all to have a fair chance to give the question due consideration.

We advise the weaker Local Unions to exercise caution in sending delegates to the convention. Don't bankrupt your treasuries to have the honor of sending a delegate. All changes in the constitution etc., will have to be submitted to the Local Unions for a General Vote after the convention. That is the usual course.

THE ANNUAL Convention of the Horse Shoers National Union, was held in Pittsburgh, this month: the Window Glass Workers will meet in Pittsburgh, in July, the Flint Glass Workers, will meet in Hamilton, Ont., at the same time.

WE HAVE a stock of French Constitutions on hand. Unions desiring a supply can have them at 5 cents per copy.

IN NEW YORK, the cabinet makers are now in the sixth week of their strike for Eight Hours, and are as firm as the first day they came out. The Furniture Workers, Int. Union has issued a Union label to be put upon all furniture manufactured in Union shops. Hereafter let our members buy none but Union furniture.

TELEGRAPHERS WILL NOT JOIN.

ONE of the important steps recently taken by the telegraphers' organization was the decision not to affiliate with the Knights of Labor. A special meeting of operators was called recently in New York City, to determine this point. The discussion of the question was altogether one-sided. All the operators present were convinced that they would lose rather than gain by joining the Knights. The last strike of the telegraphers in 1883 was referred to, and it was asserted that, while the Knights had been prodigal in promises of assistance, they had given no practical help the most of the help having come from the Trade Unions. The result of the debate was a unanimous vote against affiliation with the Knights.—N. Y. Times.

TWO IMPORTANT CONVENTIONS.

IN Pittsburgh, Pa., two of the largest and most influential Trades Unions in America are at present in session, viz: The Int. Typographical Union, and the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers. Special delegates from the Knights of Labor, have visited both bodies and made exhaustive appeals, to have them merge their organization into the Knights of Labor. And the proposition has been almost unanimously voted down in both conventions. In the Printer's Convention a check for \$10,000 was received as a gift from Geo. W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, as a compliment to the I. T. U. In the Amalgamated Convention the Nailers were readmitted.

UNFIT FOR MEMBERSHIP.—I have always held that the man who proved untrue to his trade union was unfit for membership in the K. of L., and I believe the majority of our members think as I do.—T. V. Powderly.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office as second-class matter
Published at No. 19 Frankfort St., Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, JUNE, 1886.

UNITE, MEN, UNITE!

[For the Carpenter.]

Unite, men, unite! be divided no longer—
To conquer the foe your ranks must be stronger;
The millions of toilers, when banded as brothers,
Can claim their just rights and be treated like others.

Too long, oh, too long, with indifference we waited,
While good men and true men our cause advocated;
Defending our rights, when banded as brothers,
Without pay or pension, their friends oft dis-
pleasing.

Then why live as slaves, and in chains be contented,
When our bonds might be severed and slavery pre-
vented?

Ah, what power we possess if we knew how to use it,
But, divided in factions, we often abuse it.

Despised we may be, as worthless inferiors,
By the tyrants who rob us, so-called "our supe-
riors;"

Who own many millions in the banks idly lying,
While thousands in poverty of hunger are dying

Where poverty exists there is deep degradation
For murders and suicides are rife through the
nation;

The beasts of the fields are fed and protected,
While the poor toiling slaves are oftentimes neglected.

The house dogs are petted, caressed and adorned,
But the children of toilers are scoffed at and
scorned;

The tyrant looks on, with no thoughts of com-
passion,
Encumbered by wealth and surrounded by fashion.

How long, oh, how long are we thus to be cheated?
Are our long-cherished hopes to be always defeated?
No, no, we are men that have wrongs to be righted,
And for that glorious end let us all be united.

MICHAEL HEANEY.

Jamaica Plain, Mass.

EQUALIZATION OF FUNDS AND UNIFORM DUES AND BENEFITS.

[Reprinted by Request from the March Carpenter.]

By virtue of a resolution adopted August 8, 1884, by the last convention of the Brotherhood, the G. S. was instructed to issue a call for a popular vote six months before the next Biennial Con-
vention, for or against the following questions:

1. Equalization of Funds.
2. Uniformity of Dues and Benefits.
3. Establishment of a General Sick Benefit.

In accordance with this the General Secretary is now preparing a circular, to be submitted to all the local unions for their consideration. The vote on the same will not be taken as a final decision, but rather more in the light of instructions or directions to the Convention next August, and if the vote be favorable, then all that remains is for the Convention to frame laws covering the above principles.

There is much to be urged in favor of the above proposition. The main point is that at present under our laws, a member may belong to a local union that has a sick benefit. He may be compelled to leave there and go elsewhere. He takes his traveling card and joins the union in the city where he takes up his new residence.

But he finds it has no sick benefit, and he is forced to either join it and forego the benefit to which he was formerly entitled, or else put himself to the inconvenience of continuing his membership in his former union, and of remitting his dues to it.

And no matter which he chooses, each alternative is equally disagreeable. To avoid this the Amalgamated Carpenters, the Amalgamated Engineers, and the powerful trades unions of England have the system of uniform dues, and besides the other benefits, they have a general sick benefit. The International Cigar Makers' Union, one of the most powerful—and, financially, one of the best managed trades societies in America—also has the same system. It is founded on the idea that a trade union should be so organized as to aid its members as much as possible in all the many vicissitudes and ills of life. And be the benefit ever so small, it is paid promptly, and as a duty, and not as charity or alms. Under such a system members will feel satisfied that they belong to a society that offers them a complete insurance in all the many risks of life, that they will

be cared for in sickness as well as in case of any other mishap.

To such a trade society, members will be equally, if not more loyal, than to any other Order, for in their trade society they will find not only all the benefits they can obtain in any Order, but they will likewise find one thing that is absent in all other fraternal orders, and that is trade protection, craft unity, and class solidarity.

It is this that has made the trades unions of England the great social power and political factor they are to-day. Scouted, outlawed and despised half a century ago, they now rank high enough to have one of their number, Henry Broadhurst, a stone-mason, elevated to a Cabinet position.

But back of the system of a general sick benefit, there must be uniform monthly dues—every union must charge the same uniform amount of dues to its members, and the amount of general sick benefit paid to a member must be the same per week in each and every union. If a larger sum of benefit is desired, or higher dues are required by any union, they can regulate that accordingly in their own by-laws.

To make the system of general benefits secure and safe, the thing necessary is Equalization of Funds. And that is the rule in all the trades unions of England, and it is the rule in this country among the cigar-makers. Under the Equalization of Funds, the whole organization is one solid unit, financially, as well as numerically. Each member has the same pro rata share in the entire finances of the organization by virtue of paying like dues with all others. No matter where a member goes, he feels sure his benefits are "as good as gold," for he is guaranteed payment by the unification of the funds. And no matter what disaster or distress may befall a local union, the entire funds of the organization are ready to help it pay all legal requirements.

With the system of Equalization, of course each union holds its own funds and monies, and there is a strict supervision of the funds of the local unions and restriction as to expenditures, so as to prevent waste or squandering.

There is much can be said in favor of the system, and we will leave further arguments for another occasion. Likewise there is a good deal can be said against the system, for it involves higher monthly dues than some would like to pay. This month we have simply opened the subject for the consideration of our members.

ALL WERE BOSSES.

An Evening Washington paper tells the following:

An amusing story is told of a sub-contractor doing business in this city who had a number of non-union men in his employment. He was threatened with the boycott, if he did not discharge these men and employ union men, and he also had difficulty about working his men on buildings where union men were employed. In order to get around the necessity of going in to the union and paying the union wages, he hit upon the happy device of forming a partnership and taking all his non-union men in as partners. Of course he arranged the terms of the partnership so that in the division of the profits the cost would not be greater than the wages he was already paying. By this arrangement each one of the men became a boss, and as such could work with union men. The scheme seemed to be a very good one, and the originator was chuckling over his ingenuity. A few days after the partnership had been formed a couple of the men got drunk, and the next morning, when they came to work, they wanted to boss the shop. They said that they were as much bosses as their former boss, and they did not propose to relinquish any of their rights. So they ordered their boss to go to work, and they said that they proposed to superintend for a while. The consequence was that the partnership was dissolved in a hurry and the business was resumed under the old management, with union men instead of non-union men.

WM. MATKIN, of Liverpool, England, has been unanimously reelected General Secretary of the General Union of Carpenters of England.

THE RELATIONS OF EMPLOYERS TO THEIR EMPLOYEES.

In a recent sermon the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Philadelphia, dealt with this grave problem in a masterly lecture on "The Captains of Industry". We feel confident the following extracts will well repay perusal:

What relation does this industrial captain, or, rather, what relation ought he to sustain toward the company, or regiment, or army of workers whom he organizes and directs? The time was when a workman was property. He was a slave. He owed his master obedience and service. His master owed him guidance, control, maintenance. Then came feudalism, a system of modified slavery. These systems held in them many beauties and suitabilities, as well as many brutalities. These have gone. They have gone forever. The age of democracy has come. There are many who resent its coming. There are many who do not realize that it has come. But let who will, resent; or let who will, be ignorant; the age of democracy is here. The total revolution in industrial methods within the century is more certain than is the total revolution in social conditions. We have not yet seen the end of either revolution. But we do know, or we ought to know, that not more necessary is the existence and service of the captain of industry, in the present stage of industrial progress, than it is a necessity that this captain should stand to his workers in a relation whose basis is democracy.

First and foremost, then, in this democratic era, the captains of industry must recognize the true democracy of all labor, and his own and other men's. He cannot compel men to labor for him, since he does not own men. His relation to the workers who submit to his direction is a relation of free contract based upon equal rights of manhood.

This does not imply that there are no distinctions of rank in industry. Division of labor, skilled and unskilled labor, foremanships, superintendencies, captaincies, all necessary to any wise labor, imply distinctions of rank. A citizen soldiery is not a mob, but an officered army, if any real soldiering is to be done. Free contract between equals in essential manhood and before the law, is the only condition on which employment can now be offered and received. The captain may enlist his men singly or in squads. He may deal with them as to matters of wages and hours and conditions of work, as individuals, or as represented by trades union committees. If he refuses to any man the right of dealing through an attorney or a committee or a broker, and declares, "I will deal only with men singly," he is talking like a feudal lord, not like a modern captain.

You cannot afford to be feudalists in the nineteenth century. If you do not decline to deal with representatives of a cotton or coal or railroad corporation, how, on any basis of democracy, can you refuse to deal with the representatives of corporations of labor, which has a right to form, believing that these give to the laborer a better opportunity for that equality which it is his right to assert in dealing with you? The old union between leader and men, a union based on the workman's dependence, has gone. The opportunity for new union based on the workingman's independence, has come.

The possibilities of the new union are deeper broader, every way nobler than those of the old one. For as Arnold Tynbee said, "Democracy, to be praised for many things, is most to be praised for this—that it has made it possible, without shame and without reluctance, to preach the gospel of duty to the whole people." Here, then, you are, you captains confronting your soldiers, or rather standing in line with them, they with their plain blue blouses, you with your insignia of industrial rank, yet both you and they, free and equal citizens of a State. You entered into contract. They agree to furnish you work, you to pay wages. You provide tools and materials. They agree to use tools skillfully, and materials prudently, and time industriously, for the transformation of material into product. They agree to be directed, you to direct. When you have paid fair market wages, when you

have furnished material, tools, direction, is your duty done? On the surface yes; by the letter of the contract, yes; by the mere nomination of the bond, yes; otherwise, no.

Democracy is equality, free contract; but democracy is not *laissez-faire*, "let alone," every man for himself. Satanic democracy, the democracy of the Sons of Cain, may be that, but Christian democracy is not that. Christian democracy involves the gospel of duty to be believed gladly and willingly obeyed. But, it will be said, "the gospel of duty is one thing," economic law quite another thing. Not another thing in any world which a righteous God governs? The democratic principle of free contract is no more fulfilled in its spirit by the payment of wages, than the law of citizenship is fulfilled by the payment of taxes. No man in his economic relations can violate moral obligations without doing economic damage. Morality in both you and your workman is, as we shall see hereafter, a very actual, industrial factor. Your contract to give so much wages for so much work does not, when you have kept that contract, release you from any obligation as men. And the very existence of such a relation as that of wage payer to wage earner, the director to the directed, imposes upon you special and weighty obligations toward those whom you pay and direct. For the sake of the very economic ends you are associated to promote, these special and weighty obligations are due from you to them. And whatever be the special obligations due from them to you, beyond the diligent performance of their appointed tasks, your's are the higher obligation, as your power is greater and your opportunities larger than theirs.

There have been Captains of Industry who have recognized these obligations. There are yet many such men. There are those who know that wages alone will not secure the best work, and that other motives must make appeal to the workers if they are to be held as marshalled and enthusiastic hosts in the most triumphant campaigns of industry. Robert Owen was such a captain. Going, in 1800, from the management of the Chorlton Twist Company, of Manchester, to the management and part ownership of the New Lanark mills, in Scotland, he found a working force of two thousand people, including five hundred children, most of the latter brought at the age of five or six years from the poorhouses of Glasgow, and Edinburgh. He found the very lowest population; long hours and demoralizing drudgery; theft, drunkenness and other vices prevalent; education and sanitation entirely neglected; most families living in one room. Owen improved the houses, trained the people to cleanliness, order, thrift, established schools, brought beauty and discipline out of chaos and industrial mutiny, diffused happiness, paid large dividends, and became the leading and most prosperous cotton manufacturer in the kingdom. Sir Thomas Brassey was such a man. Dealing through a long and laborious life with hundreds of thousands of workmen in Great Britain, Italy, Canada, Australia, the Argentine Republic, Moldavia, and India, he won their hearts, commanded their confidence, secured their obedient work. Sir Joseph Whitworth was such a man. It was to him that Carlyle wrote, concerning his schemes for the benefit of his workmen, "Would to heaven, that all or many of the Captains of Industry in England had such a soul in them as yours, could do as you have done, or could still further co-operate with you in works and plans to the like effect." Two things are pretty sure to me. The first is that capital and labor never can or never will agree together, till they both, first of all, decide on doing their work faithfully throughout, and like men of conscience and honor, whose highest aim is to be like faithful citizens of the universe, and obey the eternal commandments of Almighty God who made them." Sir Titus Salt of England, the Krupps of Essen, in Prussia, M. M. Godin, of Guise, in France, were such men. America has such men, who, in the spirit of economic wisdom, as well philanthropy, have promoted morality, intelligence, comfort, convenience, health, cheerfulness, hope among their workers.

A TRADES' UNION CONFERENCE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA MAY 18, 1886.

The call was issued about May 1st by P. J. McGuire, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and signed by P. J. McGuire, Secretary of the Brotherhood of the American Carpenters and Joiners; A. Strasser, President of the Cigar-makers' International Union; P. F. Fitzpatrick, President of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, and Josiah B. Dyer, Secretary of the Granite-cutters' National Union.

The object of the conference was to prevent encroachments by over-zealous organizers of the Knights of Labor on Trades Unions, and to prepare a plan to secure harmony between the Trades Unions and the Knights of Labor. The conference was held at Donaldson's Hotel, Broad and Filbert streets. William Weihe, of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers of America, presided. P. J. McGuire acted as Secretary, and W. H. Foster, Assistant Secretary.

Invitations had been sent to forty-three National and International Trades Unions, and twenty-two delegates, representing twenty Unions, were present in response to the call. Letters were read from twelve National and International Unions expressing sympathy with the movement and promising support to any plan that might be formulated. These thirty-two National and International Trades Unions have an aggregate membership of 367,736. The delegates present were:

George Harris, Coal Miners' Amalgamated Union; E. S. McIntosh, International Typographical Union; Chris. Evans, Coal Miners' National Federation; P. F. Fitzpatrick, Iron Molders' National Union; A. Strasser, Cigar-makers' International Union; P. J. McGuire, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Thomas O'Dea, Bricklayers' National Union; Wm. Weihe, Society of Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers America; H. Emerich, International Furniture Workers' Union; Geo. Block, Bakers' National Union; J. B. Dyer, Granite-Cutters' National Union; Edward L. Daley, Lathers' Protective Union, of New England; T. J. Curran, Boiler-makers' National Union; C. H. Sharp and Joseph Wilkinson, Custom Tailors' National Union; L. Stutzenberg, Metal Workers' National Union; H. A. Miller, German Typographical Union; J. K. Weir, Nailers, Heaters and Rollers' National Union; E. S. Eaton, McKay Stitchers of New England; J. Sheehan and James J. Black, Stereotypers' Association of New York, and W. H. Foster, Federation of Trades.

The letters of sympathy were from the Glass-blowers', Western League; Drug-gist Glass-blowers', Eastern League; Wool-hat Finishers' Union; Ohio Valley Trades Association; Telegraphers' National Association; National Silk and Fur-hat Finishers' Association; American Flint Glass Workers' Union; Amalgamated Engineers and Machinists' Union, Piano Makers' National Union; Amalgamated Carpenters; Hat Finishers National Association, and the Mule-Spinners' Association. Subsequently letters of endorsement were received from the International Union of Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters; United Order of American Carpenters; Federation of Book Keepers and Clerks, and the United House Framers of New York and vicinity. Letters were also read from Lyman A. Brant, Detroit, Mich.; M. R. Witter, St. Louis, Mo.; and the Workmen's Assembly of Troy, N. Y., sent resolutions of approval.

The conference consisted of three sessions: one in the forenoon, one in the afternoon and one at night.

There was but little business transacted at the forenoon session, except the election of officers and adopting rules, etc.

The afternoon session was convened at 1.30 o'clock and the delegates continued to present their grievances, which were all of a similar nature to those mentioned above. Each one pledged himself to stand by the work of the conference in preventing any further encroachments or inroads on the Trades Unions by the Knights of Labor. A committee of five was elected to prepare a treaty with the Knights of Labor and to present an address to the conference for its indorsement, setting forth the views of the Trades Unions, for presentation to the General Assem-

bly of the K. of L. at the special convention to be held in Cleveland May 25, 1886.

DEFINING THEIR POSITION.

The evening session was convened at 8.30 o'clock, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It is the conviction of the chief officers of the National and International Unions here assembled, that inasmuch as Trades Unions have a historical basis, and in view of the success that has attended their efforts in the past, we hold that they should strictly preserve their distinct and individual autonomy and that we do not deem it advisable for any Trade Union to be controlled by or to join the Knights of Labor in a body, believing that Trades Unions are best qualified to regulate their own internal trade affairs; nevertheless, we recognize solidarity of all labor interests.

Whereas, It has become apparent that it is the avowed purpose of a certain element in the Knights of Labor to destroy Trades Unions, and this element continually urges Trades Unions to disband and join the Knights of Labor, makes and it a point to encroach upon the legitimate mission and prerogatives of Trades Unions, arousing antagonism and provoking dissensions in the labor movement, to the delight and satisfaction of the capitalists of the whole country.

Whereas, Some concerted plan of action now becomes absolutely necessary to prevent the continuance of this destructive policy, and to establish harmonious and fraternal relations between all the various branches of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the chief officers of the various National and International Trades Unions here represented do hereby propose a code of terms as a treaty for the consideration and approval of the Special General Assembly of the Knights of Labor to be held in Cleveland, O., May 25th.

The terms agreed upon will be submitted by a committee of five, consisting of A. Strasser, P. J. McGuire, William Weihe, P. F. Fitzpatrick and Chris. Evans, to the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor one day previous to the special meeting in Cleveland.

It was resolved that an annual conference of the chief officers of the Trades Unions be held at some central point to discuss measures whereby they can protect and promote the interests of the Trades Unions of America; also to establish fraternal relations between the different branches of industry. The committee was empowered to issue an address to the Trades Unions of the country, which will embody the action of the General Assembly of the K. of L. regarding the Trades Unions.

The convention of the Trades Union officers closed at 12.30 A. M.

On May 25, the committee waited upon the Ex. Bd. of the K. of L. and were very cordially received. The E. B. presented the treaty to the K. of L., and it was then referred to the Committee on Good of the Order, F. K. Foster, Chairman.

FULL TEXT OF THE TREATY.

1-That in any branch of labor having a national or international organization the Knights of Labor shall not initiate any person or form any assembly of persons following said organized craft or calling without the consent of the nearest national or international union affected.

2-That no person shall be admitted to the Knights of Labor who works for less than the regular scale of wages fixed by the union of his craft, and none shall be admitted to membership in the Knights of Labor who have ever been convicted of scabbing, ratting, embezzlement, or any other offense against the union of his trade or calling, until exonerated by the same.

3-That the charter of any Knights of Labor assembly of any trade having a national or international union shall be revoked and the members of the same be requested to join a mixed assembly or form a local union under the jurisdiction of their respective national or international trades union.

4-That any organizer of the Knights of Labor who endeavors to induce trades unions to disband, or tamper with their growth or privileges, shall have his commission forthwith revoked.

5-That whenever a strike or lockout of any trades union is in progress, no assembly or district assembly of the Knights of Labor shall interfere until settled to the satisfaction of the trades union affected.

6-That the Knights of Labor shall not establish nor issue any trade mark or label in competition with any trademark or label now issued, or that may be hereafter issued by any national or international trades union.

The discussion of this treaty occupied the greater part of the session, and served to open the eyes of some who had no previous knowledge of Trade Unions. During the session the following address was issued by the Trades Union Committee:

ADDRESS OF THE TRADES UNIONS.

"The officers of the National and International Trades Unions desire to make the statement that they have no antagonism toward the Knights of Labor, and believe that as an order it has a legitimate mission in the labor movement of America. Through the development of industry and the aggregation of capital the tendency is to monopolize the business interests of the country. Hence the various trades have been affected by the introduction of machinery, the subdivision of labor, the use of woman's and child's labor, and the lack of an apprentice system, so that the skilled trades were rapidly sinking to the level of pauper labor. To protect the skilled labor of America from being reduced to beggary, and to sustain the standard of American workmanship and skill, the trades unions of America have been established. They are a social necessity, and their past history proves not only have they been a benefit in raising the wages of workmen and in reducing the burdens of toil, but they have fulfilled the fraternal duty of assisting their members when unemployed, and in sickness, when disabled by accident and old age, and provided for the widows and orphans of their deceased brothers. Consequently the trades unions have become a fixed and permanent institution in America, not antagonistic to the welfare of the country but calculated to elevate all branches of labor to a higher degree of citizenship and a larger share of social comfort. For this principle the thoughtful and far-seeing men of various crafts have founded unions of their respective trades, and to maintain their trades unions the members have sacrificed countless time and money, and where at first many predicted their complete failure, time has proven not only their usefulness, but has demonstrated that they are destined to fulfill a far higher mission, and their progress is in exact proportion to the intellectual development of their members. When they are founded on such grounds there need be no fears of their destruction, nor need there be any antagonism between them and the Knights of Labor. Of late our greatest fears have not been that the Knights of Labor would destroy trades unions, but that the capitalists of the country would use every opportunity to pit one form of organization against the other and in the conflict destroy both. Within the past year the national and international trades unions have grown with giant strides. For example, we will cite a few instances: the International Typographical Union has gained 9,642 members; the Cigar-makers' International Union, 7,101; Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, 13,461; National Bakers' Union, 7,564; International Brickmakers and Masons, 9,578; Furniture Workers, 6,633; Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, 8,230; Iron Molders, 12,400; Granite Cutters, 3,622; Custom Tailors, 2,541; Coal Miners, 36,000. Out of the twenty-two national and international unions represented in the Philadelphia conference and the fourteen additional national and international unions that indorsed its work only nine of the chief officers are salaried, and their duties without salaries. The trades unions are economically managed, and the most rigid accountability is exacted from their officers in all financial and business transactions. As officers pledged by the most sacred obligations to promote the interests of their respective unions the chief officers felt it was their duty to attend the Philadelphia conference, and the results of that conference are such that for the future there are no doubts that the trades Unions of America will not only grow, but become a more fixed institution, preserving their own autonomy and managing their own affairs."

Towards the last of the special session, the Knights of Labor adopted an appeal which we print in full as an evidence, that the work of the Trades Union Committee was not in vain:

THE K. OF L. ADDRESS TO THE TRADES UNIONS.

Brothers in the Cause of Labor: We, the Knights of Labor, in General Assembly convened, extend our heartiest greeting to all branches of honorable toil, welcoming them to the most friendly alliance within its fold all branches of honorable toil and conditions of men without respect to trade, occupation, sex, creed, color or nationality. We seek to raise the level of wages and reduce the hours of labor, to protect men and women in their occupations, in their lives and

limbs, and in their rights as citizens. We seek also to secure such legislation as shall tend to prevent the unjust accumulation of wealth, to restrict the powers of monopolies and corporations, and to enact such wise and beneficent legislation as shall promote equity and justice, looking forward to the day when co-operation shall supersede the wage system, and the castes and classes that now divide men shall be forever abolished. We recognize the service rendered to humanity and the cause of labor by trade-union organizations, but believe that the time has come or is fast approaching when all who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow shall be enrolled under one general head as we are controlled by one common law—the law of our necessities. And we will gladly welcome to our ranks or to protection under our banner any organization requesting admission, and to such organizations as believe that their craftsmen are better protected under their present form of government we pledge ourselves, as members of the great army of labor, to co-operate with them in every honorable effort to achieve the success which we are unitedly organized to obtain, and to this end we have appointed a special committee to confer with a like committee of any national or international trades union which shall desire to confer with us on the settlement of any difficulties that may occur between the members of the several organizations.

We have received a communication from a committee of the national officers of some of the national and international trades unions requesting certain specific legislation at our hands, but as we believe that the object sought and stated in the preamble to the communication above referred to can best be accomplished by a conference between a committee of this association and a committee of any other organization and as the propositions contained therein are inconsistent with our duty to our members, we therefore defer action upon said propositions until a conference of committees can be held.

The basis upon which we believe an agreement can be reached would necessarily include the adoption of some plan by which all labor organizations could be protected from unfair men, men expelled, suspended, under fine, or guilty of taking the places of Union men or Knights of Labor while on strike or while locked out from work, and that as far as possible a uniform standard of hours of labor and wages should be adopted, so that men of any trade enrolled in our Order and members of trades unions may not come in conflict because of the difference in wages or hours of labor. We also believe that a system of exchanging working cards should be adopted, so that members of any craft belonging to different organizations could work in harmony together, the card of any member of this Order admitting to work in any union shop, and the card of any union man admitting him to work in any Knight of Labor shop.

We further believe that upon a demand for increase of wages or shorter hours of labor made by either organization, a conference should be held with the organized labor men employed in the establishment where the demand for increase of wages or reduction of hours is contemplated, action upon a proposed reduction of wages or other difficulty to be agreed upon in like manner, and that in the settlement of any difficulties between employers and employees the organizations represented in the establishment shall be parties to the terms of settlement. Trusting that the method proposed herein will meet with your approval, and that organized labor will move forward and onward in harmony of effort and of interest, we are, yours fraternally.

RIGHT YOU ARE.

In several instances during the past week where workmen have respectfully asked concessions, the manufacturers have immediately shut down, locking their men out, refusing to arbitrate or consider the complaints made to them in any way. By actions, if not by words, they say: "When you want to go to work on the terms we dictate you can, and not before. Do this, or starve." What is that, a boycott? It is ten times worse. It is a kind of tyranny which, were it to be adopted by labor organizations, would cause the howling derisives of monopoly to hurl the venom of their wrath against the laborer in condemnation thereof. Yet not a word of remonstrance do they utter to the capitalist. The time has gone by when workmen will crawl upon their knees like slaves at the feet of capital to ask for that which rightfully belongs to them. Workingmen, strive for your rights by every lawful and legitimate means. Don't be discouraged, though you fail once, twice or thrice. Perseverance brings success.—*Rochester Leader.*

STRIKES NOT IN VAIN.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Labor Commissioner, addressing the Paint and Oil Club of Boston, last Saturday evening, said: "What is needed," he said, "is to look intelligently at these matters, to get rid of the passions of individual men and reduce labor and production to a more scientific basis. Organization is the best solution of labor troubles. Let both sides recognize the intelligence of the other, the fairness, harmony, prosperity and stability that come of organization. These strikes are not in vain, for they point to a surer and better condition for the industries of our country and the world. Arbitration is the spirit of concord. It can only come when each of the great forces is ready to treat with the other on the basis of justice and equity."

THE CARPENTER.

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CLEVELAND, JUNE, 1886.

WE CONGRATULATE, Bro. Ira B. Aylsworth, of Union 29, Baltimore, Md., on his election as one of the six advisory members of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. It is a well deserved compliment to a hard worker in the ranks.

DURING the past month, the General Secretary has visited Philadelphia, attending the Trades Union Conference there; he also spoke in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston. Besides watching the proceedings and appearing before committees of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor in this city, to secure fraternal recognition of Trades Unions, he has also paid flying trips to the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Unions.

NEW UNIONS.

During the Month of May, the Brotherhood of Carpenters has issued charters to seven new unions, viz: 184, Boston, Mass., (Stair Builders); 185, Sharpsburg, Pa.; 186, Steubenville, O.; 187, Vincennes, Ind.; 188, Findlay, O.; 189, Quincy, Ill.; 190, —

THE FIRST OF MAY.

In May, 1883, Carpenters Union 22, of San Francisco, Cal., first adopted the nine-hours system after a few days' sharp and decisive struggle. 'Tis true, the system prevailed here and there in a few trades in a small number of cities. But the adoption of the nine-hours system in 1883, in San Francisco among the carpenters led to its adoption soon afterwards by all the building trades of that city, and from that it spread to other large cities on the Pacific Coast, eventually embracing not only the carpenters, but every branch of labor in the building line. This was in obedience to a resolution of the Philadelphia Convention adopted by our Brotherhood in 1882.

The success of this movement was next followed by the bricklayers of New York city, who adopted the nine-hours system last year, and inspired all the building trades of the metropolis to take it up, until now it is the general rule on every building in every line of work in New York city and vicinity.

Owing to this, the International Convention of Bricklayers, held at St. Louis last January, had no other alternative save to lift up all other cities under their jurisdiction to the same level as New York. Consequently, while they favored 8 hours, they adopted the 9-hours, deeming the latter to be the most practical measure. So, when May 1st came, all the local unions under the jurisdiction of the Bricklayers' International Union adopted the 9 hours system, and established it with very little difficulty.

Now, had all the trades unions confined themselves on May first to a demand for 9 hours' work, and asked for 9 hours' pay, they could have got it very easily. Not only that, but the victory thus gained would be an encouragement for future efforts. And it would be a matter of only a short while, until they could

have gone from nine hours to eight hours without much trouble.

But as it is, the events of the past month at any rate have started people to reasoning on the question of the shortening of the hours of labor, and where thousands and thousands have been granted concessions in various forms, that were it not for this agitation would never have been granted, it is, nevertheless, indisputable that the eight-hours system will be eventually adopted.

HOW IS THIS FOR CHEEK?

The boss carpenters of Providence, R. I., have formed a union, and so conceived have they become since its formation, that they passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, as an association, refuse to recognize the Carpenter's Union of Providence, as a Union. As individual workmen, they will be received cordially by the association to fairly and squarely discuss the subject."

Rather cheeky for the bosses! They want to have a union of their own, but don't want their men to have one. Well, that is more than cheeky—it is hogghish!

A SAMPLE AGREEMENT.

The following agreement has been entered into between the boss carpenters and journeymen of Detroit, Mich. Both parties met each other in a friendly spirit, and settled the questions in dispute, without having to resort to either a strike or lockout:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

KNOW YE, That we, the undersigned Builders and Contractors of the Master Carpenters' and Builders' Association of the City of Detroit, have entered into and hereby bind ourselves to carry out the conditions of an agreement made on the 24th day of April, 1886, with Detroit Union No. 10 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as follows:

On and after May 1st, 1886, nine hours to constitute a day's labor, with ten hours' pay, using scale of wages for ten hours in 1885.

On and after August 1st, 1886, an advance of five per cent., and this time and scale to run to May 1st, 1887.

The conditions of the above agreement to take effect from the 1st of May, 1886, and to continue in force until May 1st, 1887.

Signed in behalf of the master carpenters.
E. NUPPENAU, Pres't.
CHAS. J. GEORGE, Sec.

Detroit Union No. 10, B. of C. and J. of A., agree to faithfully carry out their part of the above agreement; also to give hereafter six months' notice of any change in conditions as above agreed to, dating from November 1st, 1886, to May 1st, 1887, when signed by the Executive Committee in full (5 members), with seal of Union attached.

Signed by the committee of Union No. 10.
GEORGE D. FAIRBAIN,
JOHN E. SINK,
JAMES I. BLUNT,
GEORGE A. T. ALLEN,
A. J. SMITH.

THE CHICAGO bomb thrower did more to defeat the Eight Hour movement on May 1st than all the machinations of the capitalists could have effected. Dynamite bombs may knock a man's head off but they don't knock ideas into men's heads.

THE BUREAU of Labor Statistics of New York, this year purposes making a thorough investigation of the apprentice system, and the question of strikes and boycotts will also have full consideration. Commissioner Peck requests the various trades unions to appoint a statistician or a committee to gather testimony in the unions and among the men of the trade on the subject referred to. We endorse the suggestion, and urge upon all our local unions in New York to comply with the request.

CONGRESSMAN KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, is quoted as saying: "These labor troubles are primarily caused by capitalists who, refusing to pay fair wages to American laborers, have gone abroad and brought to this country the vilest and lost class of European laborers to take the place of men who cannot and will not live the same as ignorant and brutal creatures do. The thing to be done is to make eight hours a day's work and put in the penitentiary the capitalists who will permit his machinery to run a longer period than eight hours per diem. Then legislate to exclude from this country the class who are responsible for such outrages as have occurred in Chicago. I have no sympathy with anarchists, dynamiters or communists, nor have I any sympathy with capitalists who will import labor of this class rather than pay wages to American workmen."

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—May 1886.

On Hand from April.....	\$ 1259 85
From the Unions (Tax, etc.).....	1270 31
From the Unions (Death Assessments).....	685 71

Total.....\$3215 87

EXPENSES—May 1886.

For 500 Pins.....	\$ 100 00
For Printing, Office, etc.....	585 94
For Death Benefits.....	600 00
For Organizing purposes.....	60 00
Balance on Hand.....	1869 93

Total.....\$3215 87

DETAILED EXPENSES—May 1886.

PRINTING—1000 German Constitutions.....	\$19 00
" 600 French.....	28 00
" 2000 Appeals to Carpenters.....	3 00
" 5000 Members-Cards.....	15 00
" 1500 Note Heads.....	3 50
" 4000 Application blanks.....	6 00
" 200 Special Circulars vote on.....	2 25
" Convention.....	6 00
" 1500 Receipts for G. S.....	6 75
" 1500 Letter Heads for G. S.....	30 00
" 1500 German Constitutions.....	75
" 1 Lot of Death Assessments.....	122 50
" 17,440 Copies, May Carpenter.....	96 00
" 8000 English Constitutions.....	7 90
Mailing May Journal.....	60
Wagon hire for May Journal.....	16 82
Expressage, Cards, Const. and supplies.....	6 43
18 Telegrams.....	100 00
500 Brotherhood Pins.....	35
Expressage on.....	31 40
Postage, Letters and supplies.....	80 00
Salary, 4 weeks, May 1. to May 29.....	21 30
Services of Ex. Bd. and G. T.....	60 00
Assistance in General Office.....	4 00
M. J. Shields, Installing Unions 183 and 184.....	3 14
J. W. Allen, Installing Middletown Conn.....	12 00
Twine, Waste Basket and Paper.....	25 00
Office Rent.....	35 00
Traveling Expenses of G. S. for March trip.....	250 00
Expenses to Phila. Conference.....	250 00
Death Benefit No. 93, Louis Charland.....	50 00
" " " 94, F. S. Bayless.....	50 00
" " " 95, Mrs. E. A. Russell.....	50 00
" " " 96, L. Romberg.....	55
Cost of Drafts.....	\$1345 94

DEATH ASSESSMENTS.

No. 93.—LOUIS CHARLAND, age 40, initiated July 21, 1885, Union 93, Worcester, Mass., died of Displacement of Heart, April 1, 1886. Papers received May 3, 1886. Approved May 12, 1886. Paid May 13, 1886.

No. 94.—F. S. BAYLESS, age 34, initiated June 10, 1884, Union 2, Cincinnati, O., died of Consumption April 22, 1886. Papers received May 4, 1886. Approved May 12, 1886. Paid May 13, 1886.

No. 95.—MRS. ELIZA A. ROUSSELL, age 23, wife Aug. Roussel, initiated May 2, 1884, Union 47, Alameda, Cal., died of Consumption, April 11, 1886. Papers received May 12, 1886. Approved May 12, 1886. Paid May 13, 1886.

No. 96.—MRS. LILLY ROMBERG, age 35, wife of Bro. Emil Romberg, initiated July 14, 1883, Union 35, San Rafael, Cal., died of Peritonitis, May 4, 1886. Papers received May 20, 1886. Approved May 26, 1886. Paid May 27, 1886.

No. 97.—J. H. BROWN, age 27, initiated Oct. 31, 1884; Union No. 1, Washington, D. C., took transfer to Richmond, Va., Feb. 1886; died of consumption, April 12, 1886. Papers received May 4, 1886. Laid over for information. Approved June 9, 1886. Paid June 10, 1886.

No. 98.—MRS. ELDA McCURDY, age 29, wife of Bro. Wm. J. McCurdy, initiated Nov. 11, 1885; Union 110, Owosso, Mich.; died of consumption, May 26, 1886. Papers received June 9, 1886. Approved June 9, 1886. Paid June 10, 1886.

No. 99.—IGNATIUS SEBERLICH, age 46; initiated Dec. 28, 1883; Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of Heart Disease, Dec. 27, 1885. Papers received Feb. 15, 1886. Laid over for investigation. Finally approved June 9, 1886. Paid June 1886.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Since the publication of our last batch of acknowledgements, we have received the proper acknowledgements and receipts from the Local Unions named for the following benefits, in the amounts here stated:

No. 93.—Louis Charland, Worcester, Mass.....	\$250 00
" 94.—F. S. Bayless, Cincinnati, O.....	250 00
" 95.—Mrs. E. A. Russell, Alameda, Cal.....	50 00
" 96.—Mrs. L. Romberg, San Rafael, Cal.....	50 00

Total.....\$600.00

CARD OF THANKS.

DENVER, Col., June 1, 1886.
I wish to tender my hearty thanks for the prompt and business-like manner in which claim No. 92, upon the death of my wife, was paid. I realize more fully than ever the importance of the beneficiary laws of our brotherhood. Fraternally,
DAN'L McDONALD.

IRON MOLDERS' National Union will meet in London, Can., July 7, next.

BRENNAN & WHITE, the shoemakers of Brooklyn, N. Y., who announced some months ago, "We are fighting organized labor and will bury it," to the committee who waited on them, have changed their tune, and now say, "We have been beaten, and our trade is ruined." Their factory is offered for sale and has shut down.

THE LABOR HERALD say: boss carpenters of Pittsburgh claim they are opposed to boycotting, but have notified all planing mills that if their bench hands are started at nine hours a day not a frame or window sash will be purchased from them by any member of the bosses' union. If this isn't boycotting, what is it?

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

May 12.—Charters granted:—San Diego, Cal.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill. (Scandinavian.)
No answer received to date from Union 57, Savannah, Ga.; in relation to claim on death of Jos. A. Lender.

Letter from Union 22, San Francisco, Cal.; expressing willingness to submit to investigation of Seberlich claim as decided by E. B. on April 15.

Claims approved:—No. 93, Louis Charland, Worcester, Mass.; No. 94, F. S. Bayless, Cincinnati, O.; No. 95, Mrs. E. A. Russell, Alameda, Cal.
Claim J. H. Brown, Richmond, Va.; laid over for further information.

Letter from J. F. Reynolds, Decatur, Ill.; explaining delay in not sending charges and evidence in expulsion of Bro. A. Bowen.

Jas. Dey, C. S. No. 8, Phila. Pa.; asks can a man who was a member in 1883, be reinstated who is now 61 years of age. E. B. decided he can only be admitted as an Honorary Member not entitled to General Benefits.

Bro. Silas Dwire, Haverhill, Mass.; proposes to organize Lowell, Mass.; E. B. authorizes him to incur such expenses as may be necessary and present bill.

Letter received from Gen. Pres. Billingsley, indorsing call for general vote for next convention. He also favored securing an Assistant for the G. S.

Letter from Bro. G. Edmonston, Washington, D. C. explaining situation.

Appeal from Michael Welsh, Washington, D. C. a member of suspended Union No. 1, said Union No. 1, refuses to receive his dues on account of Bro. Welsh, being loyal to the B. Appeal received and in the cases of Bros. M. Welsh, D. Donaldson and C. W. Grimes, the E. B. resolved to condemn the action of Union No. 1, in fining Bros. Donaldson, and Grimes, and in refusing to receive the dues of Bro. Welsh.

Resolved, that in the cases of the loyal members of Union No. 1, that if they find it inadvisable to form a new local union in Washington, D. C., they shall have permission to send their dues to the G. S. and their cards, and shall have new cards issued to them which shall hold good until the next convention.

Appeal from Union 95, Holyoke, Mass.; asking consent to go on general strike. E. B. decided as in former appeals of the same kind.

Appeal from Bro. Van Heusen, Secy. Union 6, E. B. Resolved; we disapprove of having members expelled on charges by a secret committee, and that all members so expelled shall be reinstated and duly tried as provided in Art. VI. Page 21.

Resolved to cancel warrant, for \$50. to W. A. Cook, lawyer, and apply the same to April contingent expenses and motion reconsidered to engage Mr. Cook, as attorney in case of Union No. 1.

Warrant drawn for Claims No. 93, 94 and 95. Assessments 94 and 95, were ordered levied.

Bro. P. J. McGuire, Gen. Sec. authorized to attend Philadelphia Conference.

May 21.—Charters granted:—Stair Builders, Boston, Mass.; Sharpsburg, Pa.; Steubenville, O.; Vincennes, Ind.; Milwaukee, Wis.

Bills ordered paid for installing new unions; W. J. Shields, Boston, \$400; J. W. Allen, New Britain, \$270.

Claim approved; No. 96, Mrs. L. Romberg, San Rafael, Cal.

Claims laid over for information: Thos. O'Brien, Oakland, Cal.; J. H. Brown, Richmond, Va.; taken up and laid over a second time.

In the claims on deaths of Jos. Lender, and Robel Kennedy, both of Union 57, Savannah, Ga.; claims laid over and Bro. F. E. Rames, 4th, Vice President, Charleston, S. C. was instructed to visit Savannah, and investigate the condition of Union 57.

Report of Auditing Committee on accounts of G. S. for April received and approved as printed in May Journal.

Warrant drawn for Claim No. 96; also \$100 for 500 Pins.

G. S. reported the work of the Philadelphia Trades Union Conference; report received and expenses ordered paid. Warrant drawn for \$25 for March trip, (R. R. expenses) and \$35 for expenses to the Philadelphia conference.

G. S. instructed to rent an office at reasonable rent, as the growth of the Brotherhood requires it, and the Gen. Sec. has been always paying office rent out of his own pocket.

P. S.—In appeal of Bro. A. Bowen, Decatur, Ill.; expelled from Union No. 88, the Ex. Bd. sustained the appeal and the action of Union 88, expelling Bro. A. Bowen, is hereby reversed.

JUNE 9.—Charters granted:—Findlay, O., and Quincy, Ill., and *****

Circular of Union No. 1 Washington, D. C., to local unions read, as sent to local unions, and by kindness of one of them forwarded to E. B.—Union No. 1, not having sent one to E. B.

Claims approved:—No. 97, J. H. Brown, Richmond, Va.; No. 98, Mrs. Elda McCurdy, Owosso, Mich. In the latter case the G. S. was instructed to get some further data as to duration of illness.

Claim No. 99, Ig. Seberlich, San Francisco, Cal., approved on favorable report of special committee appointed April 15, 1886.

Claims of Thomas O'Brien, Joseph Lender, and Rabel Kennedy, still laid over awaiting further information.

Application from Union No. 40, Memphis, Tenn., for aid in strike. E. B. decided to adhere to their former decision, and gave special instructions to G. S. on the subject; that for want of financial provision in our laws the E. B. do not feel justified in authorizing any strike.

Appeal from Bro. J. N. Eggers, Financial Secretary Union 7, Louisville, Ky.; expelled from said Union for embezzlement; evidence presented; action of Union No. 7 unanimously sustained.

Warrant drawn for Claims Nos. 97, 98 and 99. G. S. and G. T. instructed to see that \$1,500 of the surplus in the general fund from tax and supplies is securely invested in registered bonds.

THE SASH, door and blind factories of Chicago have generally agreed to pay nine hours' wages for eight hours' work. A few are paying 10 hours' pay, and some pay by the hour.

THE "MASTER" BUILDERS National Association has not yet been formed, but to judge from the active forming of local associations of boss builders everywhere, it will probably not be a great while until, like in England, they will form a national association.

FROM OUR MAILS.

THE EASTERN STATES.

MAINE.

LEWISTON.—Brisk and fair; \$1.75 to \$2.25; Union 173 prosperous.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER.—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.50.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—Keep away from here. Dull; \$2 to \$2.50. Boss masons gave the men the 9 hours and it was the rule for 2 weeks, when the Boss Masons and Boss Carpenters combined. Result: a lockout of the men. The locked out men are firm. Boss Carpenters Union have refused to recognize our demand for 9 hours.

PAWTUCKET.—Fairly busy; \$1.50 to \$2.25.

NEWPORT.—Prospects not bright; \$1.50 to \$2.50.

CONNECTICUT.

What about that State Excursion to Savin Rock this Summer? Had not all the Carpenters' Unions in Connecticut better begin correspondence on the subject.

DANBURY.—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.50.

NEW LONDON.—\$1.75 to \$2.50.

NORWICH.—Mostly jobbing; \$1.50 to \$2.50.

WATERBURY.—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.50.

NEW BRITAIN.—Slack; many leaving the city. Some bosses want to break their agreement to pay full pay for 8 hours Saturdays, and a few have broken it. Honorable bosses!

NEW HAVEN.—Very fair; \$2.25 to \$2.75. The 9 hours is firmly established, all the decent builders have signed our agreement. Some now talk of breaking it. What kind of principle can they have? But we are now in fighting trim for such fellows, as Union 125 is now the strongest union in the city.

BRIDGEPORT.—Dull; Union 115 holding firm, notwithstanding that we did not gain our demands, the bosses refused to arbitrate. Nevertheless we held out heroically for over a month, and this is more than the bosses expected. They are now trying to blacklist our best men, but this vindictive policy of retaliation is not becoming to men who call themselves civilized.

MASSACHUSETTS.

HOLYOKE.—Quiet; flooded with strangers; \$1.50 to \$2.50. The 9 hours movement has been postponed for the present.

THE STRIKE IN BOSTON CLOSED.

BOSTON.—On May 20, we closed our strike for 8 hours, after 2½ weeks struggle. When we first came out, many said we would not hold out 2½ days, but we have proven that prediction false, and if we have done no more we have let the bosses know we are not going to be ridden over "rough shod". We have gone back to work with our union intact, and by vote of the men on May 20. Gen. Sec. McGuire was present and over 2500 Carpenters present. There was immense enthusiasm.

Some few say if we had been in the Knights of Labor we would have won. The Painters here are in the K. of L. and yet they were beaten. And how about the South West railroad strike and the New York street car strike and the lockout in the Reapers Works of Springfield, O.; these were all K. of L. affairs, and yet the men were defeated!

During our strike Norcross Bros. and several bosses granted our demands but the Master Carpenters Association organized a boycott against them and forced them to go back on their terms with the men. This Master Carpenters Association persistently refused all propositions to arbitrate. We held daily meetings in Columbia Rink—no other hall being large enough—with over 2000 men usually present. The strike has had a wonderful educational effect, and has shook up this whole city. Bro. J. G. Clinkard is now our Walking Delegate, office, 134 Elliot St., Boston, Mass. We are taking steps to build a Cooperative Hall.

LAWRENCE.—Middling; \$1.75 to \$2.75; Union 111 is holding public meetings with good results.

SALEM.—Quiet; \$1.25 to \$2.50; work 9 hours per day. Bosses have an Association and favor us, and we work in harmony.

HAVERHILL.—Very good; \$2.25 to \$2.50. We are forming a Building League.

SOMERVILLE.—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50; prospects good.

NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.50.

CAMBRIDGE.—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50.

MARLBORO.—Brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.75; 58 hours per week.

SOMERVILLE.—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Prospects good.

NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.50.

CAMBRIDGE.—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50.

MARLBORO.—Brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.75. 58 hours per week.

BROCKTON.—Good; \$1.25 to 2.75.

WORCESTER.—Quiet on account of mason's strike. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

NEW YORK.

SYRACUSE.—Brisk; \$1.50 to 2.50. Some bosses threaten blacklist if men join but Union 124 prospers.

BINGHAMPTON.—Good; \$1.50 to 2. The Rev. McColville addressed meeting of Union 131 on May 21.

GLOVERSVILLE.—Fair. \$2 to 2.50.

ONEONTA.—Good; \$1.50 to 2.50.

SCHENECTADY.—Poor; all small jobs, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Steer clear of here.

TROY.—Middling; \$2.40 to \$3.20. 8 hours per day.

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Good; \$2.25 to \$2.50; nine hours a day for union men; scabs work here 10 hours.

PLAINFIELD.—Fair; \$2.50 to \$2.75; 9 hours Saturday.

NEWARK.—Good; \$2 to \$3; 9 hours a days work. We have a Walking Delegate in the field, Bro. Becker. We have donated \$50 to aid the Lynmore Association in their strike.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—After a severe and heroic struggle, lasting nearly four weeks, we compromised on 9 hours and full pay, as we saw no chance to carry the 8 hours for the present. After we got to work the "Master" Builders' Association proposed that we should resign our membership in the carpenter's organizations or be discharged. Here is a Boycott! And no great outcry of the daily press against it. The result is the formation of a co-operative building association for the employment of the black listed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

McKEESPORT.—Very good. \$1.75 to \$2.50. 132 carpenters in town; 7 idle.

BRADDOCK.—Since we organized wages have been raised 25 cents per day.

GERMANTOWN.—Stagnant; prospects good; Union men are generally working 9 hours at \$2.50 to \$2.75. We are pushing the mill men to give 9 hours.

PHILADELPHIA.—We have established the nine hours among the carpenters of this city, and on June 1 we undertook to do the same for the mill men. On that date the men in the planing mills of this city struck for nine hours, but for want of sufficient organization the movement has been abandoned for the present. All the unions in the building trades with the exception of the Brown Stone Cutters are now represented in the Building Trades Council. Gen. Sec. McGuire spoke here May 19 to a large audience in Lincoln Hall.

STRIKE STILL ON IN PITTSBURGH. Pittsburgh.—Men still out and we advise carpenters to steer clear of this city until all trouble is over.

We are now in the sixth week of our strike, and as firm as ever for nine hours as a day's work and 8 hours Saturdays, with full pay. 87 bosses have signed an agreement, and are working on the above terms. The Master Carpenters Association at first would not recognize us and refused all efforts of conciliation, talked black list and boycott, but in the sixth week of the strike they offered us concessions which the men have unanimously refused to accept. About 400 men are still on strike. Gen. Sec. McGuire spoke here, and we had an immense turn out of carpenters. All the building trades here are working nine hours and the carpenters "don't propose to be left." We are taking work on the co-operative plan to accommodate the public.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—The eight hour strike still continues, and it is now the sixth week. The bosses offer to compromise on 9 hours a day and 8 hours Saturday and full pay, but will not recognize our Union cards. Many of the bosses have already conceded the 8 hours. A co-operative carpenter firm has been organized to accommodate the public. The strike is likely soon to be settled on a 9-hour basis.

WESTERN STATES.

WYOMING TER.

CHEYENNE.—Moderate; \$2.50 to \$3.

IOWA.

SIoux CITY.—Slow; \$2 to \$2.75. Good feeling between Union 147 and the Contractors Union.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.—The 8 hour movement has been largely successful here and trade is fair. Wages low.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN.—Slow; \$2 to \$2.50; overstocked.

OMAHA.—Improving, \$2 to \$3. A number idle.

MINNESOTA.

St. PAUL.—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Union 87 and 157 are working hand in hand to agitate a reduction in the hours of labor. Some are working 9 hours a day. We have two associations of Contractors and they are opposing each other.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Very dull; \$1.50 to 2.50. Men coming here by the car loads and lots out of work. So stay away! This 30 days notice we gave the bosses enabled them to flood the town and killed our 9 hour movement.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Mill hands were all out on strike for 9 hours a day; 8 hours Saturday and full pay. Strike lost for want of complete organization.

ILLINOIS.

ROCK ISLAND.—Getting slack; mostly repairs. HYDE PARK.—Fair; but many idle for want of materials, wages \$1.75 to \$3.00. 8 hours the rule and Piece Work is "knocked out."

DECATUR.—Dull; \$1.75 to \$2.25.

CHICAGO.—Eight Hours the Rule here! And no matter what reports may go out from the Associated Press, the Eight Hour Work Day in this city is a success. Bosses and men are well satisfied. Stay away from here for the present.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA.—Dull; \$1.75 to \$2.75.

PARSONS.—Flat; \$1.25 to \$2.25. No new work, all repairs.

GARDEN CITY.—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.75. Stay away, we are overworked.

LEAVENWORTH.—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.50. All small houses.

WICHITA.—Overcrowded; \$2 to \$2.50.

ARMOURDALE.—Fair; \$1.50 to 2.50. Flooded with carpenters through bogus advertisements.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND.—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.50.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.25.

SANDUSKY.—Very dull; men leaving here; \$1.25 to 2.25.

CANTON.—Mostly repairs; \$1.50 to \$2.50.

MARTIN'S FERRY.—Dull; \$1.50 to 2.25.

SALEM.—Dull; \$1.75 to \$2.75.

MASSILLON.—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Overcrowded with scabs from outside.

TOLEDO.—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.50. False advertisements have filled this town with "rail splitters". Contractors organizing and all of good standing are favorable to Union 25.

CINCINNATI.—The strike of the mill men here was a bold and courageous one. They held out bravely to establish 8 hours, but after 2 weeks struggle they returned to work. They were not long enough organized. Carpenters Union No. 2 gave them every encouragement. Trade fair.

INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE.—Medium; \$1.50 to \$2.

NEW ALBANY.—Many idle; \$1.25 to \$2.25.

EVANSVILLE.—Very dull; many going away. We gave up the fight for 8 hours; too many scabs.

MICHIGAN.

OWosso.—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.25.

BATTLE CREEK.—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.

HUDSON.—Fair, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

BAY CITY.—Dull; \$1.50 to 2.00.

E. SAGINAW.—Not brisk; \$2.

DETROIT.—Middling; union men all at work. 9 hours solid and Union No. 10 as firm as a rock.

SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.

RICHMOND, VA.—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Union 132 booming.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Not brisk \$1.25 to \$2.50.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Middling \$1.50 to \$2.50.

MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; \$2 to \$3.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Quiet; \$1.25 to \$2.25. Don't heed any advertisements for carpenters to come here. We have 4 men to one job.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Middling; \$1.25 to \$2.25.

SAVANNAH, GA.—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.

BRUNSWICK, GA.—Brisk; \$1.25 to 2.50.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Middling. \$1.50 to \$2.50. Union 150 holding public meetings and had the support of the leading contractors; union 136 doing well.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Dull \$2 to \$2.75. We work only with union men; 9 hours a day with full pay firmly established.

St. JOSEPH, MO.—Very dull; overstocked \$1.75 to \$2.75.

SEDALIA, MO.—Very quiet; the railroad strike hurt work.

Stay away from St. Louis, Mo! Some of the bosses want to break faith with the men. After agreeing to the eight-hour system, they now propose to force the men back to ten hours. The bosses have declared a lock-out of the men. Don't go near St. Louis or East St. Louis!

GALVESTON, TEX.—Dull. Men leaving here every day. The mill men and contractors have all signed an agreement that they will consider 9 hours a day's work and 8 on Saturdays, without any reduction in wages. On May 10th a procession was formed of journeymen carpenters and joiners, who visited every shop and mill in the city to induce employers to sign this agreement, which was done in every instance with few exceptions. For want of space we are compelled to omit a description of the movement until next month.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—We have carried the 9-hours system and all the bosses have signed the agreement, with the exception of a few, and we will fetch them. Wages average \$2.25. Times dull. Stay away from here for the present.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ONTARIO.

HAMILTON.—Prospects good—\$1.50 to \$2. Brick scarce. Many idle.

St. CATERINES.—On June 1, carpenters started on the 9 hours, with 9 hours pay, without any trouble. Bricklayers and masons on same system.

St. THOMAS.—Very dull, many leaving the city. \$1.25 to \$2.

TORONTO.—Promising; unsettled as to joint rules of bosses and men. We have no Building Council, but need one, if the bricklayers will only join.

OTTAWA.—Bright; \$1.50 to \$2.25. Have had an increase of 25 cents a day since we organized.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Dull. Had a mass meeting May 19, with good success. We are urging shorter hours of work.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Bad; \$2 to \$3. Trade overdone by cheap railroad fares. We have formed a "Representative Council of the Building Trades," adopted a constitution, and elected officers.

OAKLAND.—Middling; \$2 to \$3. Lots of idle men. Don't come here. Too many here now.

ALAMEDA.—Medium; \$2 to \$3. Overstocked with men. We are organizing a Federation of Building Trades. Contractors also organizing, and by working in harmony, we can squeeze out the "skin" builders.

LOS ANGELES.—Fair. \$2 to \$3. We are extending the 9 hours system into the adjacent country. Contractors organized, and we are working in harmony. The International Cigar Makers "Blue Label" has been adopted by the Trades and Labor Council.

SUSPENSION OF UNION NO. 1.

Under date of April 15, 1886, Union No. 1, of Washington, D. C., issued a circular to all our local unions, in which a lame attempt is made to vindicate their past misconduct. At least it is supposed to be issued by Union No. 1, there are no names attached to it, and it is simply signed "The Committee". The only effect of the circular has been to stir up a few unions that had not voted on the question of suspension, and they now send in their vote in favor of suspension, viz.: Union 55, Denver, Col., and Union 126, New Haven, Conn. This makes a total of 84 local unions voting in favor of suspension—a unanimous vote. As the convention is near at hand, we will wait until then to disclose some of the fallacies of the circular.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IN SWITZERLAND, the carpenters are on strike for shorter hours in Lausanne, and in Zurich the locksmiths want more pay.

IN GERMANY, the carpenters of Braunschweig and Magdeburg are on strike for a fixed scale of wages. In Cologne the carpenters have won their demand for an increase in wages, and in Braunschweig there is a general strike of masons.

IN ITALY, a great labor revolt has taken place. In Turin 700 masons were on strike, and finding their places filled with scabs, they rushed on them, pulled down the scaffolds, and destroyed the walls, as well as killing several of the scabs.

IN ENGLAND, a mason's strike is going on in the East End of London for an increase of one penny per hour. Prospects are favorable for the men. On May 1, the stone masons of Edinburgh adopted the eight-hour system, without a strike, the bosses having previously acquiesced in it.—At Sunderland the masons and carpenters are out against a reduction.

THANKS.

We are under favor to the journals here named for recently publishing our circular and appeals to Carpenters: *The Tocsin*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Craftsman*, Washington, D. C.; *Rock Islander*, Rock Island, Ill.; *Sunday Truth*, Buffalo, N. Y.; *Labor World*, Lafayette, Ind.; *Boycotter*, Wheeling, W. Va.; *Hayes Valley Advertiser*, San Francisco, Cal.; *N. Y. Scout*, *Labor Standard*, Paterson, N. J.; *Southern Artisan*, Richmond, Va.; *Labor Union*, Grand Rapids, Mich.; *Labor Herald*, Pittsburgh, Pa.; *Boycotter*, N. Y. City; *Labor Enquirer*, Denver, Col.; *Workman*, Grand Rapids, Mich.; *Labor Record*, Louisville, Ky.; *Unionist*, Cincinnati, O.; *Labor Signal*, Indianapolis, Ind.; *Labor Record*, Memphis, Tenn. Next month we will publish an additional list of the same.

BLACK LIST.

J. J. CURRY—Expelled from Union 129, S. Bay City, Mich., for misappropriating monies he should have sent to G. S.

GEORGE THOMAS—Expelled from Union 83, Halifax, N. S., for defrauding Brother A. C. Lessel.

PRESTON HALL—Expelled from Union 121, Danbury, Conn., for violating his obligation.

WILLIS FIELDS—Expelled from Union 124, Syracuse, N. Y., for unbecoming conduct.

CHARLES T. HUBBARD—Expelled from Union 101, Oneonta, N. Y., for defrauding members. Hubbard bears a similar description to the scoundrel Savage.

JAMES YOUNG—Expelled from Union 113, Parsons, Kan., for misappropriating \$14.85 of the Union funds, in his capacity as Treasurer.

J. N. EGGERS—Expelled from Union 7, Louisville, Ky., for embezzlement of union funds.

A. V. SCEALES—Expelled from Union 134, Brunswick, Ga., for hiring scabs and discharging union men.

J. L. TRITT AND W. B. HURT—Expelled from Union 98, Sedalia, Mo., for scabbing.

THERMOMETER.

Of Civilization; Daily Wage Thermometer.

	— When the wage thermometer gets up here it must either overflow into private business or cooperation.
\$4.00—	— Feels pleasant. Owns his place in the suburbs, free and clear. Takes several papers and monthly magazines. Has shorter hours, and talks of going into business for himself.
\$3.50—	— Owns his little place, but trying to lift the mortgage, with good prospects. Is happy and sometimes contented. Has his little office and library, and tries to have his boys go to college. Is generally liked. Comfort.
\$3.00—	— Is independent and imbued with American ideas. Has a small library, and wants his children to have good education. Takes his newspaper regular, and believes in trying to get a home of his own.
\$2.50—	— Not afraid to get married. Sends children to school. Buys a newspaper pretty often. Fairly well posted, and has one or two books.
\$2.00—	— Poor but honest and hardworking and makes a gallant fight for his family.
\$1.50—	— A bite and a sup and place to lay the head. Generally lots of children.
\$1.00—	— Contractors' wages. Living in gangs. No homes.
50c.—	— Misery and vice. Pauper labor.
32c.—	— Freezing point. Chinese labor.

As the hours of labor come down the thermometer goes up. —Boston Globe.

HIGH (?) WAGES IN AMERICA.

From the bureau of labor in the United States we learn that the average wages paid for wage labor in this country last year was \$1.15, and the average production of each laborer was \$10. The profits on each worker was at the rate of \$8.85 per day. The commissioner of the labor bureau recommends as a panacea to labor troubles that the workers be permitted to "share in the profits" resulting from their industry.—Ex.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners OF AMERICA.

Established August 12th, 1881.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.)

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes. The general benefits are: \$250 Death Benefit; \$250 Disability Benefit, and \$50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners, of good moral character and sound health, and who can command the average wages can organize a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is \$5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to

P. J. McGuire, Gen'l Secretary.

Lock Box 180. Cleveland, Ohio.

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(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *.) In the majority of Unions the two offices are combined.)

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Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, April 1886.

Die Memphis (Tenn.) Maurer Union ist eine der stärksten Organisationen jener Stadt. Dieselbe hat den neunzehnten Arbeitstag eingeführt; der Lohn beträgt 40 Cents per Stunde.

Die Zimmerer in Köln haben einen leichten Sieg erröthet. Die Zimmermeister von Köln, Mülheim und Ralf haben sich nämlich bereit erklärt, vom nächsten Sonnabend an täglich 3,75 M. als Minimallohn zu zahlen. Die Zimmerleute erklärten sich einverstanden und haben die Arbeit wieder aufgenommen.

Der „Trades and Labor Council“ von Detroit hat die folgende zeitgemäße Resolution angenommen: „Befehlend, daß wir hiermit energisch dagegen protestiren, daß der Orden der Knights of Labor irgend welche Handwerker oder Künstler als Mitglieder aufnimmt, deren Gewerbe oder Erwerbszweig eine lokale, nationale oder internationale Organisation besitzt, sofern der Betreffende nicht Mitglied seiner Fachorganisation ist.“

Boburgh unterscheidet sich die „Schwarze Liste“, welche von Fabrikanten und Eisenbahn Compagnien eingeführt wird, im Prinzip vom dem Boycott. Von beiden ist das Blacklisting, das Brandmarken von anständigen Arbeitern, unfreiwillig das viel schändlichere, denn dadurch werden oft ganze Familien in Noth und Elend gestürzt und bis an den Rand des Hungertodes gebracht. Und doch hört man im ganzen Lande, mit Ausnahme der Arbeiterkreise, ein großes Gefäch über das Boycotten, während die kapitalistische Presse nie ein Wort gegen das schändliche Blacklisting zu sagen wagt.

Die Streikbewegung in Deutschland macht zwar noch keinen Fortschritt, doch sind die Unternehmer jetzt im großen Vortheil den Arbeitern gegenüber, denen die Vereinigung und somit auch die Befriedigung ihrer Angelegenheiten sehr erschwert wird. — In einer Woche sollten circa 20 Arbeiterverammlungen abgehalten werden, von denen nur drei genehmigt wurden. — Die Streikliste der Stellmacher ist vollständig beschlagnahmt worden. — Der Verein zur Wahrung der Interessen der Berliner Maurer ist verboten, die Reichskommission, welche sich mit der Herausgabe des „Bauhandwerkers“ befaßt, ist aufgelöst worden. Die Nachrichten aus der Reichshauptstadt lauten also für die Arbeiter recht ungünstig.

Scab-Mängel. Die Aufmerksamkeit aller Freunde der arbeitenden Klasse ist darauf gelenkt, daß die Mängel der folgenden Fabrikantenfirmen von Scabs gemacht werden und daß der Gebrauch derselben dazu beiträgt, den für einen zum Leben hinreichenden Lohn streifenden Arbeitern eine Niederlage zu bereiten: South Chicago Nail Works; Wheeling Nail Works; Belmont Nail Works; Riverside Nail Works; LaBelle Nail Works; Kelly Nail Works, Fronton, D.; Greenwood Nail Works; Laughlin Nail Works, Wheeling, W. Va.; Bellefont Nail Works, Fronton, D.; Jefferson Iron Works, Steubenville, D.; Terre Haute Iron & Nail Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Norton Nail Works, Ashland Ky.; Western Nail Works, Belleville, Ill.

SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

He was a locked-out carpenter and in quest of a job from an employer who possessed sympathy with the hard lot of those doomed to the routine toil of wage slavery.

“Are you in want of a hand?” he asked of a sleek and well-fed member of the Builders’ Association, as he leaned out from his carriage in front of a row of buildings.

“Yes,” said the employer, “I am.”

“I want a job,” said the man afoot, as he laid his hand upon the tire of a front wheel.

“Are you a member of either one of the carpenters’ organizations?” asked the well-fed man in the buggy.

“I am a member of one of these organizations,” replied the anxious jour.

“Well, sir,” said the boss. “I’ll employ you if you will do one thing.”

“What is that?”

“Bring me a written certificate from your organization that will show that you have severed your connection with it.”

“I will do it,” said the workman, “provided you will sever your connection from the Builders’ Association.”

“I can’t do that.”

“Why not?”

“Because I would have to violate my pledge of honor?”

“Your pledge of honor?”

“Yes sir.”

“Do you suppose that I have no sense of honor?” replied the union carpenter.

“My obligations,” said he, are as sacred to me as any you have taken upon yourself. I may not get work from you, but I never will desert my colors on that account. Good day, sir.”—*Baltimore Free Press.*

WILL NOT STAND IT.

In the middle ages the inroads upon domestic life were much greater, and property a hundred fold more insecure than it is to-day in New York or in St. Louis. Property is not at all in danger to-day. This uprising of Labor is but the reaction against the oppressions of capital. The trouble is not with the Socialists, but that corporations during the past twenty years have treated men as brutes, and the American citizen could not and would not stand it.—*Dr. Howard Crosby.*

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM IN AUSTRALIA.

The eight-hour system was adopted in Australia in April, 1856, the stonemasons being the first to adopt it by mutual agreement with their employers, and their action was followed by the building trades generally—who as a rule are pioneers in these movements—and afterwards by mechanics and artisans. Wages at first were 15 shillings a day. They immediately fell 2 shillings a day, but as time passed on they advanced again and now they range from 22 to 30 shillings a day.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

What is the method of solution which we find in progress of execution? The working classes think they do not receive their fair share of the proceeds of productive industry. As individuals they ask for more. The demand is refused. They combine; they call themselves a “trades union.” As a union they ask for more. The demand is again refused. They decline to continue to labor; in other words, they strike. Capital ceases to earn profit, and labor ceases to earn wages. Capital can feed upon itself for a time. Labor cannot. The strike fails, and labor has made no progress in obtaining what it believes to be its just rights. Labor takes a lesson from capital. It saves money from its scanty earnings as a reserve fund to sustain itself while in a condition of strike. Then, when sufficiently strong, it repeats the experiment. Sometimes it is successful, and sometimes it is not. The reserve is generally exhausted before success is achieved, and labor falls back, sullen, defeated, but resolute. The lesson of association is not lost. The unions in different trades combine and make common cause with each other, and when one union goes into a strike the others assist. Thus they become a great power, and capital at length comprehends that profit can no longer be realized except by the consent of labor, and labor comprehends that while it can deprive capital of profit, it can only do so through an amount of personal suffering which tries the human heart to its utmost capacity, because it addresses itself to that love which is the foundation of the human family, and is a co-ordinating element in the constitution of society.—*Hon. A. S. Hewitt.*

THEIR RAPACITY.

A dozen or so of railroad magnates, summoned by private message, meet from time to time in one of our great cities. They consult in secret, dine and wine satisfactorily, adjourn and go their several ways. Next morning the telegraph wires will have flashed across the land their decision that every bushel of grain going to market, every bale of goods passing inland, shall henceforth pay 20 to 30 per cent more freight than has hitherto been paid. In effect, this bevy of railroad kings have arbitrarily reduced the value of every farm, every quarter-section, every bushel of grain in the Great West. If they owned the whole country, and all who live in it, they could not lord it over us more tyrannically. And perhaps they will proceed next day to make a scrip dividend, or additional issue of stock, representing nothing but their own rapacity, so as to conceal from dull or careless eyes the fact that they are exacting from their customers an annual profit of 15 or 25 per cent, on their actual investment.—*Horace Greeley.*

THE SUMMARY arrests of the Walking Delegates Whoriskey and McCord of the Carpenters Unions of New York city, for conspiracy, is on a par with other outrageous and illegal acts of the New York police.

PLASTERERS National Union held its Fourth Annual Convention in Chicago, Ill., beginning on the 8th inst.

THE NAILERS strike has lasted just a year. It is probably one of the most bitterly contested struggles on record in America.

THE BILL to nationalize Trades Unions, and to legally incorporate them has passed the U. S. Senate this week. It now goes to the House for concurrence. This measure has been before Congress the past 20 years.

DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNIONS.

BAKERS.—George Block, General Secretary, 190 William street, N. Y.
BOILER MAKERS.—T. J. Curran, President, 227 Spring street, N. Y.
BOOKKEEPERS (Clerks Included).—Tom O'Neill, General Secretary, 103 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOTTLE BLOWERS (Eastern Division).—F. S. Tomlin, President, 19 Third st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOTTLE BLOWERS (Western Division).—Louis Arrington, President, Michigan City, Ind.
BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS.—Thomas O'Dea, General Secretary, Box 1074, Cohoes, N. Y.
CARPENTERS (Amalgamated).—J. Hamilton, District Secretary, 311 West Twenty Ninth street, New York.
CARPENTERS (Brotherhood).—P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, Box 180, Cleveland, O.
CARPENTERS (U. O.).—J. H. Perry, District Secretary, 293 S. Third st., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
CIGAR MAKERS.—A. Strasser, President, Fitch Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.
COAL MINERS (Amalgamated).—George Harris, President, 34 Gibbon street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
COAL MINERS (National Federation).—C. Evans, General Secretary, New Straitsville, O.
ENGINEERS (Amalgamated).—W. W. McClelland, 335 West 13th street, N. Y.
ENGINEERS (Locomotive).—P. M. Arthur, Chief, Cleveland, O.
ENGINEERS (Stationary).—G. G. Minor, Box 555, Cincinnati, O.
FEDERATION OF TRADES.—W. H. Foster, Secretary, 1921 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
FIREMEN (Locomotive).—Eugene V. Debs, General Sec., 620 Main street, Terre Haute, Ind.
FURNITURE WORKERS.—H. Enrich, General Secretary, 819 First avenue, New York.
GLASS WORKERS (Flint).—W. J. Smith, President, 90 Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GRANITE CUTTERS.—Josiah B. Dyer, General Secretary, 1907 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.
HATTERS (Finishers).—D. J. Haggerty, President, 56 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HATTERS (Makers).—George L. Gill, President, 164 Walworth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HATTERS (Silk).—W. S. Higby, General Secretary, 212 Broadway, N. Y.
HATTERS (Wool).—A. M. Taylor, General Secretary, Matteawan, N. Y.
HORSE SHOERS.—James Rafferty, President, Pittsburgh, Pa.
IRON MOLDERS.—P. F. Fitzpatrick, President, 183 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.
METAL WORKERS.—W. M. Schulz, General Secretary, 315 East Ninth street, N. Y.
NAILERS (Heaters and Rollers).—M. A. Chew, General Secretary, Box 64, Wheeling, W. Va.
PIANO MAKERS.—George H. McVey, 562 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
PLASTERERS.—James Murphy, General Secretary, Buffalo, N. Y.
PLUMBERS (Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters included).—Patrick Coyle, 317½ Grand avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
R. R. BRAKEMEN.—Brakemen's Journal, Rock Island, Ill.
R. R. CONDUCTORS.—C. S. Wheaton, Chief, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
R. R. SWITCHMEN.—C. R. Wooldred, Chief, 164 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
SHOE LASTERS.—Edward L. Daley, Secretary, 2 Silsbee street, Lynn, Mass.
SPINNERS.—R. Howard, General Secretary, Box 203 Fall River, Mass.
STEREOTYPERS (New York and vicinity).—Joseph Dean, Secretary, Telegram Office, New York.
TAILORS (Custom).—Joseph Wilkinson, General Sec'y, 135 West Twenty-Fifth st., New York.
TELEGRAPHERS.—Tom O'Reilly, President, 76 Courtland street, New York.
TYPOGRAPHICAL (International Union).—E. S. McIntosh, General Secretary, 1713 Ober street, Philadelphia, Pa.
TYPOGRAPHICAL (German-American).—F. Milke, General Secretary, 184 William str., N. York.
WEAVERS (Silk).—John William, General Secretary, West Hoboken, N. J.
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The Nailers' Association thanks our Brotherhood for the noble assistance our Local Unions are rendering in boycotting "scab" nails. So keep up the good fight, brother carpenters, and when you buy nails don't buy "scab nails" and help reduce wages from 25 to 40 per cent. for nail workers. Buy none but union nail. The following eight mills are UNION MILLS:

Waugh's Nail Works, Belleville, Ill.
Bellaire Nail Works, Bellaire, O.
Greencastle Nail Works, Greencastle, Ind.
Centralia Nail Works, Centralia, Ill.
New Castle Nail Works, New Castle, Pa.
Sharon Nail Works, Sharon, Pa.
Pueblo Nail Works, Pueblo, Col.
Omaha Nail Works, Omaha, Neb.

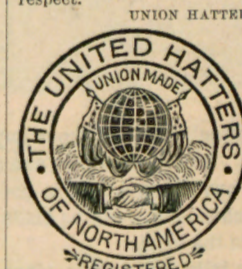
SCAB MILLS.

Wheeling Nail Works, Wheeling, W. Va.
Belmont Nail Works, " "
Riverside Nail Works, " "
LaBelle Nail Works, " "
Greenwood Nail Works, " "
Laughlin Nail Works, " "
Bellefont Nail Works, Ironton, O.
Kelly Nail Works, " "
Jefferson Iron Works, Steubenville, O.
Terre Haute Iron and Nail Co., Terre Haute, Ind.
Norton Nail Works, Ashland, Ky.
Western Nail Works, Belleville, Ill.
Cummings Nail Works, Chicago, Ill.

DON'T BUY SCAB NAILS!

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The attention of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, all its Local Unions and of carpenters and workmen generally, is most earnestly called to the following union labels. Be sure to call for union label goods in the trades named and buy no others. In this way you will assist in crushing out scab shops, and it will assist organized labor to gain fair wages and be treated with respect.



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This is a fac-simile of the Label adopted by the Hatters' International Union, and is a sure indication that the goods are made by Union workmen. Before you buy a hat, look under the sweat band for the Union Label. Buy no other!

UNION HAND MADE CANS.

See that your grocer has canned goods with this trade mark, stamped in the tin on the bottom of the can. It is to be hoped that union men and friends of organized labor will call the attention of their wives and daughters to this fact when about to purchase canned goods. They are the best, and the cans are free from chemical poisons.



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When you buy cigars never forget to look for the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is across the outside of the cigar box and signed "A. Strasser, President." See 5th page of this Journal.

Something for Carpenters out of Work.

Patented,
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In Canada,
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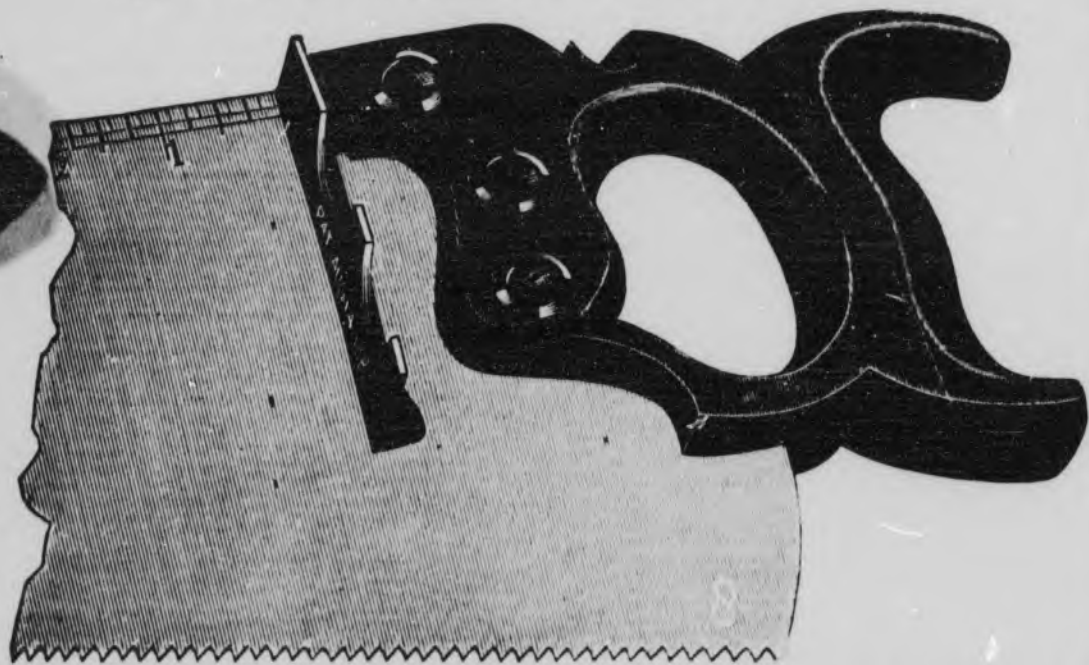
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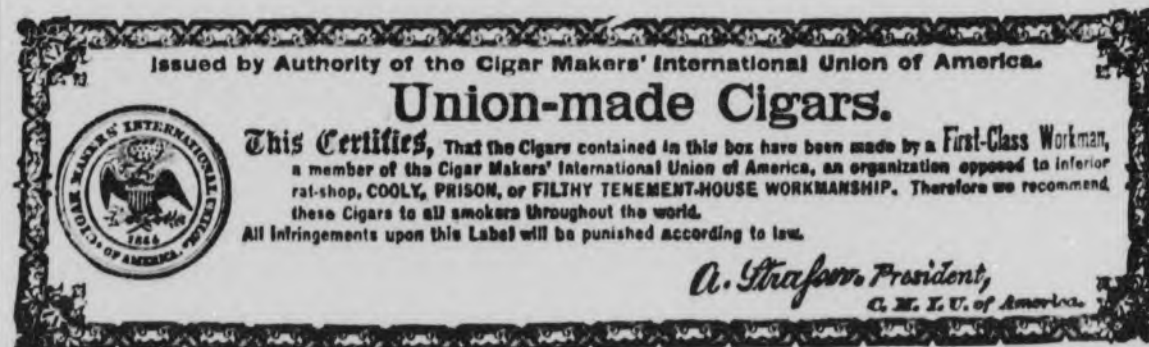
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THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-

house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor shorter hours of labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

See that the Label is on the Box.

THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VI. No 7.

CLEVELAND, JULY, 1886.

PUBLISHED ON
THE 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

SWORN CIRCULATION,
21,000 Monthly.

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BUILDING NOTES.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS.

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A TESTIMONIAL.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 22, 1886.

P. J. MCGUIRE, Esq.:
DEAR SIR:—We want to continue our advertisement in THE CARPENTER, as it has brought us good results; every place we have sent saws has brought orders for more.

E. ANDREWS & SONS,
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We have no middle men to act as agents for us. We prefer to deal directly with our advertising patrons.

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BROTHERHOOD ITEMS.

NEXT MONTH owing to the convention, this journal is apt to be delayed a few days in its publication.

IN MAY we gained seven new unions and 3,826 Members. In June we gained eight new unions and over 1500 Members.

THANKS to Secretaries of Local Unions, for promptness and fullness of returns to questions from G. S. for General Report.

AN IMMENSE pile of Correspondence has been unavoidably crowded out this month, to make room for the proposed Constitution.

BRO. P. FREEMAN, our Assistant for the past few months, owing to ill health, has resigned and we are now compelled to "break in" a New Assistant.

BRO. N. L. WANDELL, Fin. Sec. of Union, 22, San Francisco, Cal., has opened a Cigar Store, at 14 Hayes St., and the employment bureau of Union 22, is located there.

TWO more unions viz: Creston, Iowa, Brunswick, Ga., have sent in their votes in favor of suspension of Union No. 1. That makes a total of 86 unions in favor of suspension.

CARPENTERS Union, 154, Marlboro, Mass., have asked for eight and one half hours to constitute a day's work on Saturday, the bosses have all complied except one, and he wants to compromise.

THE GENERAL VOTE on Equalization shows 32 Local Unions, are in favor of the system of Funds and 53 against. Many of the unions abstained from voting. The proposition having not received the necessary majority is therefore lost and will not be presented to the coming convention.

ACCORDING to the latest report of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners of Scotland, that Society has 98 Branches and numbers 4,535 members out of a total census of 8,727 Carpenters in Scotland. The highest wages are 7½ pence per hour and the lowest 6 pence. The shortest hours of labor are 50 hours per week and the longest 56 hours, the overwhelming majority working 51 hours per week as a rule.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, the eight hour agitation is taking deep hold lately.

IN GERMANY, during the month of May, 47 labor meetings in Berlin were forbidden by the police, 31 of which were strictly trade union meetings; and 11 trades union meetings and 5 Unions were dissolved by the police. And all in the name of Bismarck! — All over Germany a stirring agitation in being made to reduce the hours of labor from twelve to ten hours per day and to stop all Sunday work. — In Stuttgart the Carpenters are on strike for ten hours and more pay, also in Halle and Essen, the Masons are out for higher wages. — In Berlin 300 carpenters are on strike on jobs where the ten hours system is not enforced. — In Leipzig the carpenters have gained the ten hours.

THE LOCKED-OUT Bricklayers and Masons of Providence have banded together in groups and the public are giving them a liberal number of jobs, to the envy of the Boss Builders, who are boycotting union men. A Building Trades League has been projected by Carpenters Union 94 and is in course of formation.

MORE than any class of workers, the journeymen Bakers are the most oppressed by long hours and cruel beastly treatment. The Bakers National Union is arousing them from their torpor and Organized Labor the country over can help them by calling for Union Label bread.

HAVE you read the great Trade Union novel "The other Side", by Congressman Martin A. Foran? Well, if you have not, it is well worth reading. This month we can not spare space or time for any extended notice, but we can safely say that it will repay our members to buy it.

AN AGREEMENT has been entered into between the Walking Delegates of the Building Trades of New York, Brooklyn and Newark, by which they will act together for the common good of their trades. There are fifty-two delegates in the combinations, representing as many Unions. The operations of the delegates will cover a radius of forty miles from New York. Of course, the intention is to prevent men working for less than Union wages.

I FAVOR the eight-hour work-day. Whether or not it will increase the cost of production I don't know and I don't care. The cost of production of goods is of infinitely less importance to a democratic civilization than the more equitable distribution of wealth, leisure, and intellectual advantages. Better dear goods than cheap men. The most important products of a republic are not its manufacturers, but its citizens. Long hours make shoddy Americans.—James Redpath.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN.

THE bad results from admitting employers into an organization of employees was never more manifest than in a case now under consideration in a certain city. The employer belongs to one assembly and his help to another. The employees' assembly prefer charges which the assembly to which the employer belongs doesn't believe are just, thus the clash. The interests of the employer and the interests of the employed differ at times; especially in the hiring and discharging of help.—Haverhill Laborer.

A PLANK twenty feet long and nine feet wide, without knot or blemish of any kind, is one of the contributions of British Columbia to the Liverpool Exhibition.

INTERNATIONAL Typographical Union at its recent Convention in Pittsburgh endorsed the Blue Label of the Cigar Makers International Union "as the surest protection against the obnoxious Tenement House and Coolie labor systems". We are pleased to see "Dave" Pascoe of Philadelphia has been elected as Secretary-Treasurer. He is a staunch and reliable trades unionist.

THE FORM of association, if mankind continues to improve, that must be expected in the end to predominate, is not that which can exist between a capitalist as chief, and work people without a voice in the management, but the association of the laborers themselves, on terms of equality, collectively owning the capital with which they carry on their operations and working under managers elected or removable by themselves.—John Stuart Mill.

THE BRICKMAKERS of the United States will hold a convention in Cincinnati about next October.

UNION plasterers of Cincinnati get \$3.50 a day for eight hours' work, and the season is a busy one.

IN MORRISANIA, N. Y., the effort to force the carpenters to work more than nine hours a day has fallen through.

BOYCOTT against the scab nails of the Calumet mills is proving effectual. Carpenters and dealers at St. Joseph, Mo., refused to handle them.

CARPENTERS' Union in Glasgow, Scotland, have been discussing the Eight Hour working day and will take some action in the manner.

RECENT attempts in several of the building trades of New York and Vicinity to break down the nine-hour rule have been a complete failure. All these trades stand together and support each other.

JOURNEYMEN PAINTERS and Local Unions of Painters are respectfully requested to correspond with J. T. Elliott, 453 Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Md., for the purpose of forming a National Union of Painters and Decorators. At an early day it is proposed to call a convention for that purpose.

EXCHANGING FRIENDLY GREETINGS.

THE General Council of the Amalgamated Carpenters is now in session in Manchester, England. It corresponds in its official nature to a Convention, and meets only once every three years. Delegates are elected by Districts and the total number rarely ever numbers more than ten. The Colonial and American Districts each send a Delegate once every six years, and only at these biennial sessions is it in order to amend or alter the Constitution. The present session is a sexennial session and in view of the fraternal feeling that subsists between our Brotherhood and the Amalgamated, our Executive Board instructed the G. S. to send the following cablegram to the General Council:

Cleveland, O., June 23, 1886.

MR. J. S. MURCHIE,
Manchester, England.
Our Brotherhood sends fraternal greetings to the Amalgamated.
P. J. MCGUIRE.

(Reply.)

Manchester, England, June 26, 1886.
P. J. MCGUIRE,
Cleveland, Ohio.
Fraternal Greeting heartily reciprocated.
J. S. MURCHIE.

A FEW YEARS ago when wages were generally being reduced, Bradstreet's Trade Journal showed that the reduction was greatest where labor organizations were weakest, or where labor was not organized at all. There is a pointer in this fact for laboring men everywhere. Organized they are like a bundle of twigs tied together. Unorganized, they can be easily broken by their would-be-masters.—Budget.

WHAT is competition as far as the laborer is concerned? It is work put up at auction. An employer wants a man. Three men present themselves. One demands sixty cents a day because he has a wife and children to maintain; another has a wife, but no children, and will take fifty cents. A third, who has neither, is satisfied with forty. What becomes of the other two? Who then is so blind as not to see that under the empire of unlimited competition wages must reach their love.—Simon.

IRON MOLDERS National Union is now in Convention assembled at London, Canada.

AT THE Convention of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, Wm. Weihe, was reelected President and Wm. Martin, Secretary.

JOURNEYMEN carriage workers throughout the country are requested to communicate with "Hub," 50 West Larned street, Detroit, Mich., for the purpose of forming a National Union.

BOYCOTT Thos. Emery's Sons, Cincinnati, O., Manufacturers of Candles and Oils. They refuse to hire union men in the building line, and are the notorious enemies of all Organized Labor.

UNFIT FOR MEMBERSHIP.—I have always held that the man who proved untrue to his trade union was unfit for membership in the K. of L., and I believe the majority of our members think as I do.—T. V. Powderly.

MINERS and Laborers Amalgamated Association of Pennsylvania, held its Annual Convention last month. A strike fund was established, and the eight hour agitation will be prosecuted. Geo. Harris was reelected President.

A NUMBER of factory workers at St. Petersburg addressed a petition to the chief of the police of that city, asking permission to form a Trade Society. The answer has been the arrest of all those who had signed the petition.

THE KIND of men who were deserters, bounty-jumpers and cowards during the late civil war, are exactly the same kind of men as "rats," "scabs" and non union men. And yet capitalists seem to think that if they trust to this ungodly crew, they will be able to beat back the demands of honest labor.—Truth.

FORGET NATIONALITY; think only of Humanity; princes and kings only have diverse interests; the people of all countries are friends.—Victor Hugo.

AMALGAMATED Building Trades League of Cincinnati will have a grand parade and picnic July 19. Delegations from neighboring cities will be present.

SIRE, the fundamental principles of society require men to regard each other as brothers and to work together for their common welfare. Do not forget this! Remember to do grand things we must have enthusiasm. All my life resolves itself into one great thought—to secure for all mankind the most unfettered development of their faculties. St. Simon.

I AM a honest middle-course man, desiring and hoping for social progress with all my might, but resolved not to purchase it at the cost of universal overthrow. I foresee that a tolerably violent crisis is inevitable. But I would have that crisis brought about with all the discretion compatible with existing circumstances and, besides this, I am more than persuaded that the mad attempts made by the man of action (those who act from emotions) do but retard and render it more risky.—Count Cavour.

Say what mean these nights of sorrow,
Wives and children in despair,
Dreading, shrinking from the morrow,
That brings perhaps but want and care?
Tis the work of great masters,
Grinding, crushing out the life
Of the men who, though position,
Are beneath the in the strife.
Tis not fortune or position
Makes man noble in God's sight
But be sure, the right thing doing
Right will overcome the might.

Continued on 6th page

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office as second-class matter
Published at No. 19 Frankfort St., Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, JULY, 1886.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

When we remember that Divinity stood by a carpenter's bench and the early manhood of Him, who spake as never man spake, was passed in honest toil; when we remember also that from the toiling classes he chose those to go forth and proclaim the grandest, greatest and most cheering tidings ever listened to by the human family. It may also be inferred from the sacred records of those who chose this very class to witness the power of his power—we believe at the marriage of a workingman of Galilee that he converted water into wine. From the proud Pharisean's smack he commanded the seas to a sudden calm; by the cry of the poor he bade death depart and health return and animate the sick chamber of the wealthy. The only place he refused to enter, but a cheering message was sent him. When we remember also that the toiling masses have sprang from the greatest statesmen, divines, benefactors, inventors, navigators and travelers we think of all these we feel we are one of those who earn our sweat of our brow.—*Spring-Workingman's Advocate.*

WORKINGMAN'S LEISURE.

Most claims of the workingman to rest and recreation were advocated by Macaulay in a noble passage in his *Factories Acts*. "Man is a great instrument that produces. The natural difference between him and Spitzbergen is trifling compared with a country inhabited by men sunk into bodily and mental decrepitude. Therefore it is that the poor, but richer, because through many ages rested from his work one day in seven. The day of the plow lies in the furrow, while the change is silent, while no smoke comes from the factory, a process is as important to the nations as any process that is based on more busy days. Man, the machine of all machines, the masterpiece with which all the contrivances of the Watt's and the Arkwright are worthless, is repairing and making up, so that he returns to his Monday with clearer intellect, livelier spirits, with renewed vigor. Never will I believe that makes a population stronger, and wiser, and better, can make it poorer."—*Cotton Factories.*

ARBITRATION.

A name, but delusive scheme! Government cannot provide for settling difficulties and controversies between individuals or corporations and organized bodies of men who are incorporated. Courts have to do with rights, and while individuals and associations have clearly defined rights, nations have not. Individuals have the right to form associations for legitimate purposes, but the associations must have the responsibilities belonging to citizenship, or be a corporate body with a statute, in order to have any standing before any tribunal for the trial of a case. In the nature of things there are parties to a case that may be litigated, and the parties be responsible and that equally, before the law. The law is trying to establish a sort of arbitrating moot court to manufacture an opinion. It may serve a good purpose by directing public opinion to the available remedies.—*Southern Workingman.*

Right and necessary that all men should have worth doing; and such conditions over-rear

IMPORTANT TO ALL UNIONS.

Per Orders of the Executive Board, the General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, prepared the following Constitution, based upon his past experience as a General Officer of the organization. He has given many years of careful study to the subject and has taken considerable pains to classify and arrange the Constitution so to avoid the repetition and confusion that now are manifest in our present Constitution. Each special class of laws is grouped under one head, making it plainer, more comprehensive and practical for all the members. This plan if adopted will save much trouble to all the Local Unions, and it will make our laws simpler and much easier understood, besides saving much of the fruitless searching and dispute that now ensues.

This constitution is simply a draft respectfully submitted to the convention for their amendment, alteration, and consideration, and it gives them a basis upon which to work and thereby perfect our laws. It offers a new foundation upon which to build safely.

In past conventions it has been the custom to refer all amendments to, and changes of the Constitution to the Committee on Constitution, who after couple of days would report to the Convention, towards the latter days of the session, and in the haste to get through, the delegates were unable to give to the subject the due consideration it merited. To avoid this in the coming convention, the General Secretary suggests that the following Constitution be referred to the Committee on Constitution (in order to conform with the rules of the Convention) and that said committee report immediately, without losing time, in favor of having the Convention go into Committee of the whole on Constitution. If such a motion is adopted, it will give the whole Convention a full and fair opportunity to consider and digest the Constitution carefully and without undue haste. In this way it is possible to frame a Constitution in the next Convention, that will be a credit to the delegates as well as to the Brotherhood.

In the spirit of lightening the burdens of the coming convention, and of perfecting our organization, the G. S. offers the following Constitution, knowing full well it can be bettered and made more complete:

PREAMBLE.

In this great age of progress and civilization, the universal tendency is toward Organization and Combination. The wealthy Capitalists, combined and consolidated, monopolize and control the wealth of the world, while the rapid concentration of wealth and power in the hands of the monied classes, has had an extremely injurious effect upon all branches of honorable toil. And in this respect none have suffered any greater depression than the Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Year by year our once honored craft has been reduced from its former exalted position among mechanical callings. Our wages are much lower than in other trades, requiring no greater proportionate share of skill, or manual effort. And for want of a strict Apprentices system and through lack of union among the Mechanics, the trade literally swarms with unskilled men. Unfair and unscrupulous contractors have introduced various illegitimate practices, that are at once a discredit and a reproach. While everywhere in the blind, senseless competition for work, cheapness has almost become the prevalent rule, to the detriment alike of contractors and journeymen, to the injury of the public, and to the ruin and degradation of the trade.

Now these questions demand our attention:

Shall we willingly permit our craft to sink lower and lower until it is beyond all possible hope of redemption? Are we not entitled to a just equivalent—a fair remuneration for our labor, so to meet the daily wants of ourselves and families, and make proper provision for sickness and old age?

It is evident that to protect ourselves we must combine! There is no hope for us only in Unity and Organization! We must form a union broad enough to embrace every competent Carpenter and Joiner in America—one that will protect every man in his labor and in his wages. "Single handed we can accomplish nothing; but united, there is no power of wrong we may not openly defy!"

Therefore it is imperatively the duty of every Carpenter and Joiner to do all in his power to secure thorough organization and unity of action. In obedience to that duty, and to accomplish the objects set forth in this Constitution, we have formed the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

NOTICE.—Members Are Permitted to Show This Constitution to Any Person who may desire to peruse it.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME OF THE SOCIETY.

SEC. 1. This society shall be known as the BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, and shall consist of an unlimited number of Local Unions and Members, who acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood and are subject to its laws and usages.

SEC. 2. This Brotherhood shall not be dissolved while there are three dissenting Local Unions.

SEC. 3. The following abbreviations when used in the rules and constitution, or in the reports or other documents

G. T. shall mean General Treasurer.
L. U. " " Local Union.
R. S. " " Recording Secretary.
F. S. " " Financial Secretary.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS.

SEC. 1. The objects of our Brotherhood are namely: To rescue our trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to place ourselves on a foundation sufficiently strong to prevent further encroachments. We propose: to discourage Piece Work, to re-establish the Apprentices system, to encourage a higher standard of skill, to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of the craft, to assist each other to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for our work, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all our members.

ARTICLE III.

ADMISSION OF LOCAL UNIONS.

SEC. 1. A Local Union may be organized by any number of Carpenters and Joiners, not less than seven, provided they are qualified according to this Constitution. They must apply to the G. S. for a charter, and send \$5 for charter fee. Then the G. S. shall forward charter and outfit to the new union, when authorized by the E. B.

SEC. 2. The outfit shall consist of a set of Rituals, 20 Constitutions, 20 Members Cards, and all necessary cards and blanks. All other supplies shall be charged extra.

SEC. 3. More than one L. U. may be chartered in the same city, by permission of the E. B., provided the L. U. or Unions already chartered in said city offer no reasonable objection. All the Local Unions in one city must be governed by the same Trade Rules and the same scale of wages, and shall not meet within one mile of each other.

SEC. 4. A L. U. shall not withdraw from the B. or dissolve so long as seven members in good standing object thereto, and three months notice to the E. B. of said withdrawal, shall be required.

ARTICLE IV.

DUTIES OF LOCAL UNIONS.

SEC. 1. Any L. U. which fails to hold regular meetings for the space of one month, shall forfeit its charter.

SEC. 2. A public meeting of each union should be held at least once a month, in which the labor question shall be discussed, and the general public shall be invited.

SEC. 3. At stated times each union should have social gatherings for the entertainment of the members and their families, and for invited guests.

SEC. 4. Each L. U. shall maintain labor bureaus, found libraries, invite speakers from other Trade Unions to deliver lectures; join Central Labor Unions or Trades Assemblies, where such exist, maintain friendly relations with other Trade and Labor Organizations, and do all in their power to strengthen, and to promote the Labor movement.

SEC. 5. Each L. U. shall have power to frame its own Local By-Laws. Such By-Laws shall in no way conflict with the Constitution of the B. and shall be submitted for approval to the E. B.; likewise all future amendments.

ARTICLE V.

FINANCE, DUES AND SUPPLIES.

SEC. 1. The initiation fee of a member shall not be less than one dollar, and the dues not less than twenty-five cents per month; such fees and dues shall be used subject entirely to the laws of the B.; all fees and dues above said amount shall be subject to the By-Laws of the L. U.

SEC. 2. The fiscal quarters in the year shall begin: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, and Oct. 1, and on those dates the G. S. shall issue the Quarterly Password to the local unions. Any member who divulges this password for any other purpose than to enter the meetings shall be expelled.

SEC. 3. The revenue of the B. shall be derived as follows: Each charter and outfit \$5; constitutions, 5 cts. per copy; cards, one cent each; blanks, 50 cts. per hundred.

SEC. 4. Each L. U. shall pay a per capita tax of ten cents per month to the G. S. for each member in good standing on the books of the local union, to be paid on the first meeting night of each month. This money shall be used as a General Fund for the management of the B., and for payment of all benefits prescribed by this Constitution.

SEC. 5. Whenever by virtue of an increased death rate, a deficiency is likely to arise in the General Fund, the E. B. shall have authority to draw from the funds of each L. U., a sum not to exceed ten cents for each member in good standing, to provide against such deficiency.

SEC. 6. Any union three months in arrears to the G. S., shall, after one month's notice, be suspended, and shall forfeit its charter.

SEC. 7. All monies for the general fund must be forwarded by the Treasurer of the L. U. and be made payable by post office money order, bank check or draft to the G. S., who shall receipt for the same.

SEC. 8. All constitutions, cards and supplies shall be furnished by the G. S., per order of the F. S. of any L. U. in good standing, and the money for the same shall accompany all orders for supplies. No L. U. shall have authority to grant or receive any other cards than those provided by the G. S.

SEC. 9. All cards granted by any L. U. shall be signed by the President and F. S. thereof, and shall bear the seal of the same, and the F. S. shall have full control of all supplies and by him be issued, subject to orders of his L. U.

to membership engaged at wood wages, not less

than 21, and not more than 55 years of age, of good moral character and sound health, and not afflicted with any disease or subject to any complaint likely to endanger life.

SEC. 2. Any Carpenter and Joiner of good moral character, disqualified from full membership, because of over age or physical condition, may be admitted as an Honorary Member, by paying the initiation fee of the Union, and he shall be entitled to a seat without vote in the Union, and be exempt from all dues and assessments and shall not be entitled to any benefits, save the working privileges of the B.

SEC. 3. No person who has been expelled or suspended from any L. U. of this B., or who is in arrears to any L. U., shall be eligible to membership in any other L. U., except by consent of the L. U. of which he was a member.

SEC. 4. Any member who becomes a contractor or employer may remain a member, provided, he pays the scale of wages, hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution and Laws of this B., and is not a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this Section shall be punished by expulsion.

ARTICLE VII.

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS.

SEC. 1. Any person, who desires to become a member of this B. must fill out the regular application blank and sign his name to it and it must be presented at a regular meeting of the L. U. and be countersigned by two members in good standing, as vouchers for the applicant's fitness to become a member. The initiation fee must accompany the application and be returned in case the applicant is rejected.

SEC. 2. Every candidate proposed for membership must be waited upon by a special Committee of three, who shall examine into his qualifications to become a member. They may report at the same meeting at which the candidate is proposed.

SEC. 3. When a candidate is reported on by the Committee, the President shall ask whether there are any reasons known to exist why the candidate shall not be admitted to membership. If no objections are stated, the L. U. will proceed to ballot.

SEC. 4. But if three black balls are cast, the members depositing the same shall, at request of the President, make known their objections. After hearing the objections the L. U. shall take a final ballot. A two third vote shall be necessary to admit a member. If elected he may be initiated the same night. If not present the R. S. shall notify him of his election and order him to appear.

SEC. 5. At the conclusion of the initiation ceremony the newly initiated member shall be conducted to the F. S., where, upon signing the Roll Book, and on payment of one month's dues in advance, he shall be placed on the books of the L. U. as a member, and the F. S. shall furnish him with a card of membership and a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws.

SEC. 6. Membership shall date from time of initiation, and all dues shall be charged accordingly.

SEC. 7. Any candidate failing to present himself for initiation within the space of four weeks after his election and notification, shall, unless he gives good and sufficient reasons, forfeit his initiation fee, and shall not again be proposed for the space of three months.

SEC. 8. Any candidate once rejected by the Union cannot be again proposed for at least three months.

ARTICLE VIII.

RIGHTS OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 1. Any member who has had an injustice done him by his L. U., may appeal to the E. B., any time within two months after date of the action of his union.

SEC. 2. In case a member is defrauded or deprived of his wages unjustly, if the member reports within one week thereafter, it shall be the duty of the L. U., to enter suit at law against the employer and prosecute for the recovery of said wages.

SEC. 3. Each member in good standing, shall be entitled to one copy of the official journal per month; the same to be sent the F. S. for the members.

SEC. 4. Each member will be entitled to all the benefits, rights and privileges of this B. by strictly adhering to his obligation and by obeying the Constitution and Rules.

ARTICLE IX.

DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 1. No member of this B. shall be allowed to injure the interests of another by undermining him in prices or wages, or any other wilful act, by which the situation of any member may be placed in jeopardy.

SEC. 2. All business of the L. U. shall be kept strictly secret from persons outside of the Union, and no member shall reveal the name of a brother member, unless authorized to do so by vote of the Union. Any violation of this rule may be punished by fine or expulsion.

SEC. 3. Members are required to keep the F. S. properly notified of their correct places of residence and all changes, and to attend all regular and special meetings under such penalty as the Union may prescribe in its By-Laws.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of each member to attend the Quarterly Summoned Meetings which shall be held the first regular meeting night of each fiscal quarter, and any member who fails to do so without reasonable excuse shall be fined one dollar, which shall be charged against him on the books.

notified of the fact by the F. S., and if at the end of one month notice he does not square his account, he shall be suspended and his name stricken from the roll of members.

SEC. 2. A vote of the L. U. shall not be necessary to suspend a member in arrears.

SEC. 3. Suspended members shall not be entitled to a seat at any meetings of the L. U.

SEC. 4. Any member who for want of employment in the winter months, or through sickness, finds himself unable to pay his dues during said months, shall so notify the union, and if said member be regular in attendance, the union may decide to remit his dues for the time being.

ARTICLE XI.

REINSTATED MEMBERS.

SEC. 1. A suspended member forfeits all previous rights and benefits, and to be reinstated must be in good health and free from any physical disability or bodily ailment. He can be received again into the L. U. only by two third vote of the members present and through the regular code of initiation.

SEC. 2. A suspended member cannot be reinstated until all his indebtedness has been paid up to the time of such suspension, and 10 cts. additional for notice of arrears.

SEC. 3. A reinstated member shall not be entitled to benefits until six months after reinstatement.

ARTICLE XII.

BENEFITS OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 1. Each member will be entitled to the following benefits under the conditions herein prescribed in this Constitution, provided he is over one year continuously a member in good standing, and if three months in arrears he shall be debarred from all benefits.

SEC. 2. The Wife Funeral Benefit shall be \$25 on one years membership, and \$50 on two years membership.

SEC. 3. The Member's Funeral Benefit shall be \$100 on one years membership; \$200 on two years membership; and \$250 on three years membership.

SEC. 4. The Disability Benefit shall be: \$100 on one years membership; \$200 on two years membership; and \$300 on three years membership.

NOTE.—Tool Insurance and Superannuation Benefit are to be submitted to the Convention.

SEC. 5. Sick Benefits shall be regulated by the Local By-Laws of each L. U.

ARTICLE XIII.

WIFE FUNERAL BENEFIT.

SEC. 1. Each member legally in benefit and lawfully married, on the death of his wife, shall be entitled to the Wife Funeral Benefit as prescribed in this Constitution, on condition that his wife was in good health at the time of his admission to membership in this B.

SEC. 2. A person if married, whose wife is in ill health, may be admitted to membership, but he shall not be entitled to the Wife Funeral Benefit.

SEC. 3. Each member is entitled to the payment of only one Wife Funeral Benefit.

ARTICLE XIV.

MEMBERS FUNERAL BENEFIT.

SEC. 1. On the death of a member legally in benefit, his wife or legal heirs shall be entitled to the Members Funeral Benefit as prescribed in this Constitution.

SEC. 2. If a member in benefit dies without leaving any relatives or having made a will, the L. U. shall see him respectfully interred. The officers or a committee of the L. U. shall attend his funeral, and the B. shall pay the funeral expenses, but in no case shall the funeral expenses exceed \$100, nor shall the B. be held liable for any further benefits in the name of the deceased.

SEC. 3. Any member whose disability or death is caused by his own improper conduct, or by any accident or disease incurred previous to joining the B. or by suicide, or by the use of fire-arms, or by taking part in dangerous sports or games, or while on duty as a volunteer or militiaman, or by exposing himself to risks to which a Carpenter and Joiner is not usually liable, neither he nor any other person for him shall have any claim on the funds of the B.

ARTICLE XV.

DISABILITY BENEFIT.

SEC. 1. Any member legally in benefit who becomes permanently disabled by accidental injuries, received at work while engaged at the trade of carpenter and joiner, which incapacitate him from again following the trade for a livelihood, shall be entitled to the Disability Benefit as prescribed in this Constitution, and this shall relieve the B. from any further obligations to said member, and he shall be regarded thereafter only as an Honorary Member.

SEC. 2. Permanent disability shall consist of total blindness; the loss of an arm or leg, or both; the total disability of a limb; the loss of four fingers on one hand; or afflicted with any disease, resulting from sudden accident.

SEC. 3. Wherever such disability has occurred through actual negligence or the use of alcoholic drinks on the part of the disabled brother, he shall not be entitled to benefit.

SEC. 4. In all claims for disability the claimant shall be carefully and thoroughly examined by at least two duly qualified Physicians selected by the L. U. and they shall report in writing to the L. U. the nature of the disability and their opinion as to the probability of recovery. The expense of said examination to be paid by the L. U., and the report of said Physicians to be filed in the books of the L. U.

HE DIDN'T DO

The business manager of the show had been a union carpenter while no longer engaged at the show, he retained his union principles. The carpenter was engaged in making preparations to do a job on the show where the show was exhibiting, in Baltimore, when the following dialogue ensued between the B. M. and the workman:

B. M. "The carpenters have had some trouble in Baltimore of late?"

C. "Yes, sir."

B. M. "Carpenters have a great many expensive tools to find, and their work is laborious?"

C. "Right, you are, sir."

B. M. "You're a union man, are you?"

C. "Deed I ain't. I never had no stock in any of them unions."

B. M. "You claim nine hours as a day's work now, don't you?"

C. "Oh, yes."

B. M. "Well, you just get your traps and get away from here. Such a mean cuss as you are can't stand here."

The scab carpenter's attitude of countenance now looked as though a cyclone might have struck the immediate neighborhood of his personality. Ten minutes later on he was carrying his box of tools to parts unknown.—*Baltimore Free Press.*

ABOUT A SCAB CLUB.

We were called upon last week by a party to print a notice for distribution, which in our opinion, was rather severe. We thought so, and that our Union members may judge between us and the scabbers:

NOTICE.

The Scab Club will meet daily in Disunion Hall to discuss the best methods of degrading our labor that of others.

New members solicited.

The requisites for membership are: First—An entire want of principle and honor.

Second—An earnest desire to do any one in authority.

Our motto:

"We bend the pregnant hinge of fate that thrift may follow fawning."

By order of the President,

R. S. J.

The members of the club are gathered in a woodworking mill and one or two miles from the Morris and Potomac River.

A FALSE CRY.

In the struggle to establish the eight hours, builders, contractors and interested parties have endeavored to keep those anticipating building under the eight hour system from the cost of building 20 per cent.

To this assertion, the laborer replies that it is a false cry. Labor is not the only element entering into the cost of building. It is added to the cost of labor. It is necessary to add \$1,000 to every building. The same cry has ever been heard on any advance step has been taken by the people of this country. It is from the twelve-hour system. It is a plea of humanity the laborer has raised, and yet subsequent to that he has proved that the aggregate of under ten hours was larger than twelve hours, while human life is fitted in every way.

To show the fallacy, the laborer asserts that 20 per cent of the cost is not added to the cost of building. It is only necessary to examine the advertisement of Mr. J. H. of Washington, D. C., who states that he is ready to contract for any amount of work, and guarantee that the enhanced cost will not exceed \$1,000.

The great hue and cry against the eight-hour day is raised by contractors who have grown rich from the enormous sums charged for building in the past.

THE MAN who is untrue to his principles toward his Trade Union, cannot make a good K. of L. T. He must be shut in his face, he must be told to go back to his work, and prove himself worthy of his position.

THE CARPENTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
OF AMERICA.

TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid
Address all letters and monies, to
P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, JULY, 1886.

OUR CONVENTION IN BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Biennial General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters will meet at Central Labor Union Hall, 40 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y., beginning Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1886. The Convention will open precisely at 10 a. m.

Headquarters for Delegates at Eagle House, Cor. Eagle and Washington Sts., Buffalo, N. Y., where excellent hotel accommodations have been secured at reasonable rates.

Each delegate must be sure to bring the required credentials, and according to Sec. 6, Page 4 of the Constitution, "Any union one month in arrears for its capita tax, supplies or dues, will not be entitled to representation."

The Railroad fare and hotel expenses of the delegates are to be paid by their own respective Local Unions. Unions with small treasuries should therefore exercise care in sending delegates.

From all the indications so far, it is safe to say that fully 100 delegates will be present, and if all attend who have been elected, there will be more than that number.

From the coming convention much good can result, and it is to be hoped that the delegates will part at final adjournment with the satisfaction, that they have labored zealously and faithfully for the prosperity and good of the whole Brotherhood. Rings, cliques, office-seekers, chronic disturbers, dissension breeders, nor national prejudices should have no place in such a gathering. Our Brotherhood is founded on higher and nobler principles.

NEW UNIONS.

During the month of June, the Brotherhood has issued charters to eight new unions viz: 191, York, Pa.; 192, Natick, Mass.; 193, N. Adams; 194, London, Canada; 195, Pasadena, Cal.; 196, Hyde Park, Mass.; 197, Montgomery, Ala. (Colored); 198, Dallas, Tex.

THANKS AGAIN.

Our thanks are due to the following journals for publishing matters of interest to Carpenters: Independent Citizen, Albany, N. Y.; Baltimore Labor Free Press; Cigar Makers Journal; Trades Union, Atchison, Kan.; Builder and Wood Worker, New York; Carpenter and Building, New York; Labor Advocate, Galveston, Tex.; John Swinton's Paper, Labor Tribune, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Laborer, Haverhill, Mass.; Hoyer, Kansas City, Mo.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Since the publication of our last batch of acknowledgments, we have received the proper acknowledgments and receipts from the Local Unions named for the following benefits, in the amounts here stated:

No. 97.—J. H. Brown, Richmond, Va.	\$250.00
" 98.—Mrs. McCurdy, Owosso, Mich.	50.00
" 99.—Lg. Seberlich, San Francisco.	250.00
" 100.—Thos. O'Brien, Oakland, Cal.	250.00
" 101.—Mrs. McReynolds, Halifax, N. S.	50.00
" 102.—Mrs. McReynolds, San Francisco.	50.00
" 103.—Chas. Nelson, St. Paul, Minn.	250.00
" 104.—Mrs. H. Roy, Worcester, Mass.	50.00
	\$1200.00.

BLACK LIST.

WM. VAN WERK and GEO. FOLSTER—Expelled from Union No. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y. for violating laws on Police Work.
W. R. THOMAS—Expelled from Union No. 101, Oneonta, N. Y., for attempting to defraud the union by a false claim for benefit.
W. BROOKS—Expelled from Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., for scabbing.
G. KILB—Expelled from Union 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., for violation of Constitution.
C. C. MINOR—Expelled from Union 84, Akron, Ohio, for hiring non union men.
D. B. HOSLER—Expelled from Union No. 84, Akron, O., for violation of Constitution.
JAMES BRENN—Suspended from Union 109, Galveston, Tex., for immoral conduct and working against the Union.
HARBERT DELINE—Expelled from Union 121, Danbury, Conn., for defrauding brother members.

CAUTION!

Beware of J. L. KAIN, an expelled member of Union No. 108, Cedar Rapids, Iowa! He went to Minn., and wanted to borrow money from members to take him to La Crosse, Wis., and which should be him out of town. He is a scoundrel and a rascal, and his conditions as work straw hat. We warn members to be careful of such money-lending con-
aristotle nor ov
to them in the
and d

STATE OF TRADE.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA—Fair; \$1.50 to \$1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Middling; \$1.75 to \$2.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; \$1.25 to \$2.
HAMILTON, ONT.—Dull; 15 to 20 cts. per hour.
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Fair; 20 cts. per hour.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Quiet; \$1.25 to \$2; men leaving.
LONDON, ONT.—Medium; \$1.50 to \$1.75.
OTTAWA, ONT.—Bright; \$1.50 to \$2.25.

THE EASTERN STATES.

LEWISTON, MAINE—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Slow; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Getting slack; \$1.50 to \$2.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50.
NEW HAVEN—Middling; \$2.25 to \$2.75.
NEW BRITAIN—Very dull; flat; \$2 to \$2.75.
BRIDGEPORT—Dull; \$2 to \$2.75.
DANBURY—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
WATERBURY—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
NORWICH—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.75.
NEW LONDON—Very dull; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
MIDDLETOWN—Middling; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
ANSANIA—Very dull; \$2 to \$2.75.
MERIDEN—Very flat; \$1.75 to \$2.75.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Middling; \$2.25 to \$2.75.
CHELSEA—Very good; \$2 to \$2.75.
SOMERVILLE—Medium; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
CAMBRIDGE—Dull; \$2 to \$2.50.
LYNN—Good; \$2.50 to \$2.75.
BEVERLY—Slack; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
SALEM—Fair; \$2 to \$2.75; 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON—Very good; \$2.25 to \$2.75.
LAWRENCE—Very brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.75.
HAVERHILL—Good; \$2.25 to \$2.75. 59 hours.
MARBORO—Brisk; \$1.75 to \$3. Enough men here.
MALDEN—Good; \$2 to \$2.75.
WORCESTER—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
NATICK—Good; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
HYDE PARK—Slack; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
SPRINGFIELD—Overcrowded; \$2 to \$2.50.
HOLYOKE—Dull; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
NORTHAMPTON—Brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
N. ADAMS—Bright; \$2 to \$2.50.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50. 9 hours.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brisk; \$2 to \$3. 9 hours.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM—Fair; \$2 to \$2.75. 59 hours.
TROY—Middling; \$2.40 to \$3. 8 hours a day.
COHOSUS—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
ONONDAGA—Very good; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
SCHENECTADY—Middling; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
UTICA—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50.
SYRACUSE—Quite brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
BINGHAMTON—Many idle; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
ROCHESTER—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
BUFFALO—Busy; \$2.00 to \$2.50.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA—Crowded; \$2.25 to \$2.75. 9 hours.
GERMANTOWN—Quiet; \$2.00 to \$2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH—Fair; \$2.00 to \$2.75. 9 and 10 hours.
YORK—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
SHARPSBURG—Medium; \$1.75 to 2.50.
MCKEESPORT—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
BRADDOCK—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
PHILIPSBURG—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.25.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK—Brisk; \$2 to \$3. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH—Medium; \$2 to \$3.
TRENTON—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
PLAINFIELD—Fair; \$2.50 to \$2.75. 59 hours.
CAMDEN—Good; \$2.25 to \$2.50. 9 hours.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast! The cheap railroad fares has flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

ALAMEDA—Moderate; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO—Improving but overstocked; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.
SAN RAFAEL—Middling; \$2.25 to \$3. 9 hours.
OAKLAND—Dull; \$2 to \$3. 9 hours a day. Picnic at Shellmount Park, June 16.
LOS ANGELES—Fair; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.
PASADENA—Quiet; \$2.50 to \$3.
SAN DIEGO—Middling, average \$3.

WESTERN STATES.

WATERTOWN, DAK.—Lots of work; \$2 to \$2.50.
DENVER, COLO.—Middling good; \$2 to \$2.75.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; \$2.50 to \$3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Slack; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
MINNEAPOLIS—Very dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
OMAHA, NEB.—Fair \$2 to \$3.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Improving; \$2 to \$3.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
EAU CLAIRE—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.50. Men leaving.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—Very dull; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
NEW ALBANY, " —Very dull; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
FT. WAYNE, " —Medium; \$1.50 to \$2.
VINCENNES, " —Very fair; \$1.50 to \$2.25; too many floaters.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—Middling; \$2.25 to \$2.75.
OWOSSO—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
HASTINGS—Stagnant; \$1.50 to \$2.
BATTLE CREEK—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.
E. SAGINAW—Not brisk; \$2.
MUSKEGON—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.
OSCODA—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
JACKSON—Quite Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
HUDSON—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.

IOWA.

DES MOINES—Tolerably fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
CRESTON—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Quiet; \$2 to \$2.50.
SIOUX CITY—Overstocked \$2 to \$2.75.

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago as the strike for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work. Labor papers please copy.

CHICAGO—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
HYDE PARK—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.75. Repairing.
QUINCY—Strike here. Stay away. \$1.25 to \$2.50.
DECATUR—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.
E. ST. LOUIS—Dull; \$2.40 to \$3; 8 hours.

KANSAS.

PARSONS—Flat; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
LEAVENWORTH—Very dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
TOPKA—Dull; many idle; \$1.75 to \$2.75.
GARDEN CITY—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.75. Stay away.
CHANUTE—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
ARMOURDALE—Good \$2 to \$2.50.
WICHITA—Overcrowded \$2 to \$2.50.

MISSOURI.

Stay away from St. Louis as the Bosses are trying to overstock the town with men.

ST. LOUIS—Middling; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ST. JOSEPH—Very dull; \$1.75 to \$2.75.
SEDALIA—Very dull; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
SPRINGFIELD—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
KANSAS CITY—Busy; \$1.75 to \$2.75.

OHIO.

AKRON—Dull; \$1.75 to 2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND—Medium; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
YOUNGSTOWN—Not brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
STEUBENVILLE—Medium; \$1.50 to 2.50.
COLUMBUS—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
CINCINNATI—Fair; \$2 to \$2.75.
SANDUSKY—Very dull; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
FINDLAY—Union 189 is energetic.
MARTINS FERRY—Very dull; \$1.50 to \$2.
MILLON—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
CANTON—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
SALEM—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
TOLEDO—Flat; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
SPRINGFIELD—Flat; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
DAYTON—Bright; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
BELLAIRES—Medium; \$2 to \$2.50.

SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Not very brisk; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
RICHMOND, VA.—Improving; \$1.50 to \$2.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Fair; \$2 to \$3; 9 hours.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Improving; \$2 to \$3; 9 hours.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; \$2 to \$3. Prospects bright.
MONTGOMERY—Quiet; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Improving; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
GALVESTON, " —Medium; \$2 to \$2.50. 53 hours.
DALLAS, " —Picking up; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
SAVANNAH, GA.—Very dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
BRUNSWICK, " —Quite brisk; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
AUGUSTA, " —Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Stay away.
THOMASVILLE—Very dull; men leaving town.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—June 1886.

On Hand from May	\$ 1869 93
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	1337 23
From the Unions (Death Assessments)	1200 71
From Advertisers	24 50
Total	\$4432 37

EXPENSES—June 1886.

For 500 Pins	\$ 100 00
For Printing, Office, etc.	452 25
For Death Benefits	1200 00
Balance on Hand, June 30, 1885	2680 12
Total	\$4432 37

DETAILED EXPENSES—June 1886.

PRINTING, 1000 Death Assessment Blanks	\$ 2 75
" 2000 Envelopes for G. S.	4 50
" 1000 Labels	1 25
" 2000 Members-Cards	6 00
" 3000 Note Heads	7 00
" 4000 Application blanks	6 00
" 1000 Withdrawing Cards	2 50
" 1000 Traveling Cards	2 50
" 500 Postal Cards	1 25
" 21,500 Copies, June Carpenter	148 50
Mailing June Journal	10 35
Wagon hire for June Journal	70
Expressage, Cards, Const. and supplies	8 25
4 Telegrams	1 42
Cablegram to Manchester, England	1 44
500 Brotherhood Pins	100 00
Expressage on Brotherhood Pins	45
Postage on Letters, Supplies etc.	33 25
Salary, 4 weeks May 29, to June 26	80 00
Services of Ex. Bd. and G. T.	17 70
Assistance in General Office	65 00
W. J. Shields, Installing Natick, Mass.	4 00
S. P. Moorhead, San Francisco Committee	5 00
F. E. Rames, Visit to Savannah, Ga.	6 00
G. Edmonston, Copy of U. S. Court	
Records in Case of Union No. 1	3 90
Office Rent	12 00
2 Large Ledgers and Ruler for Gen. Office	13 35
1/4 Ream of Wrapping Paper	1 50
Dating Stamp and Type	1 00
Hektograph, Twine and Stationery	250 00
Death Benefit No. 97, J. H. Brown	50 00
" " " 98, Mrs. E. McCurdy	250 00
" " " 99, Lg. Seberlich	250 00
" " " 100, Thos. O'Brien	250 00
" " " 101, Mrs. McReynolds	50 00
" " " 102, Mrs. E. Aitchison	50 00
" " " 103, Chas. Nelson	250 00
" " " 104, Mrs. Hillaire Roy	50 00
Cost of Drafts	1 10
Total Expenses	\$1752 25

THE MASONS and bricklayers have stopped work all over Milwaukee, the reason being that the bosses at their meeting last week resolved to go back to the ten hour workday. The men are satisfied with eight hours h - stoppage.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

JUNE 23.—Charters granted:—York, Pa.; Natick, Mass.; North Adams, Mass.
Bill ordered paid W. J. Shields, \$4 for installing Natick, Mass.

Communication from former members of Union 70, Council Bluffs Iowa, desiring to reorganize and pay up all back dues. Resolved that the Union be readmitted but the members will not be entitled to benefit until 6 months after readmission. Information read from Dr. J. D. Crum, Owosso, Mich. showing he treated Mrs. McCurdy 6 months previous to death, and that she was affected with Consumption for some time previous; owing to defect in B. constitution, this claim has been ordered paid.

Claims approved:—No. 100, Thos. O'Brien, Oakland, Cal.; No. 101, Mrs. Hannah McReynolds, Halifax, N. S.; No. 102, Mrs. Elizabeth Aitchison, San Francisco, Cal.; No. 103, Chas. Nelson, St. Paul, Minn.; No. 104, Mrs. Hillaire Roy, Worcester, Mass.

Claim on death, Mrs. M. W. Erbaugh, Dayton, Ohio, not approved. Bro. M. W. Erbaugh, lacked 10 days of being 6 months a member.

Report of Bro. F. E. Rames, on investigation of claims presented by Union 57, Savannah, Ga. Report incomplete for want of time. Resolved, Bro. D. F. Sleeper, Brunswick, Ga., be appointed to cooperate with Bro. Rames, and both visit Union 57, Savannah, Ga., and make investigation of the Lender and Kennedy claims and report to G. S. All expenses to be paid.

Appeal from R. H. France, Los Angeles, Cal.; formerly a member of Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., in June, 1883; applying to be reinstated in Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal. Union 22 objects to his reinstatement under Art. IX., Page 10, Sec. 1, until he pays all back dues. Action of Union 22 approved, and appeal of R. H. France not sustained.

Resolved, G. S. be instructed to send a cablegram of greeting to the General Council or Convention of the Amalgamated Carpenters, now in session in Manchester, England.

Appeal from Bro. W. A. Grimes, Rec. Sec., Union 34, Minneapolis, Minn., by order of the union, on the matter of apparent irregularities in the election of delegates to convention from said Union. Ordered by the E. B. that a new election for delegates be held at once and all members notified to attend the same.

Appeal from Bro. Peter Oughton, Union 44, Watertown, Conn.; in the case of a member only 2 months in the U. B., elected as delegate to convention and elected after the receipt of the evening had been called for. E. B. decided that inasmuch as a delegate is an officer of the U. B., said member according to Sec. 4, Art. VII, Page 23, not being 3 months a member is not eligible as a delegate and the election taking place outside of the regular order of business was illegal.

Resignation of Bro. J. C. Larwill, member of the E. B., accepted unanimously. Bro. C. E. Harrison recommended to the G. P. to fill the vacancy.

Bro. H. J. Bailey, unanimously elected Chairman of E. B. vice Bro. Larwill.

Warrants drawn for Claim Nos. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104.

Auditing committee reported, they found May accounts of G. S., correct as printed in the June Carpenter. Report accepted.

JULY 5.—Bro. C. E. Harrison duly installed as a member of E. B. The G. P. having legally appointed Bro. Harrison.

Charters granted:—London, Can.; Pasadena, Cal.

Claim approved:—No. 105, Wm. S. Watkins, Battle Creek, Mich.

Claim No. 106, John Bystead, Des Moines, Iowa, laid over for further particulars.

Second Report of Bro. F. E. Rames, Charleston, S. C.; on investigation of affairs in Savannah. Report received and second bill of \$3 for expenses was ordered paid, and Bro. Rames and Sleeper shall proceed with the investigation as ordered June 23.

Telegram received in return from the General Council of the Amalgamated Carpenters Convention in Manchester, England.

Application from Union 126, New Haven, Conn., for aid of E. B. to sustain said union in resisting the movement of the employers in breaking their contract with the men on the 9 hours. E. B. decided the case shall take the same course as in preceding cases.

Letter from Union No. 119, Newark, N. J., reporting that the U. O. of Carpenters in New York City and Brooklyn, compel our members to join the U. O. or else will not allow them to work. Letter of G. S. proposing to the U. O. a mutual interchange of cards was endorsed.

Appeal of Bro. W. F. Abrams, Union No. 10, Detroit, Mich., whose election as a delegate has been set aside by Union No. 10. E. B. decided to refer the matter to the Convention.

G. S. instructed to prepare a revised edition of the Constitution, classified and based on experience of E. B. and Gen'l Officers and publish the same in next journal.

DEATH ASSESSMENTS.

Carpenters over 60 years of age can not be admitted to membership in the Brotherhood, unless they waive all claims to General Benefits. Then they can be admitted as Honorary Members. This is the ruling of our Executive Board.

No. 100.—THOS. O'BRIEN, age 48, initiated Nov. 2, 1885, Union 36, Oakland, Cal., died of Phthisis, May 5, 1886. Papers received May 21, 1886. Laid over for information May 2, 1886. Approved June 23, 1886. Paid June 24, 1886.

No. 101.—MRS. HANNAH McREYNOLDS, age 55, wife of Bro. A. McReynolds, initiated Feb. 3, 1885, Union 83, Halifax, Nova Scotia, died of General Debility, May 30, 1886. Papers received June 22, 1886. Approved June 23, 1886. Paid June 24, 1886.

No. 102.—MRS. ELIZABETH AITCHISON, age 39, wife of Bro. John Aitchison, initiated Nov. 24, 1882, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of Heart Disease, May 31, 1886. Papers received June 22, 1886. Approved June 23, 1886. Paid June 24, 1886.

No. 103.—CHARLES NELSON, age 30, initiated May 23, 1885, Union 87, St. Paul, Minn., died of Peritonitis, June 17, 1886. Papers received, June 22, 1886. Approved June 23, 1886. Paid June 24, 1886.

No. 104.—MRS. HILLAIRE ROY, age 55, wife of Bro. Hillaire Roy, initiated May 12, 1885, Union 93, Worcester, Mass., died of General Debility, May 2, 1886. Paper received June 23, 1886. Claim A - ved June 23, 1885. Paid June 24, 1886.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners OF AMERICA.

Established August 12th, 1881.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.)

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: \$250 Death Benefit; \$250 Disability Benefit, and \$50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners, of good moral character and sound health, and who can command the average wages can organize a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is \$5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to

P. J. McGuire, Gen'l Secretary.

Lock Box 190. Cleveland, Ohio.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of General Secretary—97½ Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

General President—J. F. Billingsley, 401 13th St. S. W. Washington, D. C.

General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180 Cleveland, O.

General Treasurer—Ignatius Bodigheimer, 411 Scoville Ave., Cleveland, O.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—R. Stephens, 337 Campbell St., W. Oakland, Cal.

2d Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plains, Boston, Mass.

3d Vice-President—Gus. Brethauer, 16 Grant St., Cincinnati, O.

4th Vice-President—F. E. Rames, 36 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.

5th Vice-President—Thos. Jones, 7 Hubbard Court, Chicago, Ill.

6th Vice-President—C. W. Green, 1613 Burt St., Omaha, Neb.

7th Vice-President—James Stewart, 129 Sumach Street, Toronto, Canada.

8th Vice-President—Wm. F. Eberhardt, 1908 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

H. J. Bailey, 6 Guthrie St.; H. N. Fisher, 41 William St.; E. Taylor, 52 Bank St.; W. B. Ketteringham, 5 Jennings Ave.; C. E. Harrison, 128 Scoville Ave. (All resident in Cleveland, O.)

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *. In the majority of Unions the two offices are combined.)

AKRON, O.—Archie McAlonon, 122 South Maple St. *Austin Hutchinson, 804 E. Exchange St.

ALAMEDA CAL.—John Larkin, Box 16.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—C. W. Powell, Box 221.—Hugh Van Heusen.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Thos. P. Lewis, 418 Broad St.

AUGUSTA, GA. (White)—Glenn R. Mills, 1533 Rollersville.

ANSONIA, CONN.—G. N. Boyd, Box 801.—T. W. Ennis, Box 569.

ARMOURDALE, ILL.—John M. Craft.—W. E. Powell, Box 99.

BALTIMORE, MD.—H. W. Hale, 56 Courtland St.—L. B. Aylward, 8 Robert St.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—J. W. Pomfret, Box 2317. W. E. Chinnock, Box 2344.

BELLAIR, O.—C. S. Shuttleworth.

BELLVILLE, CAN.—W. B. McFarlane.—Geo. Morden.

BEVERLY, MASS.—Josiah Green, Box 850.—Leslie W. White, Box 843.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—H. De Lester, 42 Clinton St. A. W. Walker, 64 Walnut St.

BOSTON, MASS.—Leo McAuley, 30 Boylston Ave., Jamaica Plains.—J. C. Doyle, 5 Malden St.

BOSTON, MASS.—Union 183.

BOSTON, MASS.—Union 184 (Stair Builders), Jas. Boston, Chestnut Ave., Jamaica Plain.

BOSTON, MASS.—Union 185.

BOSTON, MASS.—Union 186.

BOSTON, MASS.—Union 187.

BOSTON, MASS.—Union 188.

ORDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—O. J. Fitz, cor. 16th Ave. & 1st West.—Wm. H. Bayliss, Revere House.

CHANDLER, KAN.—J. M. Whiteside, Box 96.—Geo. A. Harp.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—J. F. Drayton, 20 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge Ave.

CHelsea, MASS.—H. J. Miller, 89 Middlesex St. M. T. Carroll, 25 Division St.

CHREYENNE, WYOM. TER.—G. L. Gilmore, Box 2287.

CHICAGO, ILL.—M. P. Cross, 3519½ Cottage Grove Ave., Sec'y of Ex. Council.

CHICAGO, ILL., Union 181, (Scandinavian).—Chas. Forbregd, 269 May St. North.

CINCINNATI, O.—C. A. Rockwood, 502 State Ave. M. Clemens, 134 Clark St.

CLEVELAND, O.—Pat'k Freeman, Newell St., cor. Branch, S. S.

COHOES, N. Y.—Wm. VanAlstyne, Box 99.—John Holt, Lock Box 99.

COLUMBUS, O.—C. M. Smithers, 21 E. Chestnut St. CRESTON, IOWA.—J. J. Mumford.—J. B. Jordan.

DANBURY, CONN.—Wm. B. Wright.

DALLAS, TEX.—Wm. Bradley, 622 Cottage Lane. DAVENPORT, IA.—F. S. Keller, 1202½ W. 2d St. H. J. Dose, 1715 Washington St.

DAYTON, O.—D. J. Madden, cor. Johnson and Perine Sts.

DECATUR, ILL.—J. F. Reynolds, 404 E. Bradford St. DENVER, CO.—E. E. Rice, 23 Colfax Ave.

DES MOINES, IA.—J. J. Bueche, 758, 9th St. DETROIT, MICH.—F. A. Mellick.—O. C. Mellick, 133 Catherine St.

E. SAGINAW, MICH.—Jas. F. Bayley, Box 105. E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—A. B. Dalton.—J. J. Powell, Box 555.

Eau Claire, Wis.—R. N. Moody, 720 1st Ave.—J. F. Moody, 215 4th St.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Tim F. Maher, 487 Spring St. *John O'Connell, 56 Grove St.—T. J. Cantwell, 929 Flora St.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—J. J. Schoettlin, 927 Franklin FINDLAY, O.—A. B. Jacobs.—T. D. Hawkins.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Fred Walda, 329 E. Washington St.—C. H. Schaper, 345 E. Lewis.

GALVESTON, TEX.—Geo. J. Garthar, 0½ St. near 22. P. J. Callan, Market and 29th St.

GARDEN CITY, KAN.—H. N. Swartwood, Box 571. GERMANTOWN, PA.—J. M. Rolph, S. W. Cor. Boyd and Coulter Sts.—Walter Bowditch, High St.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—S. S. Chase, Box 347.—Jas. Houlin.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—G. E. Fletcher, 36 Packard St.

HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA.—Alex. Northup, 6 Birmingham St.

HAMILTON, CAN.—E. Hancock, 273 McNab St. N. HARTFORD, CONN.—J. A. M. Bell, 9 Girard Av.—*Frank Brydon, 65 Dean St.

HASTINGS, MICH.—Miles Main.—F. M. Myers. HAVERHILL, MASS.—M. H. Cushman, 33 Emerson.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—Alfred Beaudoin, 4 Potvin Ave. M. D. Sullivan, Race St.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Fritz Klotz, San Jacinto St. HUDSON, MICH.—E. M. Swain, Box 225.

HYDE PARK, MASS.—Chas. M. Wandless. JACKSON, MICH.—A. L. Goldsmith, 316 Greenwood

KANSAS CITY, MO.—H. F. Snowden.—Frank Shoemaker, 523 B. 12th St.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—R. H. Rideout, 325 Broadway Chas. Cowx, 6 Melrose St.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—J. Murray, 816 Ottawa St. M. K. Coon, Stillings Addition.

LEWISTON, ME.—A. F. Warren, Auburn Me. LINCOLN, NEB.—W. W. Raub, Townley House.—J. H. Craddock, 1425 P. St.

LONDON, CAN.—Thos. Wilkey, 916 Lorne Ave., London East.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—A. Vinette, Box 482. LOUISVILLE, KY.—H. R. Wood, 814 12th St.

LYNN, MASS.—W. E. Carritt, 14½ Bickford St.—J. W. Haskell, 32 Park St.

MCKEESPORT, PA.—G. B. Hargett.—Frank Decker. MALDEN, MASS.—C. E. Woods.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—B. B. Aldrich, 380 Merrimack *C. W. Powell, 58 Ash St.

MARLBORO, MASS.—G. W. White, Box 785. MARTINS FERRY, OHIO.—J. H. Madden.

MASSILLON, OHIO.—Jas. G. Ralston, Box 335.—Geo. F. Peter, Box 722.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—L. V. Dixon, 245 Mane St.—E. S. Medearis, 179 Linden St.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—(Col.)—C. W. Perry, 3 Ala Ave. *James Graham, 311 Cot Extension.

MERRIDEN, CONN.—R. P. Dooley, Box 73.—J. H. Calhoun, Dayton Place.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—Robt. Campbell, Pearl st.—A. B. Miller.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Chas. Dunst, 2316 North St. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—H. D. Elliott, 216 W. 29th

*Thos. McCourt, 12—8th St. North. MOBILE, ALA.—Union 89 (White).—*Thos. H. Rutherford, W. S. Marine, 3rd, N. of Augusta.

MOBILE, ALA.—Union 92. (Colored)—J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Thos. Stevens, 24 S. Court St. MONTGOMERY, ALA. (Colored) Union 197.—Moses Steward, 39 Holcom St.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—E. M. Kingsley, 95 E. Webster Av.—Jos. A. Dufraim, Box 1675.

NATICK, MASS.—N. J. Swinson.—F. Whelpley. NEWARK, N. J.—Geo. Winnott, 315 Warren St.—J. Compton, 199 Astor St.

NEWARK, N. J. (German).—Otto Rust, 169 Prince St. Frank Seidler, 60 Morton St.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—P. H. McKamey. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Michael O'Neill, Box 373.

C. S. Potter, Box 1194.—J. W. Allen, Box 41. NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. T. Savage, 117 Park St.

NEW LONDON, CONN.—G. W. Crandall, Box 912. NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76 (White)—Alexander Hubn. Jr., 262 Tchoupitoulas St.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 37, (Upper District)—J. J. Sullivan, Fulton St., near Harmony.

NEWPORT, R. I.—James Nicholson, 22 Connection W. R. Rogers, 13 Brewer St.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Chas. H. Robinson, Box 661. NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—C. L. Barrus, Box 105.—F. C. Ciapp, Box 210.

NORWICH, CONN.—C. W. Wakefield, 154 E. Broad St. R. H. Arnold, 112 E. Broad St.

OAKLAND, CAL.—J. F. Gallin, 1419—9th St.—John Peller, 970—21st St.

Omaha, Neb.—W. J. Reeves, S. 13th & Vinton St.

PANAMA, PANAMA.—O. Cook, Cor. Broad & Clay St.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 74, (White)—R. H. Mussey, Box 25.—Thos. J. Box 723.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 127, (Colored).—*Henry Jordan.—Frank Ballard.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—James Day, 665 North 10th St. *Con Thorn, 705 Lebacon St.

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.—J. D. Ritter. PITTSBURGH, PA.—J. Lee Wood, Hatfield St. and Cedar Alley.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Union 164 (German).—John Nagel, 12 Clark St.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Union 165, (East End).—J. C. Hutchinson, 111 Larimer Ave.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Dennis Murry.—Jos. N. Van Andale.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—T. W. Walsh, 8 Coddling St. QUINCY, ILL.—Philip Haxle, 533 Washington St.

Frank Winkelman, 15th and Adam Sts. RICHMOND, VA.—H. N. Farish, 217 W. Marshall

Jas. D. Matthews, near Reservoir. ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Jos. Thiss, 632 North St.—E. J. Thompson, Box 238.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—B. H. Cook. SALEM, MASS.—A. Prevost, 65 North St.—G. W. Pitman, 3 Pond St.

SALEM, OHIO.—Chas. A. McCosh, Box 402. SANDUSKY, O.—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison at

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Chas. Jones, Box 322. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes St. T. C. Rowe, 2 Elizabeth St.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Chas. J. Jacobs. ST. CATERINES, CAN.—*James Carty.—Henry Bald, water St.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—S. M. Carson, 2015 Edmonds St. ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 4.—*H. H. Goldsmith, 2819

Sheridan Ave. ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 5, (German).—*Max Ange- meier, 1928 S. Broadway.—Chas. Moser; 2519

S. Broadway. ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 12 (German).—Chas. Schulz, 2607 Case Av.—*Henry Dinkelkamp, 1445

Benton St. ST. PAUL, MINN.—*Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo st. ST. PAUL, MINN. (German)—Henry Blissenbach, 184 Wyoming St.

ST. THOMAS, CAN.—*Horatio A. Osgood, Box 222. SAVANNAH, GA.—B. R. Young, Stewart Street. P. A. Proctor, 291 Winnette St.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—John Leonard, Box 1345.—J. H. Britton, Box 560. SEDALIA, MO.—L. F. McClure, 901 East 3d St.

SHARPSBURGH, PA.—James A. Wakefield. SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—L. J. Needham, 508 Main St. SOMERVILLE, MASS.—John Goff, 155 Central Ave., Chelsea, Mass.

SOUTH BAY CITY, MICH.—B. Stevens, Box 42, Bay City.—*James A. Brown, Box 139, W. Bay City.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—*Jos. E. Luther, 31 Loring. *W. J. Littlefield, Box 146.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—*Geo. C. Tate, N. Springfield. H. H. Fretz.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—J. D. Reeder, 321 W. Liberty *Wm. E. Jones.

STREUNVILLE, O.—Chas. T. Parrish, Box 805.—*J. C. Maxwell.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Lewis Frey, 43 John St.—*F. M. Fowler, Room 20 Chace Hall.

THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 105.—C. C. Atkinson. *Isaiah Dekle.

THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 116, (Colored).—R. W. Paine.

TOLEDO, O.—Chas. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St. TOPEKA, KAN.—W. H. Wilson, 633 Jackson St. N. Topeka.

TORONTO, CAN.—*Robert Gunn, Pine St.—W. H. Stevens, 55 Grange Ave.

TRENTON, N. J.—Geo. R. Dafter, 250 Jackson St. TROY, N. Y.—*A. J. McKenna, Mohawk & 5th Ave. E. J. Lake, Lock Box 99.

UTICA, N. Y.—C. E. Brackett, 73 Arcade. VINCENNES, IND.—Robert L. Mackey.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. R. Welsh, 526 St. N. W. G. Edmondston, 805 11 St. S. W.

WATERBURY, CONN.—Chas. Friedel, 194 Bank St.—J. W. Pilling, 81 Cherry St.

WHEELING, W. VA.—W. W. Wood, 44 S. Broadway Edward Mossburg, 35 9th St.

WICHITA, KAN.—Frank Mark.—Geo. N. Mark, Box 184.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Jas. P. Elliot, Main St.—E. Parker, 19 Congress St.—*F. H. Buxton, 10 Dewey St.

YORK, PA.—S. F. Glatfelter, 429 S. Geo. St. H. George, 414 W. Col. Ave.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—*Geo. Strachar, 947 Sheby St.

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts and Expenses up to June 30th, 1888 inclusive. All Monies received since then will appear in next month's CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

Local Unions.	Page.	Tax etc.	Assess.
1. *Washington, D. C.....Suspended.			
2. Cincinnati, O.....335			
3. Wheeling, W. Va.....55		2 75	
4. St. Louis, Mo.....1017		53 80	
5. *St. Louis, Mo. (German) 356		50	
6. Amsterdam, N. Y.....139		13 85	15 00
7. Louisville, Ky.....201		27 70	
8. *Philadelphia, Pa.....1234		61 70	123 60
9. *Buffalo, N. Y.....31		1 55	3 24
10. Detroit, Mich.....1487		72 60	
11. Cleveland, O.....96			
12. St. Louis, Mo. (German) 98		5 00	
13. Martins Ferry, O.....20		1 00	2 28
14. *Bellair, O.....35		1 05	3 84
15. Hamilton, Can.....24		2 85	2 40
16. *New Albany, Ind.....14			
17. Camden, N. J.....234		23 05	
18. Chicago, Ill.....734		37 70	
19. San Francisco, Cal.....611		95 30	221 16
20. Somerville, Mass.....44		5 02	6 00
21. Toledo, O.....143		6 20	
22. Jackson, Mich.....135		1 35	7 56
23. Toronto, Can.....150		7 50	
24. Baltimore, Md.....300		32 90	
25. Milwaukee, Wis.....70		2 04	
26. *Trenton, N. J.....14		155 32	121 44
27. Boston, Mass.....1012		29 20	59 76
28. Minneapolis, Minn.....586		1 25	3 00
29. San Rafael, Cal.....255		13 70	27 60
30. Oakland, Cal.....12			
31. New Orleans, La.....			

Omaha, Neb.....	48	5 40	6 25
Columbus, O.....	29		
Cheyenne, W. T.....	32	6 45	3 95
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	145	14 10	14 16
Houston, Tex. (German).....	21	1 00	2 50
Des Moines, Iowa.....	37	13 15	5 88
Rochester, N. Y.....	183	18 35	18 12
Leavenworth, Kan.....	22	1 70	3 00
Pensacola, Fla.....	56	2 50	
Eau Claire, Wis.....	29	6 50	3 40
New Orleans, La.....	32	3 83	
Battle Creek, Mich.....	13	70	1 68
Troy, N. Y.....	20	1 00	2 78
Hastings, Mich.....	17	80	1 80
Philadelphia, Pa.....	10	2 35	2 88
Haverhill, Mass.....	120	5 75	13 08
*Halifax, N. S.....	103	5 15	
Akron, O.....	154	8 08	
*St. Paul, Minn.....	246	12 20	24 85
Decatur, Ill.....	12		
Mobile, Ala.....	73	5 80	13 56
Evansville, Ind.....	252	12 80	29 40
St. Joseph, Mo.....	71	7 25	
Mobile, Ala.....	47	3 35	4 95
Worcester, Mass.....	234	13 70	
Providence, R. I.....	157	19 90	114 40
Holyoke, Mass.....	120	6 90	18 92
Springfield, Mass.....	101	5 05	
*New Britain, Conn.....	95	7 85	
Sedalia, Mo.....	22	95	5 60
*Cohoes, N. Y.....	28		3 35
muskegon, Mich.....	26	3 45	2 75
*Oneonta, N. Y.....	47	2 35	5 64
2. Springfield, Mo.....	8		
*Chanute, Kan.....	21	4 30	
*Dayton, O.....	75	3 75	8 49
5. Springfield, O.....	16	65	1 80
6. Thomasville, Ga.....	8	1 10	1 44
7. Sandusky, O.....	33	1 65	
8. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	20	16 71	5 13
9. Galveston, Tex.....	274	16 35	27 60
10. Owosso, Mich.....	32	1 60	3 73
1. Lawrence, Mass.....	98	10 60	
*Lynn, Mass.....	243	12 10	27 73
3. Parsons, Kans.....	30	1 45	
4. Memphis, Tenn.....	63		
5. Bridgeport, Conn.....	128		
6. Thomasville, Ga.....	15		
7. Massillon, Ohio.....	40	2 00	4 57
8. Manchester, N. H.....	55	7 20	6 64
9. Newark, N. J.....	745	34 15	72 35
20. Ansonia, Conn.....	28	1 40	3 24
21. Danbury, Conn.....	189		
22. Germantown, Pa.....	103		
23. Wichita, Kan.....	70	3 95	6 95
24. Syracuse, N. Y.....	89		
25. Utica, N. Y.....	9		
26. New Haven, Conn.....	211	12 55	24 00
27. Pensacola, Fla.....	56	2 20	5 55
28. St. Thomas, Can.....	45	2 15	
29. S. Bay City, Mich.....	114	5 50	9 60
30. Brockton, Mass.....	110	5 40	10 66
31. Binghampton, N. Y.....	67	5 75	7 44
32. Richmond, Va.....	90	8 40	6 72
33. *Beverly, Mass.....	29		
34. *Brussels, Ga.....	10	1 10	3 13
35. Chelsea, Mass.....	112	5 80	
36. Augusta, Ga.....	52	2 60	
37. Norwich, Conn.....	49		
38. Cambridge, Mass.....	219	10 50	20 64
39. Gloversville, N. Y.....	27	3 80	
40. Salem, Mass.....	43	1 95	4 82
41. N. Hampton, Mass.....	38	3 50	3 73
42. Pittsburgh, Pa.....	427	21 00	20 76
43. Canton, O.....	33	4 00	3 40
44. *Garden City, Kan.....	15	4 75	1 53
45. Pawtucket, R. I.....	40	4 30	3 00
46. Schenectady, N. Y.....	57	6 20	
47. Sioux City, Iowa.....	140	17 30	14 76
48. Lincoln, Neb.....	50		3 95
49. *Oceda, Mich.....	15	1 50	1 80
50. Augusta, Ga.....	60	5 56	6 64
51. Ottawa, Can.....	16	1 50	1 58
52. Malden, Mass.....	35	5 35	2 04
53. Fort Wayne, Ind.....	25	3 05	2 55
54. Marlboro, Mass.....	24	3 15	1 44
55. *Plainfield, N. J.....	59	5 95	
56. *Creston, Iowa.....	14	1 40	1 66
57. St. Paul, Minn. (Germ).....	142	6 45	
58. Topeka, Kan.....	46	4 15	
59. Armourdale, Kan.....	20	1 00	
60. Kansas City, Mo.....	35	3 00	
61. Belleville, Can.....	32	2 25	
62. Hyde Park, Ill.....	302	7 20	
63. E. Saginaw, Mich.....	25	3 60	
64. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Germ.).....	265	10 00	
165. *Pittsburgh, (East End).....	10		
166. Rock Island, Ill.....	21	2 27	
167. Elizabeth, N. J.....	53	10 35	
168. Salem, O.....	21		
169. *E. St. Louis, Ill.....	93	4 50	
170. Montgomery, Ala.....	39	4 80	
171. Youngstown, O.....	52	4 70	
172. Newark, N. J. [Germ.].....	148	7 40	
173. Lewiston, Me.....	40	3 40	
174. Hudson, Mich.....	10		
175. Newport, Ia. [Ger.].....	20	1 00	
176. Newpton, R. I.....	62	2 60	
177. McKeesport, Pa.....	32	4 92	
178. New London, Conn.....	23		
179. *Middletown, Conn.....	14	2 85	
180. Bradock, Penn.....	22	1 00	
181. Chicago, Ill. [Scan.].....	131	17 00	
182. San Diego, Cal.....	104	6 55	
183. *Boston, Mass.....	25		
184. *Boston, Mass.....	8		
185. Sharpsburgh, Pa.....	14		
186. Steubenville, O.....	15	50	
187. Vincennes, Ind.....	13		
188. Findlay, O.....	9	5 00	
189. Quincy, Ill.....	111	10 00	
190.	10	5 00	
191. York, Pa.....	34	7 10	
192. *Natick, Mass.....	12	7 00	
193. N. Adams.....	8		
194. London, Canada.....	8		
195. Pasadena, Cal.....	24		
196. Hyde Park, Mass.....	8		
197. Montgomery, Ala.....	8		
198. Dallas, Tex.....	10		

LEGALIZING TRADE UNIONS.

Following is the new law relating to the incorporation of trade unions:

An act to legalize the incorporation of National Trades Unions:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the term "National Trade Union," in the meaning of this act, shall signify any association of working people having two or more branches in the states or territories of the United States for the purpose of aiding its members to become more skillful and efficient workers, the promotion of their general intelligence, the elevation of their character, the regulation of their wages and their hours and conditions of labor, the protection of their individual rights in the protection of their trade or trades, the raising of funds for the benefit of sick, disabled, or unemployed members, or the families of deceased members, or for such other object or objects for which working people may lawfully combine, having in view their mutual protection or benefit.

SEC. 2. That national trades unions shall upon filing their articles of incorporation in the office of the recorder of the District of Columbia, become a corporation under the technical name by which said national trade union desires to be known to the trade; and shall have the right to sue and be sued, to plead and be pleaded, to grant and receive, in its corporate or technical name, property, real, personal, and mixed, and to use said property, and the proceeds and income thereof, for the objects of said corporation as in its charter defined: *Provided*, That each union may hold only so much real estate as may be required for the immediate purposes of its incorporation.

SEC. 3. That an incorporated national trade union shall have power to make and establish such constitution, rules, and by-laws as it may deem proper to carry out its lawful objects, and the same to alter, amend, add to, or repeal at pleasure.

SEC. 4. That an incorporated national trade union shall have power to define the duties and powers of all its officers, and prescribe their mode of election and term of office, to establish branches and sub-unions in any territory of the United States.

SEC. 5. That the headquarters of an incorporated national trade union shall be located in the District of Columbia.

DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNIONS.

BAKERS.—George Block, General Secretary, 190 William street, N. Y.

BOILER MAKERS.—T. J. Curran, President, 227 Spring street, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPERS (Clerks Included).—Tom O'Neill, General Secretary, 103 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOTTLE BLOWERS (Eastern Division).—F. S. Tomlin, President, 19 Third st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOTTLE BLOWERS (Western Division).—Louis Arrington, President, Michigan City, Ind.

BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS.—Thomas O'Dea, General Secretary, Box 1074, Cohoes, N. Y.

CARPENTERS (Amalgamated).—J. Hamilton, District Secretary, 311 West Twenty Ninth street, New York.

CARPENTERS (Brotherhood).—P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, Box 180, Cleveland, O.

CARPENTERS (U. O.).—J. H. Perry, District Secretary, 293 S. Third st., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

CIGAR MAKERS.—A. Strasser, President, Fitch Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

COAL MINERS (Amalgamated).—George Harris, President, 34 Gibbon street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAL MINERS (National Federation).—C. Evans, General Secretary, New Straitsville, O.

ENGINEERS (Amalgamated).—W. W. McClelland, 335 West 13th street, N. Y.

ENGINEERS (Locomotive).—P. M. Arthur, Chief, Cleveland, O.

ENGINEERS (Stationary).—G. G. Minor, Box 555, Cincinnati, O.

FEDERATION OF TRADES.—W. H. Foster, Secretary, 1921 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIREMEN (Locomotive).—Eugene V. Debs, General Sec., 620 Main street, Terre Haute, Ind.

FURNITURE WORKERS.—H. Emrich, General Secretary, 819 First avenue, New York.

GLASS WORKERS (Flint).—W. J. Smith, President, 90 Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRANITE CUTTERS.—Josiah B. Dyer, General Secretary, 1907 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HATTERS (Finishers).—D. J. Haggerty, President, 56 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HATTERS (Makers).—George L. Gill, President, 164 Walworth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HATTERS (Silk).—W. S. Higby, General Secretary, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

HATTERS (Wool).—A. M. Taylor, General Secretary, Matteawan, N. Y.

HORSE SHOEERS.—James Rafferty, President, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IRON MOULDERS.—P. F. Fitzpatrick, President, 183 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.

METAL WORKERS.—W. M. Schulz, General Secretary, 315 East Ninth street, N. Y.

NAILERS (Heaters and Rollers).—M. A. Chew, General Secretary, Box 64, Wheeling, W. Va.

PIANO MAKERS.—George H. McVey, 562 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

PLASTERERS.—James Murphy, General Secretary, Buffalo, N. Y.

PLUMBERS (Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters included).—Patrick Coyle, 317½ Grand avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

R. R. BRAKEMEN.—Brakemen's Journal, Rock Island, Ill.

R. R. CONDUCTORS.—C. S. Wheaton, Chief, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

R. R. SWITCHMEN.—C. R. Wooldred, Chief, 164 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

SHOE LASTERS.—Edward L. Daley, Secretary, 2 Silsbee street, Lynn, Mass.

SPINNERS.—R. Howard, General Secretary, Box 203 Fall River, Mass.

STERO-TYPES (New York and vicinity).—Joseph Dean, Secretary, Telegram Office, New York.

TAILORS (Custom).—Joseph Wilkinson, General Sec'y, 135 West Twenty-Fifth st., New York.

GRAPHERS.—Tom O'Reilly, President, 76 Courtland street, New York.

INTERNATIONAL (International Union).—E. S. Webb, General Secretary, 1713 Ueber Philadelphia, Pa.

(German-American).—F. Milke, Secretary, 184 William str., N. York.

(English).—John William, General Secretary, West Hoboken, N. J.

WOOD CARVERS.—William Lane, General Secretary, New Haven, Conn.

cerned, a certificate of the facts from a physician of known respectability, located where such death or disability occurred, and if approved by a two third vote of the L. U. the same shall be forwarded by the F. S. to the G. S. with all other papers required.

SEC. 2. The F. S. shall also forward to the G. S., the card of the member, and a certificate as to the legality of the claim signed by the President, F. S. and five members in good standing of the L. U.; in case of death said certificate shall be accompanied by an undertakers certificate

SEC. 3. All claim certificates shall be sworn to before a notary public or commissioner by the President of the L. U., and he shall attest that the member whose claim he is presenting has complied with the law and was in good standing on the books at the time of the death or disability.

SEC. 4. Any claim of which due notice has not been received by the G. S. within 30 days after the date of the death or disability, shall be declared invalid.

SEC. 5. Upon receipt of a claim the G. S. shall submit the same to the E. B., and if they approve the claim the amount shall be at once forwarded by the G. S. to the F. S. in bank draft, payable to the person entitled to receive it.

SEC. 6. Any L. U. six weeks in arrears for any tax or dues to the G. S. shall not be entitled to benefits, nor shall its members be entitled to benefit, nor shall the L. U. be again entitled to benefit until three months after all arrears are paid. No notice of arrears shall be required from the G. S.

ARTICLE XVII.

TRAVELING CARDS.

SEC. 1. Any member desiring to travel or to leave in search of employment, shall apply to the F. S. for a Traveling Card for a stated time, not to exceed three months.

SEC. 2. If the member is square on the books, the Pres. and F. S. shall grant the Card without vote of the union, upon payment by the member of all dues in advance for the full time for which the Card is granted, and 10 cts. for the Card.

SEC. 3. No L. U. shall have the right to collect dues again for the months paid for on the Traveling Card. The L. U. shall pay to the G. S. the capita tax for said member for the months his Traveling or Transfer Card holds good.

SEC. 4. Upon receiving the Card, the member must sign his name in the margin in the presence of the F. S., and with this Card and the current Quarterly Password, the traveling member is entitled to admission as a visitor into any L. U. But in no case can a Traveling Card transfer membership from one L. U. to another.

SEC. 5. A Traveling Card shall be null and void after the time specified on its face. In visiting a L. U. the member shall hand in his Traveling Card, and the President shall proceed to the ante-room and test him in the Quarterly Password and call for his signature in a Visitor's book which shall be kept for that purpose. If his signature corresponds with that in the margin of his card and he stands all tests, he shall be admitted.

ARTICLE XVIII.

TRANSFER CARDS.

SEC. 1. Any member securing employment in another locality, or desiring to be transferred to another L. U., if square on the books, shall apply to the F. S. and shall be entitled to a Transfer Card by majority vote of his L. U. upon payment of one months dues in advance, and 10 cents for the Card. This Card shall be null and void after the date specified on its face.

SEC. 2. A member with a Transfer Card shall have free entrance into the L. U. he is transferred to, and dues shall again begin at expiration of his transfer card. This does not entitle him to any benefits of the L. U. only as prescribed in their By-Laws.

SEC. 3. Members of a lapsed or suspended L. U. if in good standing, can take transfers to the nearest L. U. in their vicinity, upon application to the G. S. by and with consent of the E. B.

ARTICLE XIX.

WITHDRAWAL CARDS.

SEC. 1. Any member who retires from the trade of Carpenter and Joiner, or who becomes a saloon keeper, must apply to the F. S. for a Withdrawal Card and under no other circumstances shall such card be granted, nor can a member sever connection with the B. by resignation.

SEC. 2. It shall require a two third vote of the members present at a regular meeting to grant a Withdrawal Card. Said card shall be valid during the good conduct of the person receiving it; but may be annulled for any gross violation of the interests of the trade. A member holding a Withdrawal Card shall not be entitled to any benefits of the B.

SEC. 3. Members taking out withdrawal cards must pay up all dues to date of issuing the card, and 10 cents for the Card.

SEC. 4. Upon his return to the trade the member holding a withdrawal card shall be entitled to readmission free of charge to any L. U. under the jurisdiction of the B. and said member provided he is in sound health shall be placed in the same position for benefits as when he received said card.

SEC. 5. It shall require a two third vote to readmit a member on a withdrawal card.

ARTICLE XX.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

SEC. 1. When any difficulty arises between the members of any union and their employers, the members shall lay the matter before their L. U. and if approved by the union, the President shall appoint an Arbitration Committee to wait upon the employers and endeavor to adjust the

difficulty. Said committee shall report at the next stated meeting and the L. U. shall then take such course as is prescribed in this Constitution.

SEC. 2. If a two-thirds vote by secret ballot, of the members present in such meeting shall decide that the members be sustained, than the R. S. shall be ordered to at once transmit a detailed account of the difficulty and the exact vote and action of the L. U. to the G. S. who shall call the E. B. together within 48 hours to act upon the application.

SEC. 3. The E. B. shall then have the power, if they deem it advisable, to sustain the action of the L. U. provided the L. U. has acted in strict conformity with this Constitution. The G. S. shall notify the L. U. in question within three days after action of E. B., whether the application is sanctioned.

SEC. 4. Not more than one strike in any case shall be permitted at the same time by the authority and under the jurisdiction of the B., and only one hour's notice shall be given the employers, after sanction of E. B. is received.

SEC. 5. In case the E. B. fails to sanction the application within five days, the G. S. must report such action to the G. P., the L. U. can appeal to the G. P. for a general vote of all the local unions. The G. P. shall submit the appeal and facts to a vote of the local unions, which shall be returnable to the G. P. within fifteen days after date of issuing the appeal. And if the appeal is sustained by two-thirds of all members voting, the G. P. shall then instruct the E. B. to proceed as this Constitution directs.

SEC. 6. In no case shall a L. U. take action on any difficulty until all members in good standing of such union are duly notified, and it shall be the duty of the R. S. to give the members at least two weeks notice of any demands upon the employers.

SEC. 7. Any member going to work on a job declared on strike or lockout in accordance with the laws of this B. shall be expelled.

SEC. 8. A Local Union desiring assistance from the B. can not order a strike until legal authority has been received from the E. B. to do so. All local strikes without sanction of the B. shall be at the sole risk of the L. U. and should be discouraged, and renders the L. U. liable to expulsion from the B.

SEC. 9. When a strike or lockout is duly sanctioned, the G. S. shall notify all the L. U's. as to the nature of the difficulty and shall call upon each L. U. to send a fixed sum per week to the F. S. of the L. U. involved, the President and R. S. of each L. U. thus notified shall order its Treasurer to forward the sum required each week. Local Unions failing to comply with this provision within five days from date of notice shall be suspended.

SEC. 10. Strike benefit shall be paid to members at the rate of \$5 per week to married men and \$4 per week to single men, to commence the second week after the strike has been authorized by the E. B. In no case shall the fraction of a week be allowed.

SEC. 11. No member of the B. shall be entitled to any strike benefit, unless he is a member in good standing, for at least three months prior to the strike.

SEC. 12. Unions sending money to each other must remit the same by telegraph, or by express, or postoffice money order, the Treasurer transmitting such money shall notify the President of the union on strike. The F. S. receiving such money shall immediately send a receipt to the Treasurer of the union from whence the money came, and a copy of such receipt to the F. S. of said union.

SEC. 13. All strike money and its itemized expenditure shall be reported to the G. S., who shall publish the same in his monthly report to the L. U's.

SEC. 14. In order to create a fund for the support of such members as may be engaged in legally authorized strikes or lockouts it shall be required that each L. U. shall set aside 20 per cent. of their gross monthly receipts for a PROTECTIVE FUND.

SEC. 15. This fund shall not be used or appropriated for any other purpose, but shall remain as a separate fund in the custody of the L. U., subject to the order of the E. B., in conformity with the Constitution. Any L. U. failing to comply with this Section, after a notice of thirty days shall be suspended.

SEC. 16. Under no circumstances shall any monies of the Protective Fund be sent to the G. S. or E. B.

SEC. 17. The G. P. in conjunction with the E. B., shall have power, when satisfied from facts and information in their possession that a strike should cease, to declare the same at an end, so far as the financial aid of the B. is concerned, and shall so notify all L. U's.

ARTICLE XXI.

GENERAL CONVENTION.

SEC. 1. The Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention biennially in the first Tuesday in the month of August at such place as may have been designated by the last preceding Convention.

SEC. 2. On motion of five L. U. in good standing, no two unions to be in one State, the place for holding the convention can be changed by general vote of the members, a two-third vote of all members voting shall decide. A Special Convention can be called in the same manner.

SEC. 3. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of two-thirds of the Delegates attending the Convention. The Convention shall be governed by the following order of business:

1. Call to Order.
2. Presenting Credentials.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Call of Roll.
5. Reading of Minutes.
6. Appointment of Committees.
7. Communications and Bills.
8. Resolutions, Memorials and Petitions.
9. Reports of Officers.

1886.

10. Reports of Committees.
11. Unfinished Business.
12. Election of Officers.
13. Installation of Officers.
14. New Business.
15. Adjournment.

Sec. 4. Local Unions shall be entitled to representation in the Convention according to the following apportionment: Unions having 100 members or less, shall be entitled to one Delegate; more than 100 members and less than 500, two Delegates; more than 500 members and less than 1,000, three Delegates; 1,000 or any greater number of members, four Delegates.

Sec. 5. Each Delegate shall be entitled to one vote, no proxy representation shall be allowed. The mileage and expenses of the attendance for said Delegates shall be defrayed by the unions they respectively represent.

Sec. 6. No union shall be entitled to representation that is one month in arrears to the G. S.

Sec. 7. Each Delegate shall establish his claims to a seat by credentials duly signed by the President and R. S. of the L. U. he represents, with seal of said union attached.

Sec. 8. All Delegates shall be elected by their respective unions at the first meeting in June, preceding the Convention and no member shall be eligible as a Delegate, unless six months a member in good standing, except when the L. U. has not been in existence the time herein required.

Sec. 9. During the sessions of the Convention none but members of the B. shall be admitted.

Sec. 10. The G. P. and G. S. shall be required to attend the convention and their expenses shall be paid out of the funds of the B.

ARTICLE XXII.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. The Officers of this Brotherhood shall consist of a General President, eight General Vice Presidents, a General Secretary, a General Treasurer and a General Executive Board, who shall each hold office for two years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified.

Sec. 2. The G. P., the eight Vice Presidents, and the G. S. shall be elected by the convention. The G. T. and the E. B. shall be elected by the L. U. or unions in that city, which is chosen by the convention as the headquarters of the E. B. for the following term.

Sec. 3. No member shall be eligible as a General Officer unless he has been a member in good standing for twelve months prior to election.

ARTICLE XXIII.

GENERAL PRESIDENT.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the G. P. to preside at all Conventions of the B. and conduct the same according to parliamentary rules and in conformity with this Constitution. He shall have power to suspend any L. U. for any violation of the Constitution or laws of the B. or to fill any vacancy among the General Officers, by consent of a majority of the E. B. He shall sign all charters, and Semi-Annually he shall submit to the G. S. an itemized account of all monies expended by him in behalf of the B., which shall be paid by the G. S. upon an order from the E. B.

Sec. 2. Immediately after the opening of the Convention, the G. P. shall appoint a Committee on Credentials and a Committee on Rules. After the reports of these committees have been acted upon, the G. P. shall appoint the following committees, and all special committees, unless otherwise ordered.

Committees.

1. General President's Report.
2. General Secretary's Report.
3. Finances.
4. Grievances and Appeals.
5. Constitution and By-Laws.
6. Resolutions.

The above committees shall each consist of five delegates.

Sec. 3. The G. P. shall supervise the interests of the B., and perform such other duties as the Constitution may require, and shall report his acts and doings to the Convention.

ARTICLE XXIV.

GENERAL VICE PRESIDENTS.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the eight General Vice Presidents to act as General Organizers of the several districts under their jurisdiction, and they shall render such assistance to the G. P. as he may require, and shall transmit a Semi-Annual report of their acts and doings to the G. S. In case of vacancy in the office of G. P., they shall succeed to the same in their successive order of rotation.

ARTICLE XXV.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

Sec. 1. The G. S. shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Convention, preserve all important documents, papers, accounts, letters received, and copies of all important letters sent by him on business of the B. He shall conduct all correspondence between the B. and the L. U's and receive all monies due from Local Unions, giving his receipt therefor. He shall keep a correct financial account between the several L. U's and the B., and pay over to the G. T. taking a receipt for the same all surplus monies at end of each month after paying all legal bills due by the B. and authorized by the E. B.

Sec. 2. The G. S. shall receive all applications for charters and shall sign and grant the same when authorized by the E. B. He shall have charge of the seal of the B. and shall affix it to all official documents. He shall publish the official journal on the fifteenth of each month, stating therein the condition of trade, and giving a monthly report of all monies received and expended by him, and

the sources from which they have been received and also all other business appertaining to the L. U's.

Sec. 3. The G. S. shall publish an Annual Report of his work and submit the same to the Convention, and shall perform such other duties as are required of him by this Constitution.

Sec. 4. The G. S. shall receive such compensation as shall be determined by the Convention and shall give bond to the E. B. to the amount of \$3,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE XXVI.

GENERAL TREASURER.

Sec. 1. The G. T. shall receive and take charge of all surplus monies of the B., delivered to him by the G. S. He shall pay through the G. S. all warrants, regularly drawn on him by majority vote of E. B. and signed by the Chairman and Rec. Sec. of the E. B. He shall submit through the G. P. to the Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements made by him during his term of office. He shall not hold in his possession more than \$75 and all over that amount he shall deposit within 24 hours after receipt in some bank designated by the E. B. The G. T. shall give a good and sufficient bond to the sum fixed by the E. B. for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE XXVII.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Sec. 1. The E. B. shall be composed of five members, elected by ballot from the L. U. in the city selected as headquarters. But should more than one L. U. exist in said city or within a radius of ten miles the election of the E. B. shall be then by general vote of such unions.

Sec. 2. The E. B. shall elect its own chairman and Rec. Sec. from among its members, and shall hold semi-monthly meetings regularly, or when required, in which the G. S. and G. T. shall have the right to a voice, but no vote. All correspondence for the E. B. shall come through the G. S. and their proceedings shall be published monthly.

Sec. 3. The E. B. shall decide all points of law arising under the jurisdiction of the B., also all grievances and appeals subject to the decision of the Convention. They shall have power to authorize strikes in conformity with this Constitution, and in conjunction with the G. P. they shall have general supervision of the affairs of the B.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the E. B. to prepare the bonds for the G. S. and G. T. and hold them in trust for the B. They shall make a monthly audit of the accounts and inspect the books of the G. S. and G. T. and examine all bills, and shall perform such other duties as provided for in this Constitution.

Sec. 5. Any question or principle of law not defined in this Constitution or in the Local Rules shall be referred to the Executive Board, and their decision shall be binding as law until reversed by the Convention.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. The election of all Officers shall be by ballot, and it shall require a majority of all votes cast to constitute an election. When there are more than two Candidates for the same office, at every unsuccessful balloting, the one receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped, the voting to then continue until one has secured an absolute majority over all.

Sec. 2. At all elections of Officers, either General or Local, the Presiding Officer shall appoint two Tellers. He shall then announce the names of the Candidates in rotation, and a vote shall be taken. The Tellers shall then collect and count the votes cast, and the Presiding Officer shall declare the result. All officers shall be installed immediately after election.

ARTICLE XXIX.

PROPERTY.

Sec. 1. All Local and General officers, at the expiration of their terms of office, shall deliver to their successors, all books, papers, monies and other property in their possession, belonging to the B. or the L. U's, and they shall not be relieved from their bonds or obligations, until this law is complied with.

RULES FOR LOCAL UNIONS.

ARTICLE I.

LOCAL OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. The Officers of a L. U. shall be a President, a Vice President, a Recording Secretary, a Financial Secretary, a Treasurer, a Conductor, a Warden and at least three Trustees.

Sec. 2. Said officers shall serve for one year, with the exception of the Trustees who shall be elected in such manner, that the term of one Trustee shall expire at the end of each year successively. Neither the Treasurer nor F. S. can act as Trustee. It shall be within the power of each L. U. to fix salaries for such local officers as they may decide to pay.

Sec. 3. The nomination of Local Officers shall be opened and closed on the last meeting night in June and December, but may be re-opened again on motion the night of election, if deemed necessary, and no member shall be nominated for office unless he is present on the night of nomination; nor shall he be eligible unless he has been three months a member in good standing prior to nomination, except where a L. U. has not been in existence the time herein required.

Sec. 4. The Election of Officers shall be held on the first meeting nights of January and July, and shall be governed by Art. XXVIII of this Constitution. The R. S. shall send a list of all new officers to the G. S. and also all changes.

For want of space we must here close the Local Rules, the balance will appear in our next journal, and sheets containing the same will be printed in advance for the use of the delegates in the Convention. For the information of our readers we wish to say that the Local Rules will embrace the following subjects:

1. Local Officers.
2. Duties of Local Officers.
3. Committees, as on Page 27 of present laws.
4. Penalties and Fines.
5. Funds of the L. U., as on Page 19 of present laws.
6. Amendments and Alteration of Constitution.

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, Juli 1886.

Organisation.

Organisation ist das Bollwerk, auf welches sich alle Arbeiter stützen müssen. Der Lohnarbeiter kann nur durch Organisation geschützt werden, doch dasselbe ist auch mit den Fabrikanten der Fall. Die Organisation ist nicht nur notwendig um den Arbeiter zu beschützen, sondern auch den arbeitsamen Arbeitgeber. Denn so lange die Organisation nicht vollständig ist, um eine gleichmäßige Bezahlung für geleistete Arbeit zu erwirken, wird der brutale Ausbeuter, der es versteht, die Löhne seiner Angestellten immer mehr herunterzubringen, stets im Vorteil sein gegenüber dem humanen Arbeitgeber, der noch nicht völlig genug ist, seinen Leuten bloße Hungerlöhne bezahlen zu wollen.

Die Gewerkschaften sind der Rettungsort der Arbeiter, sie bieten uns die Aussicht auf ein menschenwürdiges Dasein für uns und unsere Kinder, und wer dieselben zu zerstören sucht, erschüttert das Fundament eines geordneten und blühenden Gemeinwesens. Nur durch ihre Gewerkschaften werden die Arbeiter anständige Löhne erhalten, und durch genügenden Verdienst wird die große Mehrzahl der Bevölkerung, die Arbeiterklasse im Stande sein, als intelligente, menschenwürdige Bürger zu leben, wie sie es verdienen. Der amerikanische Arbeiter hat den Werth und die unbedingte Nothwendigkeit der Gewerkschaften vollständig erkannt und wird jeden als Feind betrachten und behandeln, der ihm das Recht verweigert, sich mit seinen Kameraden zu gegenseitiger Schutze zu verbinden.

Die Eigentlichen Organisatoren.

Bei einer kürzlich in New York abgehaltenen Massen-Versammlung der Barbieri hielt Herr G. E. Smith von der Möbelarbeiter Union eine Rede, in welcher folgende bemerkenswerthe Stelle vorkam:

„Die Solidarität der Interessen zwischen allen denen, welche mit ihrer Hände Arbeit ihr Brod verdienen, steht heute im Vordergrund.“ Bezüglich der Verfolgungen, welche die Arbeiterbewegung ausgesetzt ist, wies er auf die vergeblichen Versuche hin, durch die Verhaftung einzelner Agitatoren, Redner oder Propagandisten, oder der Gründer von Unions, die Bewegung zu hemmen. „Wo ist der Organisator? Wer hat die Union gegründet? Wer hat unsere Arbeiter aufgeführt? Ermittelt sie, steht sie auf die schwarze Liste, hebt sie von Shop zu Shop und stellt sie vor die Gerichte. Wie kurzfristig sind diese Leute in ihrem ohnmächtigen Thun. Der Agitator heißt der Zeitgeist, der sich nicht mehr bannen läßt, weder durch Polizei, noch Gerichte, noch die Willen. Sverrt von ein, diesen revolutionären Agitator, erschöpft den Zeitgeist, wenn Ihr könnt, er wird Euch hohnlachen sehen, daß er 1000 Leben hat. Nicht wir haben die Arbeiterbewegung gemacht, sondern die Kapitalisten, die Hoffe und ihre Presse hat sie heraufbeschworen und nachdem die Arbeiter einmal zu dem Bewußtsein erwacht sind, daß sie auch Menschen sind, beruht die Bewegung auf einem Fundament, welches nicht mehr zu untergraben ist, auf dem Gefeß der Selbsterhaltung.“

Vermishtes.

— Geduld ist der Mantel, welcher die Ungerechtigkeit verhüllt, sie ist die Anfluchtsstätte der Bosheit, die Hoffnung des Monopols; sie ist das Gift, welches von jeder Kugel herab über die betrogenen Arbeiter gegossen wird, um das aufgeregte Blut zu beruhigen und das Gefühl der Menschewürde tödten.

— Hunger ist der Erzeuger des Geisteslebens — des Gedankens. Aber der von ihm eingegebene Gedanke ist ein gefährlicher und seine Willen Rache. Je mehr der Hunger nagt, desto gefährlicher wächst der rachebrütende Gedanke, welcher sich gegen Alles wendet, das nicht mit ihm auf der gleichen Lebensstufe steht.

— Es weht ein Hauch der Befreiung durch die größeren Industriestädte. Erretten wir uns selbst! so ertönt der Ruf in der Fabrik, wie in dem Schlachthaus, in der Werkstatte, wie in den Minen. Es erfordert nur ein einheitliches Programm, einen Angriffsplan — und die Zwangsjade, in welcher die arbeitende Klasse zu ersticken droht, plagt an allen Seiten.

— Die letzte Gewerkschafts-Conferenz hat gezeigt, daß die offenen Gewerkschaften eine Macht repräsentieren, welche berechtigt ist, Forderungen an die Knights of Labor zu stellen, und diese Forderungen sind einzuhalten zu haben. Es ist dies unbedingt nöthig, daß die Operationsweise beider Arbeiterbewegungen genau abgegrenzt wird, wenn nicht die ganze Arbeiterbewegung dieses Landes darunter leiden soll.

— Mehr als je ist es jetzt geboten, daß die organisierten Arbeiter fest zusammenhalten und sich nicht durch unbedeutende Differenzen in ihren Ansichten und Principien, oder durch nationale oder sonstige Parteitheile beherrschen lassen.

Es wird die Leser dieses Blattes vielleicht interessieren, daß die Arbeiter in der fgl. Sägemühle zu Cleveland im Jahre täglich einen Normalarbeitstag von 18 Stunden, sage und schreibe achtzehn Stunden, abarbeiteten, gegen einen Lohn von Mt. 2 bis Mt. 2.50. Auch in der herzoglich braunschweigischen Sägemühle zu Hildesheim war es bis vor einem halben Jahre Sitte, 18 Stunden zu arbeiten. Seitdem hat jedoch die braunschweigische Regierung die Arbeitszeit auf zwölf Stunden reduziert.

In Deutschland wurden 47 Versammlungen in Berlin im Monat Mai polizeilich verboten gegen 3 im April. Vom Verbot betroffen wurden 30 gewerkschaftliche Versammlungen, 11 Arbeiter-Bezirksvereins-Versammlungen, 5 Arbeiterinnen-Versammlungen und 1 gewerkschaftliche Versammlung. Außerdem wurden 11 Versammlungen polizeilich aufgelöst gegen 15 im Monat April und zwar: 6 Arbeiter-Bezirksvereins- und 2 gewerkschaftliche Versammlungen, 1 Volks-, 1 Mäntel-näherinnen- und eine Arbeiterinnen-Versammlung. Surtean für erfolgte aber im Monat Mai die polizeiliche Schließung des Kadereins der Maurer, der Beß-Commiss- taken des „Bauhändlervereins“, des Vereins zur Vertretung d. Interessen der Arbeiterinnen, des Vereins der Arbeiterinnen Berlin, des Kadereins der Mäntel-näherinnen und des Vereins der Arbeiterinnen es fast unmöglich gemacht, günstige Arbeitsbedingungen für sich zu erwirken.

St. Paul, Minn. Union 157 vermehrt sich zwar langsam aber stetig. Contractors werden Alles an um die bei ihnen beschäftigten Union-Leute der Union abzuwickeln zu machen und sind schon einige dadurch fortgeschritten. Doch fällen sich die Union immer wieder. Einige Contractors sind der Union günstig gestimmt. Nach dem 1. Juli ist unter Verammlungen-Lokal Code 3. Exchange Str.; Versammlung ist jeden Mittwoch, 8 bis 10 Uhr. Jeder letzte Mittwoch im Monat. A frozen lumber Versammlung. Es sind noch immer 4 frozen lumber außer Arbeit, aber Antonsen 000000. He was caught.

„I took green strips, and dressed them frozen, and when frozen so hard that you could get a nail through them, and they rank almost out of the machine. I simply kicked myself for being such an idiot as to believe the story, which is at variance with all natural laws, and have been looking for that able-bodied man since.“

Barnes' Pat. Foot and Hand Power Machinery.

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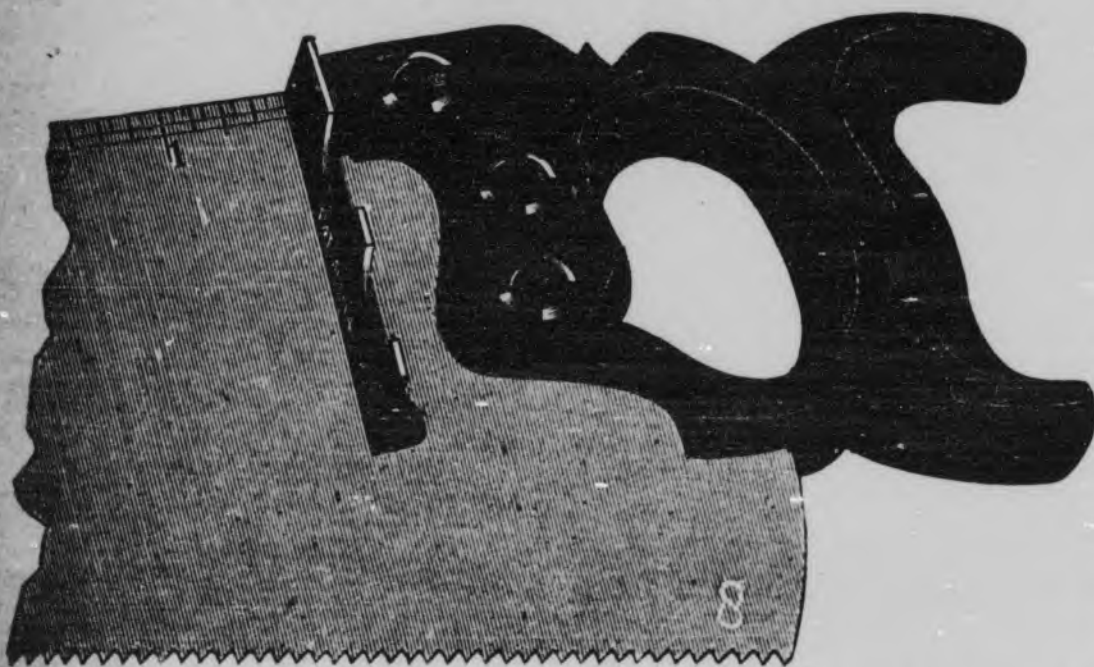
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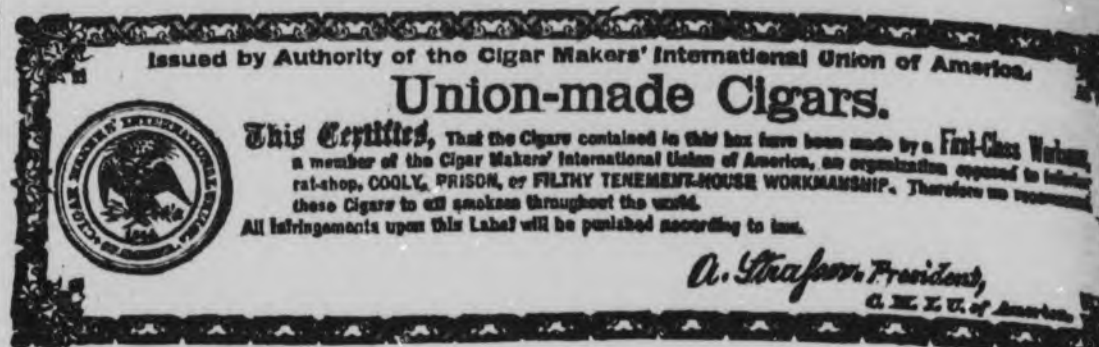
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If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-

house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor shorter hours of labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

See that the Label is on the Box.

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UNION LABEL,

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See that your grocer has canned goods with this trade mark, stamped in the tin on the bottom of the can. It is to be hoped that union men and friends of organized labor will call the attention of their wives and daughters to this fact when about to purchase canned goods. They are the best, and the cans are free from chemical poisons.

UNION LABEL CIGARS.

When you buy cigars never forget to look for the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is across the outside of the cigar box and signed "A. Strasser, President." See 8th page of this Journal.

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Any of the above books can be had at the prices above stated, and sent postpaid to any address. Also any other books, or foreign or domestic trade journals in the mechanical or scientific line.

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 180, Cleveland, C.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

"You have bad news to tell me," queried the wife of an Ohio plow manufacturer, as he came home the other night.

"Yes. The men have demanded an increase of pay. They want ninety-five cents a day or they will strike."

"You don't say! Why, what on earth can they be thinking of?"

"I'm afraid I'll have to give in to them, and you'll have to make a sacrifice. I won't ask you to give up those diamond bracelets, nor the new carriage, but I'm afraid you'll have to come down to fifty-dollar hats and fifteen-dollar shoes."

Wall Street News.

METAL WORKERS National Union will hold its Convention the end of August at Cincinnati.

AUGUST 1886
ISSUE

MISSING



A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VI. No 9.

CLEVELAND, SEPTEMBER, 1886.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

SWORN CIRCULATION,
21,000 Monthly.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE CARPENTER has the largest guaranteed circulation of any Trade Journal among Carpenters and Joiners. No other publication affords so many advantages to those having Tools, Hardware or Building Supplies to dispose of, as does THE CARPENTER, from the fact its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

A TESTIMONIAL.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 22, 1886.
P. J. MCGUIRE, Esq.:
DEAR SIR:—We want to continue our advertisement in THE CARPENTER, as it has brought us good results; every place we have sent saws has brought orders for more.

E. ANDREWS & SONS,
Saw Manufacturers.

We have no middle men to act as agents for us. We prefer to deal directly with our advertising patrons.

For advertising rates, apply directly to
P. J. MCGUIRE,
Box 180, Cleveland, O.

BROTHERHOOD ITEMS.

THE BRICKLAYERS and Masons, of Schenectady, N. Y., have started a Union.

UNION 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., charges \$5 initiation fee, yet it does not seem to abate the flow of initiations.

UNION 94, Providence, R. I., has donated \$100 to aid the Bricklayers Union of that city now locked out.

A NATIONAL Union of Painters is being formed. Address, John T. Elliott, 453 Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

PICNIC of Union 109, Galveston, Tex., July 18, was a complete success financially and socially; netted over \$150.

UNION 147, Sioux City, Iowa., paraded in the labor demonstration July 4, and made the strongest showing of any labor society in the city.

DON'T go to St. Paul, Minn., on any advertisement of good wages and plenty of work. The city has more than double its share of Carpenters.

ON THEIR WAY from the Convention, John Nagel, of Pittsburgh; C. A. Rockwood, and Chas. Rumpel, of Cincinnati, dropped off at Jamestown, N. Y., and sowed the seed for a union.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—This city is overrun with country "Jayhawkers" who expect to get 9 hours as a day's work and \$2.75, without ever "having done a tap" to establish the system. A midnight thief can be no meaner than such cattle.

SALEM, MASS.—Some "bosses" here are taking carpenter work for almost the bare cost of material. These are the "cusses" who want to go back to 10 hours after signing an agreement for one year to work 9 hours per day.

P. M. WELLIN, an active member of Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., and father of the nine-hour movement in that city, has gone to Santa Barbara, to reside permanently. We hope he will organize a Carpenters Union in that city.

UNION 195, Pasadena, Cal., just recently organized has fixed its monthly dues at 50 cents. The union was organized July 19, by Bros. Nelligan and Vinette, accompanied by a large delegation from Union 56, of Los Angeles.

WE WOULD like to see all the bosses of Toronto, respect and enforce the nine-hour agreement the men made with them in good faith. Is it necessary that a man should lose all principles of honor, when he becomes a "Boss"?

A COMMITTEE of Union 132, Richmond, Va., is busy going around among the contractors for them to sign an agreement not to have any frames made at any mill, nor to give out any piece work; most of them have signed it, and we are pleased to say they observe it and are satisfied.

THE SITUATION in both New Haven, Conn., and Quincy, Ill., is quite favorable to the success of our unions, in maintaining their demand for 9 hours per day. The Convention decided to back both of these unions in their struggle.

THE CARPENTERS Unions of Connecticut will hold a State Picnic, on Friday, Aug. 27, at Savin Rock, near New Haven. If each of the Unions will display the same zeal as Union 43 there is no doubt the affair will not only be a memorable one, but it will be completely successful.

WHILE the press parades the losses arising from unsuccessful strikes wouldn't it be just as well occasionally to present the gains coming from successful ones?

GENERAL LABOR NEWS.

BROTHERHOOD of Locomotive Firemen, met at Atchison, Kansas, July 31.

THE UNIONS of the Building Trades in Providence R. I., have formed a Building Trades Council.

FLINT GLASS Workers will hereafter shut down on June 30, and start their fires again Aug. 1, giving the men four weeks Summer rest.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL Unions all over the Country will vote between February and April next, on enforcing the nine hour system as a general rule in the trade.

IN NEW ORLEANS, the State abandoned the case of libel against the Trades Assembly of that city for carrying a banner reflecting on a Judge who had exceeded his authority in antagonizing Trades Unions.

CONVENTIONS of National Trade Unions will be held as follows: Miners National Federation at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 7.—R. R. Switchmen at Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20.—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in New York, City, Oct. 20.

THE ACTION of Judge Barrett, of New York, in imposing severe sentences of from 18 months to 3 years and 8 months on the boycotters of the Thiess Concert Garden has aroused not only general indignation but has stirred the workmen of the Metropolis to renewed efforts in the work of organization.

THE LABOR movement of America, never lost a truer friend, nor a more devoted and unselfish worker than W. H. FOSTER, of Philadelphia, Sec'y of the National Federation of Trades, who died July 28, 1886. All honor to his memory. And for one we are ready to enter into any movement that will mark his grave with some tribute of respect to show to the world that Organized Labor is not forgetful of its workers.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

Carpenters over 60 years of age can not be admitted to membership in the Brotherhood, unless they waive all claims to General Benefits. Then they can be admitted as Honorary Members. This is the ruling of our Executive Board.

No. 105.—WILLIAM S. WATKINS, age 56, initiated Nov. 28, 1884. Union 77, Battle Creek, Mich., died June 26, 1886 of Pneumonia. Papers received July 1. Approved July 5. Warrant drawn and paid July 13.

No. 106.—MRS. M. L. CRAWFORD, age 54, wife of Bro. J. W. Crawford, initiated May 23, 1885, Union 55, Denver, Col., died June 25, 1886, of Consumption. Papers received July 8, approved July 13. Paid July 14.

No. 107.—H. C. ALBAUGH, age 55, initiated May 11, 1885. Union 29, Baltimore, Md., died of Tumor, June 3, 1886. Papers received July 10. Referred July 13. Approved July 21. Paid July 21.

No. 108.—MRS. NANNETTE RYAN, age 38, wife of Bro. Wm. RYAN, initiated July 14, 1882, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of Disease of the Liver, July 1, 1886. Papers received July 16. Approved July 21. Paid July 21.

No. 109.—DAVID PRESSWELL, age 42, initiated March 9, 1883. Union 38, St. Catharines, died from an Accidental Fall, July 15, 1886. Papers received July 23. Approved July 27. Paid July 27.

No. 110.—JAMES A. BURLINGAME, age 55, initiated May 4, 1883. Union 22, San Francisco, died July 9, 1886, of Disease of Heart. Papers received July 22. Approved July 27. Paid July 27.

EXPULSIONS.

B. BEDELLE, RICHARD NORMAN and STEVE CASTER, from Union 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., for working 10 hours per day and taking work on a job on strike, H. H. HENUEL, expelled from Union 169, for taking piece work.

MALCOLM MCKENZIE, and NEIL MCINNIS, from Union 24, Somerville, Mass., for "scabbing" during the Boston Strike.

JACOB EHLMANN and CYRUS BROWELLER, from Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., for "scabbing" and violating their obligation.

JOHN MILLER and A. SWANZIG, from Union 109, Galveston, Tex., for working more than 9 hours per day in violation of the local rules; also JOHN MILLER, expelled from Union 109, for violating his pledge and paying less than union wages.

Wm. HASTINGS, from Union 26, Jackson, Mich., and his Withdrawal Card annulled for violating the union's interests.

FRANK P. BLAISDELL, from Union 112, Lynn, Mass., for conduct unbecoming a member.

THE MASTER carpenters and manufacturers of wood building materials, of Chicago, have formed an association.

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

Sec. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

Sec. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

Sec. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

Sec. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

Sec. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

Sec. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves and for the common good of all.

Sec. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgement of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

Sec. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

Sec. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid shall state their case to this council, and if approved by the delegates shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to and obey the laws of the society that they should properly belong to.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

Sec. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

Sec. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be considered from this council. Branches of a union shall demand same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

Sec. 2. It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

He's true to God who's true to man; wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest 'neath the all-beholding sun
That wrong is also done to us, and they are slaves
Whose love of right is for themselves and not for all the race.
God works for all. Ye cannot hem the hope of being free
With parallels of latitude, with mountain range and sea.
Put golden padlocks on Truth's lips, be callous as ye will.
From soul to soul o'er all the world leaps one electric thrill.

—Lowell.

Proceedings of the Buffalo Convention. Price 10 cents per copy.

Photographs of the Convention, 20x24, mounted on heavy card board. Price One Dollar each. Address,
P. J. MCGUIRE,
Box 180, Cleveland, O.

WHILE the press parades the losses arising from unsuccessful strikes wouldn't it be just as well occasionally to present the gains coming from successful ones?

It is better to live in poverty as a true union man, than to retreat like a coward, to work as a scab, to defraud honest workmen out of their just dues, which they stood up so fearlessly to defend.

IN THE EYES of the capitalists, what is the worker of to-day? An instrument of labor. True, he cannot now be bought and sold; his body is not in slavery, but his will is. He has only the choice of inevitable death and the acceptance of an imposed law. Hunger is the chains and the whips of the modern slave.

THE UNITED Nailers, Heaters and Rollers' lodges have disbanded and reorganized as lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steelworkers, from which organization they seceded over one year ago. Through their injudicious act of secession they were forced into a strike which lasted thirteen months.

IN SOCIAL economy, wages have taken the place of the support formerly given the slave. The laborer has not yet become a man.—John Stuart Mill.

THE PAST political history of governments has invariably shown that the few have ever sought to control the masses, and just in the ratio of the ignorance of the people has the tyranny of the few been manifested.

A MENOMENEE, Mich., man says it's all a mistake to suppose that frozen lumber will not shrink in a floor. He was caught himself; says he: "I took green strips, frozen, and dressed them frozen, put them down frozen so hard that you could hardly get a nail through them, and they shrank almost out of the matting. I simply kicked myself for being such an idiot as to believe the story, which is at variance with all natural laws, and have been looking for that able-bodied man ever since."

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office as second-class matter
Published at No. 19 Frankfort St., Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, SEPTEMBER, 1886.

FOR THE PEOPLE.

BY JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE.

We are the hewers and delvers who toil for another's gain.
The common clods and the rabble, stunted of brow and brain.
What do we want, the gleaners, of the harvest we have reaped?
What do we want, the neuters, of the honey we have heaped?

We want the drones to be driven away from our golden board;
We want to share in the harvest; we want to sit at the board;
We want what sword or suffrage has never yet won for man.
The fruits of his toil, God promised, when the curse of toil began.

Ye have tried the sword and scepter, the cross and the sacred word,
In all the years, and the kingdom is not yet here of the Lord.
We are tired of useless waiting; we are tired of fruitless prayers.
Soldier and churchman and lawyer—the failure, is it not theirs?

What gain is it to the people that a God laid down his life,
If twenty centuries after, his world be a world of strife?
If the serried ranks be facing each other with ruthless eyes
And steel in their hands, what profits a Saviour's sacrifice?

Ye have tried, and failed to rule us; in vain to direct have tried.
Not wholly the fault of ruler; not utterly blind the guide;
Mayhap there needs not a ruler; mayhap we can find the way.
At least ye have ruled to ruin; at least ye have led astray.

What matter if king or consul or president holds the rein,
If crime and poverty ever be links in the bond-man's chain?
What careth the burden-bearer that Liberty packed his load,
If Hunger presseth behind him with a sharp and ready goad?

There's a serf whose chains are of paper there's a king with a parchment crown;
There are robber knights and brigands in factory, field and town.
But the vassal pays his tribute to a lord of wage and rent;
And the baron's toil is Shylock's, with a flesh-and-blood per cent.

The seamstress bends to her labor all night in a narrow room;
The child, defrauded of childhood, tip-toes all day at the loom;
The soul must starve; for the body can barely on husks be fed;
And the loaded dice of a gambler settles the price of bread.

Ye have shorn and bound the Samson and robbed him of learning's light;
But his sluggish brain is moving; his sinews have all their might.
Look well to your gates of Gaza, your privilege, pride and caste!
The Giant is blind and thinking, and his locks are growing fast.
BOSTON, MASS. —Independent.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

A contractor by the name of W. D. Richardson of Springfield, Illinois, a man well known to the different building trades throughout the States—and more especially to the Bricklayers' union as a well-known employer of scab and convict labor, has secured the contract for building the State Capitol for Colorado; notwithstanding the Trades Assembly and trades unions made the most strenuous efforts to prevent it, but by ways that are dark he defeated us.

Having secured the contract he has expressed his intention of only employing mechanics who will work ten hours per day, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of men engaged in the building trades are only working eight hours per day. If this man cannot get mechanics in Denver to do his work he will endeavor to get them from other places. Now we ask of you to use your best endeavors to prevent men from coming to Denver; that should there at any time be advertisements of men wanted here, keep them away, for there are at the present time lots of men out of employment in Denver; more, in fact, than Mr. Richardson would require.

Hoping that you will give this your best attention, and assist us far as is in your power. Fraternally,

THOMAS HAMDIN,
Sec. Denver Trades Assembly.

All trades and labor papers throughout the United States please copy.

PREAMBLE.

In this great age of progress and civilization, the universal tendency is toward Organization and Combination. The wealthy Capitalists, combined and consolidated, monopolize and control the wealth of the world, while the rapid concentration of wealth and power in the hands of the monied classes, has had an extremely injurious effect upon all branches of honorable toil. And in this respect none have suffered any greater depression than the Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Year by year our once honored craft has been reduced from its former exalted position among mechanical callings. Our wages are much lower than in other trades, requiring no greater proportionate share of skill, or manual effort. And for want of a strict Apprenticeship system and through lack of union among the Mechanics, the trade literally swarms with unskilled men. Unfair and unscrupulous contractors have introduced various illegitimate practices, that are at once a discredit and a reproach. While everywhere in the blind, senseless competition for work, cheapness has almost become the prevalent rule, to the detriment alike of contractors and journeymen, to the injury of the public, and to the ruin and degradation of the trade.

Now these questions demand our attention:
Shall we willingly permit our craft to sink lower and lower until it is beyond all possible hope of redemption?
Are we not entitled to a just equivalent—a fair remuneration for our labor, so to meet the daily wants of ourselves and families, and make proper provision for sickness and old age?

It is evident that to protect ourselves we must combine! There is no hope for us only in Unity and Organization! We must form a union broad enough to embrace every competent Carpenter and Joiner in America—one that will protect every man in his labor and in his wages. "Single handed we can accomplish nothing; but united, there is no power of wrong we may not openly defy!"

Therefore it is imperatively the duty of every Carpenter and Joiner to do all in his power to secure thorough organization and unity of action. In obedience to that duty, and to accomplish the objects set forth in this Constitution, we have formed the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

NOTICE.—Members Are Permitted to Show This Constitution to Any Person who may desire to peruse it.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME OF THE SOCIETY.

SEC. 1. This society shall be known as the BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, and shall consist of an unlimited number of Local Unions and Members, who acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood and are subject to its laws and usages.

SEC. 2. This Brotherhood shall not be dissolved while there are three dissenting Local Unions.

SEC. 3. The following abbreviations when used in the rules and constitution, or in the reports or other documents issued by the Brotherhood, shall have the following meanings, respectively, viz:—

B.	shall mean	Brotherhood.
E. B.	"	Executive Board.
G. P.	"	General President.
G. S.	"	General Secretary.
G. T.	"	General Treasurer.
L. U.	"	Local Union.
R. S.	"	Recording Secretary.
F. S.	"	Financial Secretary.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS.

SEC. 1. The objects of our Brotherhood are namely: To rescue our trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to place ourselves on a foundation sufficiently strong to prevent further encroachments. We propose: to discourage Piece Work, to re-establish an Apprenticeship system, to encourage a higher standard of skill, to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of the craft, to assist each other to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for our work, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all our members.

ARTICLE III.

ADMISSION OF LOCAL UNIONS.

SEC. 1. A Local Union may be organized by any number of Carpenters and Joiners, not less than seven, provided they are qualified according to this Constitution. They must apply to the G. S. for a charter, and send \$5 for charter fee. Then the G. S. shall forward charter and outfit to the new union, when authorized by the E. B.

SEC. 2. The outfit shall consist of a set of Rituals, 20 Constitutions, 20 Members Cards, and all necessary cards and blanks. All other supplies shall be charged extra.

SEC. 3. More than one L. U. may be chartered in the same city, by permission of the E. B., provided the L. U. or Unions already chartered in said city offer no reasonable objection. All the L. U. in one city must be governed by the same Trade Rules and the same scale of wages.

SEC. 4. No branches of a L. U. shall be allowed in any city; when a necessity for them exists they shall be chartered as Local Unions, doing business directly with the General Office, and working in concert with their sister unions in the same city.

SEC. 5. When a Local Union has 400 members in good standing, it should form a separate union under a separate charter.

SEC. 6. A L. U. shall not withdraw from the B. or dissolve so long as seven members in good standing object thereto, and three months notice to the E. B. of said withdrawal, shall be required.

ARTICLE IV.

DUTIES OF LOCAL UNIONS.

SEC. 1. Any L. U. which fails to hold regular meetings for the space of one month, shall forfeit its charter.

SEC. 2. A public meeting of each union should be held at least once a month, in which the labor question shall be discussed, and the general public shall be invited.

SEC. 3. At stated times each union should have social gatherings for the entertainment of the members and their families, and for invited guests.

SEC. 4. Each L. U. should maintain labor bureaus, found libraries, invite speakers from other Trade Unions to deliver lectures; join Central Labor Unions or Trades Assemblies, where such exist, maintain friendly relations with other Trade and Labor Organizations, and do all in their power to strengthen, and to promote the Labor movement.

SEC. 5. Each L. U. shall have power to frame its own Local By-Laws. Such By-Laws shall in no way conflict with the Constitution of the B. and shall be submitted for approval to the E. B.; likewise all future amendments.

ARTICLE V.

FINANCE, DUES AND SUPPLIES.

SEC. 1. The initiation fee of a member shall not be less than one dollar, and the dues not less than twenty-five cents per month; such fees and dues shall be used subject entirely to the laws of the B.; all fees and dues above said amount shall be subject to the By-Laws of the L. U. A uniform system of book-keeping shall be adopted in all the Local Unions, and when required the books shall be supplied at cost by the G. S.

SEC. 2. The fiscal quarters in the year shall begin: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, and Oct. 1, and on those dates the G. S. shall issue the Quarterly Password to the local unions. Any member who divulges this password for any other purpose than to enter the meetings shall be expelled.

SEC. 3. The revenue of the B. shall be derived as follows: Each charter and outfit \$5; constitutions, 5 cts. per copy; cards, one cent each; blanks, 50 cts. per hundred.

SEC. 4. Each L. U. shall pay a per capita tax of ten cents per month to the G. S. for each member in good standing on the books of the local union, to be paid on the first meeting night of each month. This money shall be used as a General Fund for the management of the B., and for payment of all benefits prescribed by this Constitution.

SEC. 5. This sum of 10 cts. shall be held in the treasury as a standing appropriation in all L. U. and require no vote to be paid. Should a majority of the Trustees have reason to doubt the accuracy of any bill from the G. S., the union must pay the same under protest; such protest to serve as a notice to the E. B., and shall be the first business in order before the E. B. at its next meeting.

SEC. 6. Whenever by virtue of an increased death rate, a deficiency is likely to arise in the General Fund, the E. B. shall have authority to draw from the funds of each L. U., a sum not to exceed ten cents for each member in good standing, to provide against such deficiency.

SEC. 7. Any union three months in arrears to the G. S., shall, after one month's notice, be suspended, and shall forfeit its charter.

SEC. 8. All monies for the general fund must be forwarded by the Treasurer of the L. U. and be made payable by post office money order, bank check or draft to the G. S., who shall receipt for the same.

SEC. 9. All constitutions, cards and supplies shall be furnished by the G. S., per order of the F. S. of any L. U. in good standing, and the money for the same shall accompany all orders for supplies. No L. U. shall have authority to grant or receive any other cards than those provided by the G. S.

SEC. 10. All cards granted by any L. U. shall be signed by the President and F. S. thereof, and shall bear the seal of the same, and the F. S. shall have full control of all supplies and by him be issued, subject to orders of his L. U.

ARTICLE VI.

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 1. Any person to be admitted to membership in this B. must be a carpenter and joiner, engaged at wood work and competent to command average wages, not more than 60 years of age, except as hereinafter provided, and of good moral character and sound health, and not afflicted with any disease or subject to any complaint, likely to endanger life.

SEC. 2. Any stair builder, millright, planing mill bench hand, or any cabinet maker engaged at carpenter work, or any carpenter running wood working machinery, shall be eligible to membership, if possessed of the qualifications as provided in Sec. 1 of this Article.

SEC. 3. Any Carpenter and Joiner of good moral character, disqualified from full membership, because of over age or physical condition, may be admitted as an Honorary Member, by paying the initiation fee of the L. U., and he shall be entitled to a seat without vote in the financial affairs of the Union, and be exempt from all dues and assessments and shall not be entitled to any benefits, save the working privileges of the B.

SEC. 4. No person who has been expelled or suspended from any L. U. of this B., or who is in arrears to any L. U., shall be eligible to membership in any other L. U., except by consent of the L. U. of which he was a member.

SEC. 5. Any member who becomes a contractor or employer may remain a member, provided, he pays the scale of wages, hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution and Laws of this B., and is not a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this Section shall be punished by expulsion.

ARTICLE VII.

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS.

SEC. 1. Any person, who desires to become a member of this B. must fill out the regular application blank and sign his name to it and it must be presented at a regular meeting of the L. U. and be countersigned by two members in good standing, as vouchers for the applicant's fitness to become a member. The initiation fee must accompany the application and be returned in case the applicant is rejected.

SEC. 2. Every candidate proposed for membership must be waited upon by a special Committee of three, who shall examine into his qualifications to become a member. They may report at the same meeting at which the candidate is proposed.

SEC. 3. When a candidate is reported on by the Committee, the President shall ask whether there are any reasons known to exist why the candidate shall not be admitted to membership. If no objections are stated, the L. U. will proceed to vote.

SEC. 4. A two third vote shall be necessary to admit a member. If elected he may be initiated the same night. If not present the R. S. shall notify him of his election and order him to appear.

SEC. 5. At the conclusion of the initiation ceremony the newly initiated member shall be conducted to the F. S., where, upon signing the Roll Book, and on payment of one month's dues in advance, he shall be placed on the books of the L. U. as a member, and the F. S. shall furnish him with a card of membership and a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws.

SEC. 6. Membership shall date from time of initiation, and all dues shall be charged accordingly.

SEC. 7. Any candidate failing to present himself for initiation within the space of four weeks after his election and notification, shall, unless he gives good and sufficient reasons, forfeit his initiation fee, and shall not again be proposed for the space of three months.

SEC. 8. Any candidate once rejected by the Union cannot be again proposed for at least three months.

ARTICLE VIII.

RIGHTS OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 1. Any member who has had an injustice done him by his L. U., may appeal to the E. B., any time within two months after date of the action of his union, and shall file a copy of such appeal with the L. U.

SEC. 2. In case a member is defrauded of his wages and reports to his union within four weeks after the day upon which he should have been paid, it shall be the duty of the L. U., to advance sufficient funds to prosecute for said wages.

SEC. 3. Each member in good standing, shall be entitled to one copy of the official journal per month; the same to be sent the F. S. for the members.

SEC. 4. Each member will be entitled to all the benefits, rights and privileges of this B. by strictly adhering to his obligation and by obeying the Constitution and Rules.

ARTICLE IX.

DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 1. No member of this B. shall be allowed to injure the interests of another by undermining him in prices or wages, or any other wilful act, by which the situation of any member may be placed in jeopardy.

SEC. 2. All business of the L. U. shall be kept strictly private from persons outside of the Union, unless publication of the same be authorized by vote of the L. U. Any violation of this section or the preceding section may be punished by fine or expulsion.

SEC. 3. Members are required to keep the F. S. properly notified of their correct places of residence and all changes, and to attend all regular and special meetings under such penalty as the Union may prescribe in its By-Laws.

ARTICLE X.

SUSPENDED MEMBERS.

SEC. 1. Any member indebted three months for dues, shall be in arrears and not in good standing, nor entitled to any benefits. He shall be notified of the fact by the F. S., and if at the end of one month's notice he does not settle his account, he shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. A vote of the L. U. shall not be necessary to suspend a member in arrears.

SEC. 3. Suspended members shall not be entitled to a seat at any meetings of the L. U.

ARTICLE XI.

REINSTATED MEMBERS.

SEC. 1. A suspended member forfeits all previous rights and benefits, and to be reinstated must be in good health and free from any physical disability or bodily ailment. He can be received again into the L. U. only by two third vote of the members present and through the regular code of initiation.

SEC. 2. A suspended member cannot be reinstated until all his indebtedness has been paid up to the time of such suspension, and 10 cts. additional for notice of arrears. And in no case shall more than four months arrears be collected.

SEC. 3. A reinstated member shall not be entitled to benefits until six months after reinstatement.

ARTICLE XII.

BENEFITS OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 1. Each member will be entitled to the following benefits under the conditions herein prescribed in this Constitution, provided he is over six months contin-

member in good standing, and if three months in arrears, he shall be debarred from all benefits.

SEC. 2. The Wife Funeral Benefit shall be \$25 on six months membership, and \$50 on one year's membership.

SEC. 3. The Member's Funeral Benefit shall be \$100 on six months membership; \$200 on one year membership.

SEC. 4. The Disability Benefit shall be: \$100 on one years membership; \$200 on two years membership; and \$300 on three years membership.

SEC. 5. Sick Benefits shall be regulated by the Local By-Laws of each L. U.

ARTICLE XIII.

WIFE FUNERAL BENEFIT.

SEC. 1. Any member legally in benefit and lawfully married, on the death of his wife, shall be entitled to the Wife Funeral Benefit as prescribed in this Constitution, on condition that his wife was in good health at the time of his admission to membership in this B.

SEC. 2. A person if married, whose wife is in ill health, may be admitted to membership, but he shall not be entitled to the Wife Funeral Benefit.

SEC. 3. Each member is entitled to the payment of only one Wife Funeral Benefit.

ARTICLE XIV.

MEMBERS FUNERAL BENEFIT.

SEC. 1. On the death of a member legally in benefit, his wife or legal heirs shall be entitled to the Members Funeral Benefit as prescribed in this Constitution.

SEC. 2. If a member in benefit dies, without leaving any relatives or having made a will, the L. U. shall see him respectfully interred. The officers or a committee of the L. U. shall attend his funeral, and the B. shall pay the funeral expenses, but in no case shall the funeral expenses exceed the amount of benefit due under the Constitution, nor shall the B. be held liable for any further benefits in the name of the deceased.

SEC. 3. Any member whose disability or death is caused by his own improper conduct, or by any accident or disease incurred previous to joining the B. or while on duty as a volunteer or militiaman, or by exposing himself to risks to which a Carpenter and Joiner is not usually liable, neither he nor any other person for him shall have any claim on the funds of the B.

ARTICLE XV.

DISABILITY BENEFIT.

SEC. 1. Any member legally in benefit who becomes permanently disabled by accidental injuries, received at work while engaged at the trade of carpenter and joiner, which incapacitate him from again following the trade for a livelihood, shall be entitled to the Disability Benefit as prescribed in this Constitution, and this shall relieve the B. from any further obligations to said member, and he shall be regarded thereafter only as an Honorary Member.

SEC. 2. Permanent disability shall consist of total blindness; the loss of an arm or leg, or both; the total disability of a limb; the loss of four fingers on one hand; or afflicted with any physical disability resulting from sudden accident.

SEC. 3. Wherever such disability has occurred through actual negligence or the use of alcoholic drinks on the part of the disabled brother, he shall not be entitled to benefit.

SEC. 4. In all claims for disability the claimant shall be carefully and thoroughly examined by at least two duly qualified Physicians selected by the L. U. and they shall report in writing to the L. U. the nature of the disability and their opinion as to the probability of recovery. The expense of said examination to be paid by the L. U., and the report of said Physicians to be sent to the G. S.

ARTICLE XVI.

PRESENTATION AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

SEC. 1. When any death or disability occurs, the person applying for benefit shall present to the L. U. concerned, a certificate of the facts from a physician of known respectability, located where such death or disability occurred, and if approved by a two third vote of the L. U. the same shall be forwarded by the F. S. to the G. S. with all other papers required.

SEC. 2. The F. S. shall also forward to the G. S., the card of the member, and a certificate as to the legality of the claim signed by the President, F. S. and five members in good standing of the L. U.; in case of death said certificate shall be accompanied by an undertakers certificate.

SEC. 3. All claim certificates shall be sworn to before a notary public or commissioner by the President of the L. U., and he shall attest that the member whose claim he is presenting has complied with the law and was in good standing on the books at the time of the death or disability.

SEC. 4. Any claim of which due notice has not been received by the G. S. within 60 days after the date of the death or disability, shall be declared invalid.

SEC. 5. Upon receipt of a claim the G. S. shall submit the same to the E. B., and if they approve the claim the amount shall be at once forwarded by the G. S. to the F. S. in bank draft, payable to the person entitled to receive it.

SEC. 6. Any L. U. two months in arrears for any dues to the G. S. shall not be entitled to benefits, nor shall its members be entitled to benefit, nor shall the L. U. be again entitled to benefit until three months after all arrearages are paid. No notice of arrears shall be required from the G. S.

ARTICLE XVII.

TRAVELING CARDS.

SEC. 1. Any member desiring to travel or to leave in search of employment, shall apply to the F. S. for a

THAT SCREW DOOR SPRING.

He slid quietly into a Jefferson avenue hardware store yesterday forenoon, unrolled a paper on the counter, and as he held up a patent door spring, he said:

"I buy him two days ago, and I like to exchange him for a whetstone."

"What's the matter?"

"Vhell, I can't make him fit on my screen door."

"Why, that's the easiest thing in the world. See here. This end screws on the door and that end on the casing."

"I tried him dot vhay and he doan' work."

"When it is on you take this metal pin and turn the spring. See the holes there?"

"I does that vhay, and my screen doors flies open."

"You turned the wrong way."

"I turns him eafery vhay. Sometimes ter door vhas wide open, and all der flies in Michigan go in, and sometimes he vhas shut oop so tight, I can't get in my own house. I begin on him in der morning, and I doan leave off till night, but he won't work right."

"That's curious. What tools did you have?"

"I use a hammer and a screw drifer und cold chisel und saw und auger und crow bar und lots of more, but he doan spring for me. My wife works at him too, und my hired men has lose half a day, und I vhas discouraged. I guess I trade him for a whetstone."

"Well I'll exchange with you, but I'm sure, I can show you, how to adjust it."

"I guess I doan' try any more. You see my live vhas short, and I can't spare so mooch time mit machinery. If I get a whetstone I doan' have to screw him on nor turn him around. Dere vhas no pins or ratches in his stomach. He vhas all right both ends oop. Maype he doan' keep oudt flies, but he makes no troubles for me."

The exchange was made, and the man went away light hearted, calling back from the door:

"I can make out a whetstone all right, und I was obliged mit you. A whetstone winds oop only one vhay."

Detroit Exchange.

THE JULY report of the amalgamated Carpenters shows 449 Branches and 26,211 members, 1369 on unemployed benefit: 529 on sick benefit and 167 superannuated. Trade is almost prostrate all over Great Britain and the Colonies.

DANGEROUS CLASSES! I do not only find them in the slums, but in the chairs of political economy and the seats of enormous wealth, where brains and wealth unite in the chorus: "It can't be helped!"—Heber Newton.

THERE is in Toronto a contractor who, for some weeks past, has been owing his men wages amounting to \$209, which they are unable to get from him. They have hit upon a scheme, however, by which they hope to make him come to time. Ascertaining where he has contracts and where bricks are to be laid for him, they came down on the bricks with a bailiff. They are keeping a sharp lookout for brick piles.—News.

TALKING about busy men, who leave their homes early and get back after dark, and never see their children, a man of that sort was hurrying away one morning when he found that his little boy had got up before him and was playing on the sidewalk. He told the child to go in. Child wouldn't. Man spanked him, and went to business. Child went in howling. The mother said, "What's the matter?" "Man hit me," blubbered the youngster. "What man?" "That man that stays here Sundays."

I AM, and always expect to be, the earnest advocate of the principle of arbitration wherever it can be applied by voluntary action, looking always to the final outcome of friendly intercourse between employers and employes in sharing the profits of business in a more direct and comprehensible method than that which now exists under the wages system. I believe that such a system of participation is not only possible but inevitable, when labor becomes thoroughly organized and depends upon itself and not upon the aid of Congress for the recognition and enforcement of its just rights.—Hon. A. S. Hewitt.

THE CARPENTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—
**Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
OF AMERICA.**

TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid
Address all letters and monies, to
P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, SEPTEMBER, 1886.

OUR FOURTH GENERAL CONVENTION.

On Aug. 3, 1886, at Buffalo, N. Y., the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters opened its Fourth General Session and adjourned *sine die* Aug. 7, 1886 at 6.30 P. M.

81 Delegates representing 63 Unions were in attendance; and had it not been for a desire to be economical, many more unions would have been represented.

The Report of the General Secretary showed 177 Local Unions in good standing, which is a net gain of 130 Local Unions and 17,059 members more than we had 2 years ago. During the past year \$241.82 have been spent in strikes, barely 3 1/4 per cent of the total income; \$3,918.93 was spent in Sick Benefit the past year, and \$14,200 was spent for Death and Disability Benefits the past two years. Since May 1, 1886, a total gain of 71,434 hours per week have been gained to the members by reducing the hours of daily labor. This and other interesting data as to the condition and growth of the organization will be found in the printed proceedings which the G. S. is now prepared to furnish to the Local Unions at 10 Cts. per copy.

A splendid 20x24 photograph of the Convention has been prepared and the G. S. is ready to furnish copies at cost price, \$1 each. Cash in advance.

Without any exaggeration, the convention was the finest working body ever assembled. The delegates were courteous and considerate to each other, and not a wrangle or cross word occurred to mark the uninterrupted harmony of the proceedings. Each delegate seemed possessed with the loftiest sentiments and inspired with a burning zeal to labor for the welfare and success of the Brotherhood.

A revised Constitution containing many admirable features and which will be found on the second page of this journal was adopted, and we trust it will meet the unanimous approval of all our Local Unions. We can assure the members, that the Convention gave the subject a most patient and thorough consideration, consuming 2 days and a half.

W. J. Shields was elected General President and P. J. McGuire was unanimously re-elected General Secretary. The balance of the officers are noted on Page 5 of this journal.

The Headquarters for the next ten years will be located in Philadelphia, Pa., and early in November next the General Secretary will remove to that city.

The next Convention will be held in Detroit, Mich., in Aug. 1888.

DATED IN ADVANCE.

This Journal is issued regularly on the 15th, of each month, and as a rule has been dated for the month in which it was published. This has caused some misunderstanding on the Pacific Coast and in Unions that meet once every two weeks. In those instances the Journal did not get into the hands of the members until at the close of the month. And then owing to its date it bore the appearance of an old paper. To avoid this we have decided to hereafter date THE CARPENTER a month in advance, the change begins with this number.

EIGHT NEW UNIONS.

During the month of July and up to date the Brotherhood has granted charters to Eight new Unions, viz: 199, S. Chicago, Ill.; 200, Fort Plain, N. Y.; 201, Paducah, Ky.; 202, Postoria, Ohio; 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; 204, Oshkosh, Wis.; 205, Johnstown, Pa.; 206, Bentonville, Ark.

AN APOLOGY.

After the Convention adjourned, the General Secretary had to remain a few days longer in Buffalo, N. Y., to see to the revision and printing of the minutes of the Proceedings, also to cooperate with the Committee on Ritual and Parliamentary Rules which was delegated to sit after adjournment. Owing to this delay and to the work of the Convention, the G. S. was unable to attend to any correspondence until his return to the office. All delays in correspondence and also in the issue of this journal should be therefore pardoned. It must be remembered that the General Secretary has not had an assistant since July 24th. Another thing—a pile of correspondence have been unavoidable crowded out this month, to make place for the Constitution.

STATE OF TRADE.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA—Dull; \$1.50 to \$1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2. 9 hours.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; \$1.25 to \$2.
HAMILTON, ONT.—Dull; 15 to 20 cts. per hour.
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—Fair; \$1.80 per day, 9 hours.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat. \$1.25 to \$2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Medium; \$1.25 to \$2.00. 9 hours.
OTTAWA, ONT.—Bright; \$1.50 to \$2.25.

THE EASTERN STATES.

LEWISTON, MAINE—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Slow; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Getting slack; \$1.50 to \$2.50.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN—Middling; \$2.25 to \$2.75.
NEW BRITAIN—Very dull; flat; \$2 to \$2.75.
BRIDGEPORT—Dull; \$2 to \$2.75.
DANBURY—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
WATERBURY—Good; \$2.00 to \$2.75.
NORWICH—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
NEW LONDON—Very dull; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
MIDDLETOWN—Middling; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
ANSONIA—Very dull; \$2 to \$2.75.
MERIDEN—Very flat; \$1.75 to \$2.75.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Middling; \$2.25 to \$3.00. 58 hours.
CHelsea—Very good; \$2 to \$2.75.
SOMERVILLE—Medium; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
CAMBRIDGE—Dull; \$2 to \$2.50.
LYNN—Dull; \$2.50 to \$3.00.
BEVERLY—Slack; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
SALEM—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50; 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON—Very good; \$2.25 to \$2.75.
LAWRENCE—Very brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.75.
HAVERHILL—Good; \$2.25 to \$2.75. 59 hours.
MARLBORO—Brisk; \$1.75 to \$3. 58 1/2 hours.
MALDEN—Good; \$1.50 to \$2.75.
WORCESTER—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
NATICK—Good; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
HYDE PARK—Slack; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
SPRINGFIELD—Overcrowded; \$2 to \$2.50.
HOLYOKE—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Good Prospects.
NORTHAMPTON—Brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
N. ADAMS—Bright; \$2 to \$2.50.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50. 9 hours.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brisk; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM—Fair; \$2.25 to \$2.75. 59 hours.
TROY—Middling; \$2.40 to \$3. 8 hours a day.
COHOES—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.50. 58 hours.
ONEONTA—Very good; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
SCHENECTADY—Dull; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
UTICA—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50.
SYRACUSE—Quite brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
BINGHAMPTON—Many idle; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
ROCHESTER—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
BUFFALO—Busy; \$2.00 to \$2.50.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA—Crowded; \$2.25 to \$2.75. 9 hours.
GERMANTOWN—Quiet; \$2.00 to \$2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH—Fair; \$2.00 to \$2.75. 9 and 10 hours.
YORK—Quiet; \$1.35 to \$1.75. Plenty of men.
SHARPSBURG—Medium; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
MCKEESPORT—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
BRADDOCK—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
PHILIPSBURG—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.25.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK—Brisk; \$2 to \$3. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH—Dull; \$2 to \$3. 59 1/2 hours.
TRENTON—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD—Fair; \$2.50 to \$2.75. 59 hours.
CAMDEN—Good; \$2.25 to \$2.50. 9 hours.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast! The cheap railroad fares has flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

ALAMEDA—Moderate; \$2.50 to \$3.9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO—Overstocked; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.
SAN RAFAEL—Middling; \$2.25 to \$3. 9 hours.
OAKLAND—Dull; \$2 to \$3. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES—Fair; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.
PASADENA—Quiet; \$2.50 to \$3.
SAN DIEGO—Middling; \$2.25 to \$3. Stay Away.

WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Middling good; \$2 to \$2.75.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; \$2.50 to \$3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Slack; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS—Overcrowded; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
OMAHA, NEB.—Overcrowded; \$2 to \$2.50.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Improving; \$2 to \$3.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
EAU CLAIRE—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.50. Men leaving.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—Very dull; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
NEW ALBANY, "—Very dull; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
FT. WAYNE, "—Medium; \$1.50 to \$2.
VINCENNES, "—Very fair; \$1.50 to \$2.25.

IOWA.

DES MOINES—Tolerably fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
CRESTON—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25; men leaving.
DAYTON—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Quiet; \$2 to \$2.50.
SIOUX CITY—Overstocked \$2 to \$2.75. 59 hours.

KANSAS.

PARSONS—Flat; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
LEAVENWORTH—Very dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
TOPEKA—Many idle \$1.75 to \$2.50. Stay away.
GARDEN CITY—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.75. Stay away.
CHANDLER—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
ARMOURDALE—Good \$2 to \$2.50.
WICHITA—Overcrowded; \$2 to \$2.50.

DETROIT—\$2.25 to \$2.75.
OWASSO—\$1.50 to \$2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Many idle.
HASTINGS—Stagnant \$1.50 to \$2.
BATTLE CREEK—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.
E. SAGINAW—Not brisk; \$1.25 to \$2.00. Many idle.
MUSKOGON—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.
OSCODA—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
JACKSON—Quite Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
HUDSON—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.
S. BAY CITY—Unsettled; \$1.50 to \$2.

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work. Labor papers please copy.

CHICAGO—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
HYDE PARK—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.75. Repairing.
QUINCY—Strike here. Stay away. \$1.25 to \$2.50.
DECATUR—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.
E. ST. LOUIS—Dull; \$2 to \$3; 8 hours. Stay away.

MISSOURI.

Stay away from St. Louis as the Bosses are trying to overstock the town with men. Let the union men stand firm and united and we can maintain the Eight hours.

ST. LOUIS—Middling; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ST. JOSEPH—Very dull; \$1.75 to \$2.75.
SEDALIA—Very dull; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
SPRINGFIELD—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
KANSAS CITY—Busy; \$1.75 to \$2.75.

OHIO.

AKRON—Improving; \$1.75 to \$2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND—Medium; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
YOUNGSTOWN—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
STEUBENVILLE—Medium; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
COLUMBUS—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
CINCINNATI—Slack and crowded; \$2 to \$2.75.
SANDUSKY—Very dull; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
FINDLAY—Union 188 is energetic.
MARTINS FERRY—Very dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
MASON—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
CANTON—Improving; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
SALEM—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
TOLDO—Improving; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
SPRINGFIELD—Flat; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
DAYTON—Bright; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
BELLAIR—Medium; \$2 to \$2.50.

SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Improving; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Small jobs. \$1.25 to \$2.50.
RICHMOND, VA.—Improving \$1.50 to \$2.50.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50; 9 hours.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Improving; \$2 to \$3; 9 hours.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; \$2 to \$3. Stay away.
MONTGOMERY—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Overcrowded.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Improving; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
GALVESTON, "—Dull; \$2 to \$2.50. 53 hours.
DALLAS "—Picking up; \$2 to \$3.
SAVANNAH, GA.—Brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
BRUNSWICK, "—Quite brisk; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
AUGUSTA, "—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Stay away.
THOMASVILLE—Very dull; men leaving town.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

JULY 13.—Claim approved:—No. 106, Mrs. Mary L. Crawford, Denver, Col., though the Lady was affected 6 years with Consumption and her husband only 13 months a member, the E. B. for want of any law to the contrary were compelled to approve the claim.

Claims laid over for further particulars:—H. C. Albaugh, Baltimore, Md.; and Albert Parmalee, San Francisco, Cal. The former died of tumor, the latter of Apoplexy.

Application from Branch 4, Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., asking for separate charter as a union. G. S. instructed to make the necessary inquiries of Union No. 8.

Warrants drawn for Claims No. 105 and 106.

JULY 21.—Charters granted:—Hyde Park, Mass.; Montgomery, Ala., (colored), Dallas, Tex.

Bill of W. J. Shields, \$4.00 for organizing Hyde Park, Mass., ordered paid.

Communication from Branch 2, of Union 162, Hyde Park, Ill., desiring a separate charter for South Chicago, Ill. Referred to Union 162.

Report of Bro. Silas Dwire, Haverhill, Mass., as to his efforts in Lowell, Mass., Vote of thanks given Bro. Dwire.

Claims approved:—No. 107, H. C. Albaugh, Baltimore, Md.; No. 108, Mrs. Nannette Ryan, San Francisco, Cal. and one James Hergen, San Francisco, Cal. In the latter claim the deceased had no relative to conduct his funeral or claim his benefit, consequently the E. B. decided that the claim be paid only as provided in Sec. 2, Art. XII, Page 13, and no warrant be drawn until bill of funeral expenses is presented to E. B.

No information being received up to date as to the John Bystead and Albert Parmalee claims, they remain laid over.

Letter from Mrs. E. Washington, Charleston, S. C. G. S. instructed to investigate.

Appeal of Bro. James Seely, Union 34, Minneapolis, Minn., pay for committee service. G. S. instructed to call on Union 34 to show cause why the member is not paid, if he has rendered service ordered by the union.

Appeal from Union 189, Quincy, Ill., now on strike for 9 hours, asking financial aid from the B.: Resolved that as the E. B. have no strike fund at their command they do not feel justified in supporting any strikes.

Appeal from Bro. H. J. Teunissen, Union 22, San Francisco, against Bro. N. L. Wandell, who is now proprietor of a cigar store, Bro. Teunissen holds that Bro. Wandell is not eligible as an officer, E. B. rules that there is no law in the Constitution to prevent it.

Protests read from Union No. 1, Washington, D. C. Ordered filed.

On Motion Bro. Bailey and Fisher were delegated to represent the E. B. as witnesses at the convention of the B. on Aug. 3, 1886.

The G. S. reported arrangements he had made for convention.

Warrants drawn for claims 107 and 108.

JULY 27.—Claims approved:—No. 109, David Presswell, St. Catharines, Canada; No. 110 James A. Burlingame, San Francisco, Cal. Claim laid over for further particulars. John Rice, St. Catharines, Canada.

Report of Bro. D. F. Sleeper, B. or Savannah, Ga., and investigation of Gertrude and Kennedy claims. Report received railroad and hotel expenses \$23.85, ord. Action on claims laid over.

Orders drawn for \$500 for claim 109 and 110.

JULY 31.—Ex. Bd. audited accounts of Gertrude and G. S. for past 2 years.

Charters granted:—South Chicago, Ill.; Plains, N. Y.; Paducah, Ky.

Letter from Union No. 8, Philadelphia, requesting that matter of granting charter Branch 4 be laid before the Convention. Sub. referred to Convention.

Claim approved:—No. 110, John Rice, St. Catharines, Canada.

Claims still laid over awaiting information:—James Hergen and Albert Parmalee, San Francisco; John Bystead Des Moines, Iowa; L. K. Fuller, New Orleans, La.

Report of F. E. Rames, Charleston, S. C., on visit with Bro. Sleeper to Savannah, Ga., and investigation of the Lendor and Kennedy claims. Report received and Bro. Rames bill of expenses \$13, ordered paid. In view of the near approach of the Convention, the E. B. decided to refer the claims to the Convention, owing to grave irregularities on the part of former officers of Union 57, Savannah, Ga.

Letter read from Bro. F. E. Rames and Bro. Drayton of Union 52, Charleston, S. C., regarding Mrs. Washington's charge that the union has not paid her in full for claim due on death of her husband. Explanation was satisfactory to E. B. and letter was ordered received and filed.

Bill of \$1.13 from G. Edmonston, Washington, D. C. for telegrams to G. S. during law suit against Union No. 1. Bill ordered paid.

A letter received from Mr. J. S. Murchie, Gen. Sec'y of the Amalgamated Carpenters, Manchester, England. Ordered filed.

AUG. 14.—E. B. met. Quorum not present owing to misunderstanding as to when the G. S. would return from the Convention. Adjourned to meet Aug. 14.

Aug. 14.—Charters granted: Fostoria, O.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Johnstown, Pa.; Bentonville, Ark.

Claims approved:—No. 112, Mrs. Mary Pontius, Akron, O.; Mrs. Louisa J. Jackson, Binghamton, N. Y.; 114, Mrs. Georgia Williams, Mobile, Ala.; 115, L. K. Fuller, New Orleans, La.; 116, Albert Parmalee, San Francisco, Cal.; 117, J. L. Baker, Decatur, Ill.; 118, J. L. Lendor, Savannah, Ga.; 119, Ropel Kennedy, the latter three were approved by convention.

Claims laid over for further investigation, John Bystead, Des Moines, Iowa.; laid over to get date of when Bro. Bystead, first joining the B. also claim of James Hergen, San Francisco, Cal.; laid over for bill of funeral expenses inasmuch as the deceased had no relatives or heirs. Claim on death of Mrs. Elizabeth Van Heusen, Amsterdam, N. Y.; laid over to be presented on the regular official blank used for claims.

Bill of Bro. D. F. Sleeper, Brunswick, Ga.; for 3 days time on committee to Savannah, \$9 was appropriation.

Appeals from James Seely and E. F. Elliott, Union 34, Minneapolis, Minn.; for Committee pay. Laid over.

Warrants drawn for \$1650, for Claims 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118 and 119, inclusive. This includes the Baker, Lendor, and Kennedy claims, amounting to \$750 approved by the Convention.

Ordered that Assessments 111 and 112, be levied by the G. S. to the amount of 12 cents per member on each L. U. to be drawn from their Local Treasuries.

Ordered that \$101.85 be deducted from Savannah claims for expenses of investigation and for the fraudulent Edwards.

Warrant drawn for \$50 for Bro. J. F. Billingsley, Ex. General President as ordered by the Convention for services. Resolved that \$1004.00 be drawn from the Bank to pay Benefits.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—July 1886.

On Hand from June.....	\$ 2680 12
From the Unions (Tax, etc.).....	1297 12
From the Unions (Death Assessments).....	83 52
From Advertisers.....	28 88
Total.....	\$4089 64

EXPENSES—July 1886.

For Printing, Office, etc.....	528 61
For Death Benefits.....	1100 00
Balance on Hand, June 30, 1886.....	2461 03
Total.....	\$4089 64

DETAILED EXPENSES—July 1886.

PRINTING, 400 Rituals.....	\$15 00
" 1000 Officers Blanks.....	2 75
" 200 Delegates Credentials.....	1 75
" 1500 Notices of Arrears.....	2 80
" 1500 Death Certificates.....	6 75
" 1000 Organizing Circulars.....	2 75
" 1000 Traveling Cards.....	2 50
" 1500 Envelopes for G. S.....	3 50
" 2700 Members-Cards.....	8 10
" 3000 Application blanks.....	3 00
" 1500 Appeals.....	2 25
" 21,000 Copies, July Carpenter.....	145 00
" 2000 Constitutions.....	24 00
" 200 Charters.....	17 90
Mailing July Journal.....	9 91
Wagon hire for July Journal.....	70
Expressage, Cards, Const. and supplies.....	6 53
5 Telegrams.....	1 82
Postage on Letters, Supplies etc.....	31 75
Salary, 5 weeks, June 26 to Aug. 1.....	100 00
Assistance in General Office.....	42 60
Services of Ex. Bd. and G. T.....	27 40
W. J. Shields, Installing Hyde Park, Mass.....	23 85
D. F. Sleeper, Savannah Investigation.....	13 00
F. E. Rames.....	12 00
Office Rent for July.....	2 00
Quarterly Rent of Post Office Box.....	4 15
Office Lamp, Oil Can, etc.....	1 65
Twine and Stationery.....	8 50
Expenses to Buffalo, to arrange for Convention.....	250 00
Death Benefit No. 105, W. S. Watkins.....	50 00
" " " 106, Mrs. Crawford.....	250 00
" " " 107, H. C. Albaugh.....	50 00
" " " 108, Mrs. N. Ryan.....	250 00
" " " 109, David Presswell.....	250 00
" " " 110, J. A. Burlingame.....	80
Cost of Drafts.....	\$1628 61

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners OF AMERICA.

Established August 12th, 1881.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.)

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: \$250 Death Benefit; \$250 Disability Benefit, and \$50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners, of good moral character and sound health, and who can command the average wages can organize a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is \$5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to
P. J. McGuire, Gen'l Secretary,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of General Secretary—97½ Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

General-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.

General-Treasurer—Ignatius Bodigheimer, 411 Seovill Ave., Cleveland, O.

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(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *. In the majority of Unions the two offices are combined.)

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ALAMEDA CAL.—John Larkin, Box 16.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—C. W. Powell, Box 221.—Chas. C. Gale, Box 2365.

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AUGUSTA, GA. (White)—Glenn R. Mills, 1533 Rolserville.

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W. E. Chinnock, Box 2344.

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BOSTON, MASS.—Union 183. (Stair Builders), Jas. Earle, Chestnut Ave., Jamaica Plain.

BOSTON, MASS.—Union 184. (Stair Builders), Jas. Earle, Chestnut Ave., Jamaica Plain.

BRADDOCK, PA.—John V. Branthover.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—F. J. Meyer, 184 South Ave. Alfred E. Dixon, 528 Main St.

BROCKTON, MASS.—Edw. Shattuck, 538 Main St.—Jas. C. Jones, 654 S. Main St.

BRUNSWICK, GA.—(Colored) Union 42.—L. P. Pinkney, No. 86, corner Ennis and H. St.

BRUNSWICK, GA.—Union 134.—Chas. L. Steiner.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—C. J. Roth, 726 Broadway.

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CANTON, O.—C. E. Shoof, 109 South Cherry St. CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—O. J. Fitz, cor. 16th Ave. & 1st West.—Wm. H. Bayliss, Revere House.

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M. T. Carroll, 25 Divisadero St., Box 2287.

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CHICAGO, ILL.—M. P. Cross, 3517 N. Cottage Grove Ave., Sec'y of Ex. Council.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Union 181. (Scandinavian).—Chas. Forbregd, 269 North May St.

CINCINNATI, O.—C. A. Rockwood, 502 State Ave. M. Clemens, 134 Clark St.

CLEVELAND, O.—Pat'k Freeman, Newell St., cor. Branch, S. S.

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DECATUR, ILL.—J. F. Reynolds, 404 E. Bradford St.

DENVER, COL.—A. E. Gilman, 8 Platte, N. Denver.

DES MOINES, IA.—J. J. Bueche, 753, 9th St.

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E. SAGINAW, MICH.—J. J. Murphy, 622 Fairwell St. John Holihan, 443 South 13th St.

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FORT WAYNE, IND.—Fred Walda, 329 E. Washington St.—C. H. Schaper, 345 E. Lewis.

FORTORIA, O.—James T. Ewing.

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*Frank Brydon, 63 Dean St.

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HUDSON, MICH.—E. M. Swain, Box 225.

HYDE PARK, MASS.—Chas. M. Wandless.

JACKSON, MICH.—A. L. Goldsmith, 316 Greenwood.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—Jos. Stiffler.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—J. M. Brown, 1819 Locust St. Sam'l Coles, 926 Independence Ave.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—R. H. Rideout, 326 Broadway.

CHAS. COX, 6 Melrose St.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—M. R. Coon, Stillings Addition.

LEWISTON, ME.—A. F. Warren, Auburn Me.

LINCOLN, NEB.—W. W. Raub, Townley House.—C. H. Miller, Box 749.

LONDON, CAN.—Thos. Wilkey, 916 Lorne Ave., London East.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—A. Vinette, Box 482.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—H. R. Wood, 814, 12th St.

LYNN, MASS.—W. E. Carritt, 14½ Bickford St.—R. H. Robertson, 16 Mt. Pleasant.

McKEESPORT, PA.—G. B. Hargett.—Frank Decker, Box 656.

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MASSILLON, OHIO.—Jabez Weaver, Box 13.

MASSILLON, TENN.—L. V. Dixon, 245 Mane St.—E. S. Medearis, 179 Linden St.

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MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—Robt. Campbell, Pearl st.—A. B. Miller.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—C. F. W. Maas, 587 12th St.—Chas. Dunst, 2316 North St.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—H. R. Schroeder, Box 199.—Thos. McCourt, 12—8th St. North.

MOBILE, ALA.—Union 89 (3rd).—*Thos. H. Rutherford, W. S. Marine, 310 N. of Augusta.

MOBILE, ALA.—Union 92. (Colored)—J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Theo. Stevens, 24 S. Court St.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. (Colored) Union 197.—Moses Steward, 39 Holcom St.—D. H. Johnson, Cor. Bainbridge and South Sts.

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NEWARK, N. J. (German).—Otto Rust, 169 Prince St. Frank Seidler, 60 Morton St.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 37 (Upper District)—J. J. Sullivan, Fulton St., near Harmony.

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NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—C. L. Barrus, Box 105.—Oliver Brodeur, Box 85.

NORWICH, CONN.—C. W. Wakefield, 154 E. Broad St. R. H. Arnold, 112 E. Broad St.

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OSHKOSH, WIS.—J. J. Van Houten, 97 High St.

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OWASSO, MICH.—Webb H. Barnes, Box 179.—H. Beswick.

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PARSONS, KAN.—N. Gilmore, Box 711.

PARKSIDE, ILL.—John Francis, Box 7.

PASADENA, CAL.—Wm. F. Gowie, Box 112.

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PITTSBURGH, PA., Union 164 (German).—John Nagel, 12 Clark St.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Union 165 (E. End).—W. K. Craig. *W. F. Young, Box 6, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—O. J. Morey, 123 Cannon St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—J. S. Milliken, Dunnellen.—W. H. Brokaw.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—H. Popple, 30 Steuben St.

QUINCY, ILL.—Philip Haxle, 533 Washington St. Frank Winkelman, 15th and Adam Sts.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Jos. Theiss, 632 North St.—E. J. Thompson, Box 288.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—B. H. Cook.

SALEM, MASS.—A. Prevost, 65 North St.—G. W. Pitman, 8 Messervy St.

SALEM, OHIO.—Chas. A. McCosh, Box 402.

SANDUSKY, O.—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison st.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Chas. Jones, Box 322.—A. M. Thornburg.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes St. T. C. Rowe, 2 Elizabeth St.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Chas. J. Jacobs.

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ST. JOSEPH, MO.—S. M. Carson, 2015 Edmonds St.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 4.—H. H. Goldsmith, 2819 Sheridan Ave.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 5. (German).—Max Ange-meier, 1928 S. Broadway.—Chas. Moser, 2217 South 7th St.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 12 (German).—Chas. Schulz, 2007 Case Av.—Henry Dinkelkamp, 1445 Benton St.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Ang. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo st. St. PAUL, MINN. (German)—Henry Blissenbach, 184 Wyoming St.

ST. THOMAS, CAN.—Horatio A. Osgood, Box 222.

SAVANNAH, GA.—B. R. Young, Stewart Street. P. A. Proctor, 291 Gwinnett St.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—John Leonard, Box 1345.—J. H. Britton, Box 560.

SEDAHIA, MO.—L. F. McClure, 901 East 3d St.

SHARPSBURGH, PA.—James A. Wakefield.

SIoux CITY, IOWA.—L. J. Needham, 508 Main St.—M. A. Gardner.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—John Goff, 155 Central Ave., Chelsea, Mass.

SOUTH BAY CITY, MICH.—B. Stevens, Box 42, Bay City.—James A. Brown, Box 139, W. Bay City.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—G. H. Fuller.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Jos. E. Luther, 45 Adams. *W. J. Littlefield, Box 146.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—J. P. Stover.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—J. D. Reeder, 321 W. Liberty. *Wm. E. Jones.

STUEBENVILLE, O.—R. J. Burgoyne, Box 670.—J. C. Maxwell.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. J. Saulpaugh, 54 Chestnut. *F. M. Fowler, Room 20, Chase Hall.

THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 106.—C. C. Atkinson. *Isaiah Dekle.

THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 116. (Colored).—R. W. Payne.

TOLEDO, O.—Chas. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St.

TOPEKA, KAN.—W. H. Wilson, 633 Jackson St., N. Topeka.

TORONTO, CAN.—A. Graham, 95 Peter St.—W. H. Stevens, 55 Grange Ave.

TRENTON, N. J.—Geo. R. Dafter, 250 Jackson St.

TROY, N. Y.—A. J. McKenna, Mohawk & 5th Ave. E. J. Lake, Lock Box 99.

UTICA, N. Y.—F. V. Flume, 9½ Plant St.—Geo. Lefeldt, 7 Francis St.

VINCENNES, IND.—Robert L. Mackey.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. R. Welsh, 52 C St., N. W. G. Edmondston, 805 11 St., S. W.

WATERBURY, CONN.—Walter Niver, 22 Spencer Ave.—W. J. Spender, Tracy Ave.

WHEELING, W. VA.—W. W. Wood, 44 S. Broadway. *Edward Mossburg, 35 9th St.

WICHITA, KAN.—Geo. Holcomb, 1027 N. 4th Ave.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Jas. P. Elliot, Main St.—E. Parker, 19 Congress St.—F. H. Buxton, 10 Dewey St.

YORK, PA.—S. F. Glatfelter, 429 S. Geo. St. H. George, 414 W. Col. Ave.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Geo. Strachan, 947 Shehy St.

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts and Expenses up to July 31st, 1886. Inclusive. All Monies received since then will appear in next month's CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

Local Unions.	Page.	Tax etc.
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A LARGE WOOD SHAVING.

The widest shaving ever made by a wood-working machine was recently placed on exhibition in a store in Winchendon Mass. It was 42 inches wide, several feet long, and of uniform thickness.

EQUALITY was the basis of the Greek democracies; inequality was their ruin. —Loveleye.

A MAN was once visiting a lunatic asylum, and was amazed to see the doctor of the institution walking about quite fearlessly among a crowd of confirmed madmen.

"How can you trust yourself?" asked the visitor, "among these maniacs?" "Pooh! pooh!" replied the doctor, "no two of these people ever unite. Lunatics never combine."

THE LABOR organization instituted by King Solomon, which is the oldest organization now in existence in the world, teaches that the 24 hours of the day should be divided into three equal parts whereby we find eight hours for work, eight hours for the service of God and deeds of charity, eight hours refreshment and sleep—not a bad division of time.

AT a recent meeting of farm servants in Aberdeenshire one of the speakers said that about the first thing a farmer did to his servant in the morning when he got up was, "Is a' th' beasts richt th' ay?" but never "Are ye well yer sell?" should a servant die, his place could easily be filled, but if one of his cattle dropped off, it was a more serious matter.

DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNIONS.

BAKERS.—George Block, General Secretary, 190 William street, N. Y.
 BOILER MAKERS.—T. J. Curran, President, 227 Spring street, N. Y.
 BOOKKEEPERS (Clerks Included).—Tom O'Neill, General Secretary, 103 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BOTTLE BLOWERS (Eastern Division).—F. S. Tomlin, President, 19 Third st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BOTTLE BLOWERS (Western Division).—Louis Arrington, President, Michigan City, Ind.
 BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS.—Thomas O'Dea, General Secretary, Box 1074, Cohoes, N. Y.
 CARPENTERS (Amalgamated).—J. Hamilton, District Secretary, 511 West Twenty Ninth street, New York.
 CLOTHIERS (Brotherhood).—P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, Box 180, Cleveland, O.
 COAL MINERS.—J. H. Perry, District Secretary, 293 S. Third st., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
 COAL MINERS (National Federation).—C. Evans, General Secretary, New Straitsville, O.
 ENGINEERS (Amalgamated).—W. W. McClelland, 335 West 13th street, N. Y.
 ENGINEERS (Locomotive).—P. M. Arthur, Chief, Cincinnati, O.
 ENGINEERS (Stationary).—G. G. Minor, Box 555, Cincinnati, O.
 FEDERATION OF TRADES.—W. H. Foster, Secretary, 1921 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 IRONWORKERS.—Eugene V. Debs, General Sec., 620 Main street, Terre Haute, Ind.
 JEWELRY WORKERS.—H. Emrich, General Secretary, 819 First avenue, New York.
 LASS WORKERS (Flint).—W. J. Smith, President, 90 Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 LEATHER CUTTERS.—Josiah B. Dyer, General Secretary, 1907 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 LATTERS (Finishers).—D. J. Haggerty, President, 56 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 LATTERS (Makers).—George L. Gill, President, 164 Walworth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 LATTERS (Silk).—W. S. Higby, General Secretary, 212 Broadway, N. Y.
 LATTERS (Wool).—A. M. Taylor, General Secretary, Matteawan, N. Y.
 HORSE SHOERS.—James Rafferty, President, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 IRON MOLDERS.—P. F. Fitzpatrick, President, 183 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.
 METAL WORKERS.—W. M. Schulz, General Secretary, 315 East Ninth street, N. Y.
 NAILERS (Heaters and Rollers).—M. A. Chew, General Secretary, Box 64, Wheeling, W. Va.
 PIANO MAKERS.—George H. McVey, 562 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
 PLASTERERS.—James Murphy, General Secretary, Buffalo, N. Y.
 PLUMBERS (Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters included).—Patrick Coyle, 317½ Grand avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
 R. R. BRAKEMEN.—Brakemen's Journal, Rock Island, Ill.
 R. R. CONDUCTORS.—C. S. Wheaton, Chief, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 R. R. SWITCHMEN.—C. R. Wooldred, Chief, 164 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
 SHOE LASTERS.—Edward L. Daley, Secretary, 2 Silsbee street, Lynn, Mass.
 SPINNERS.—R. Howard, General Secretary, Box 203 Fall River, Mass.
 TYPOTYPERS (New York and vicinity).—Joseph Dean, Secretary, Telegram Office, New York.
 TYPOTYPERS (Custom).—Joseph Wilkinson, General Sec'y, 135 West Twenty-Fifth st., New York.
 TELEGRAPHERS.—Tom O'Reilly, President, 76 Courtland street, New York.
 COGRAPHERS (International Union).—E. S. McIntosh, General Secretary, 1713 Ueber street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 TYPOTYPERS (German-American).—F. Milke, General Secretary, 184 William str., N. York.
 WEAVERS (Silk).—John William, General Secretary, West Hoboken, N. J.
 WOOD CARVERS.—William Lane, General Secretary, New Haven, Conn.

Traveling Card for a stated time, not to exceed months.

SEC. 2. If the member is square on the books, the Pres. and F. S. shall grant the Card without vote of the union, upon payment by the member of all dues in advance for the full time for which the Card is granted, and 10 cts. for the Card.

SEC. 3. No L. U. shall have the right to collect dues again for the months paid for on the Traveling Card. The L. U. shall pay to the G. S. the capita tax for said member for the months his Traveling or Transfer Card holds good.

SEC. 4. Upon receiving the Card, the member must sign his name in the margin in the presence of the F. S., and with this Card and the current Quarterly Password, the traveling member is entitled to admission as a visitor into any L. U. But in no case can a Traveling Card transfer membership from one L. U. to another.

SEC. 5. A Traveling Card shall be null and void after the time specified on its face. In visiting a L. U. the member shall hand in his Traveling Card, and the President shall proceed to the ante-room and test him in the Quarterly Password and call for his signature in a Visitor's book which shall be kept for that purpose. If his signature corresponds with that in the margin of his card and he stands all tests, he shall be admitted.

ARTICLE XVIII.

TRANSFER CARDS.

SEC. 1. Any member securing employment in another locality, or desiring to be transferred to another L. U., if square on the books, shall apply to the F. S. and shall be entitled to a Transfer Card by majority vote of his L. U. upon payment of one month's dues in advance, and 10 cents for the Card. This Card shall be null and void after the date specified on its face.

SEC. 2. A member with a Transfer Card shall have free entrance into the L. U. he is transferred to, and dues shall again begin at expiration of his transfer card. This does not entitle him to any benefits of the L. U., to which he is transferred, only as prescribed in their By-Laws.

SEC. 3. Members of a lapsed or suspended L. U. if in good standing, can take transfers to the nearest L. U. in their vicinity, upon application to the G. S. by and with consent of the E. B. And if no other L. U. is in the same city, he may send 25 cents per month as dues to the G. S., and be retained as a member of the B.

ARTICLE XIX.

WITHDRAWAL CARDS.

SEC. 1. Any member who retires from the trade of Carpenter and Joiner, should apply to the F. S. for a Withdrawal Card and under no other circumstances shall such card be granted, but a member can sever connection with the B. by resignation. No person who engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks shall be retained as a member.

SEC. 2. It shall require a two third vote of the members present at a regular meeting to grant a Withdrawal Card. Said card shall be valid during the good conduct of the person receiving it; but may be annulled for any gross violation of the interests of the trade. A member holding a Withdrawal Card shall not be entitled to any benefits of the B.

SEC. 3. Members taking out withdrawal cards must pay up all dues to date of issuing the card, and 10 cents for the Card.

SEC. 4. Upon his return to the trade the member holding a withdrawal card shall be entitled to readmission free of charge to any L. U. under the jurisdiction of the B. and said member provided he is in sound health shall be placed in the same position for benefits as when he received said card, provided he returns within one year after date of receiving said card.

SEC. 5. It shall require a two third vote to readmit a member on a withdrawal card.

ARTICLE XX.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

SEC. 1. When any difficulty arises between the members of any union and their employers, the members shall lay the matter before their L. U. and if approved of by the union, the President shall appoint an Arbitration Committee to wait upon the employers and endeavor to adjust the difficulty. Said committee shall report at the next stated meeting and the L. U. shall then take such course as is prescribed in this Constitution.

SEC. 2. If a two-thirds vote by secret ballot, of the members present in such meeting shall decide that the members be sustained, than the R. S. shall be ordered to at once transmit a detailed account of the difficulty and the exact vote and action of the L. U. to the G. S. who shall call the E. B. together within 48 hours to act upon the application.

SEC. 3. The E. B. shall then have the power, if they deem it advisable, to sustain the action of the L. U. provided the L. U. has acted in strict conformity with this Constitution. The G. S. shall notify the L. U. in question within three days after action of E. B., whether the application is sanctioned.

SEC. 4. Not more than one strike in any case shall be permitted at the same time by the authority and under the jurisdiction of the B., and only 24 hours notice shall be given the employers, after sanction of E. B. is received.

SEC. 5. In case the E. B. fails to sanction the application within five days, the G. S. must report such action to the G. P., the L. U. can appeal to the G. P. for a general vote of all the local unions. The G. P. shall submit the appeal and facts to a vote of the local unions, which shall be returnable to the G. P. within fifteen days after date of issuing the appeal. And if the appeal is sustained by two-thirds of all members voting, the G. P. shall then instruct the E. B. to proceed as this Constitution directs.

SEC. 6. In no case shall a L. U. take action on a subject difficulty until all members in good standing of such union are duly notified, and it shall be the duty of the R. S. to give the members at least two weeks notice of any demand upon the employers.

SEC. 7. Any member going to work on a job declared on strike or lockout in accordance with the laws of this B. shall be fined such sum as the L. U. may decide, but not less than \$5.00 for each day so employed.

SEC. 8. A Local Union desiring assistance from the B. can not order a strike until legal authority has been received from the E. B. to do so. All local strikes without sanction of the B. shall be at the sole risk of the L. U. and should be discouraged, and renders the L. U. liable to expulsion from the B.

SEC. 9. When a strike or lockout is duly sanctioned, the G. S. shall notify all the L. U's. as to the nature of the difficulty and shall call upon each L. U. to send a fixed sum per week to the F. S. of the L. U. involved, the President and R. S. of each L. U. thus notified shall order its Treasurer to forward the sum required each week. Local Unions failing to comply with this provision within five days from date of notice shall be suspended.

SEC. 10. Strike benefit shall be paid to members at the rate of \$5 per week to married men and \$4 per week to single men, to commence the second week after the strike has been authorized by the E. B. In no case shall the fraction of a week be allowed.

SEC. 11. No member of the B. shall be entitled to any strike benefit, unless he is a member in good standing, for at least three months prior to the strike.

SEC. 12. Unions sending money to each other must remit the same by telegraph, or by express, or postoffice money order, the Treasurer transmitting such money shall notify the President of the union on strike. The F. S. receiving such money shall immediately send a receipt to the Treasurer of the union from whence the money came, and a copy of such receipt to the F. S. of said union.

SEC. 13. All strike money and its itemized expenditure shall be reported to the G. S., who shall publish the same in his monthly report to the L. U's.

SEC. 14. In order to create a fund for the support of such members as may be engaged in legally authorized strikes or lockouts it shall be required that each L. U. shall set aside 5 cents per capita each month for a PROTECTIVE FUND.

SEC. 15. This fund shall not be used or appropriated for any other purpose, but shall remain as a separate fund in the custody of the L. U., subject to the order of the E. B., in conformity with the Constitution. Any L. U. failing to comply with this Section, after a notice of thirty days shall be suspended.

SEC. 16. Under no circumstances shall any monies of the Protective Fund be sent to the G. S. or E. B.

SEC. 17. The G. P. in conjunction with the E. B., shall have power, when satisfied from facts and information in their possession that a strike should cease, to declare the same at an end, so far as the financial aid of the B. is concerned, and shall so notify all L. U's.

SEC. 18. In case at any time the Protective Fund should become exhausted in the support of any legally authorized strike, the Executive Board shall have power to levy such special assessment as may be necessary to sustain said strike.

ARTICLE XXI.

GENERAL CONVENTION.

SEC. 1. The Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention biennially in the first Monday in the month of August at such place as may have been designated by the last preceding Convention.

SEC. 2. On motion of five L. U. in good standing, no two unions to be in one State, the place for holding the convention can be changed by general vote of the members, a two-third vote of all members voting shall decide. A Special Convention can be called in the same manner.

SEC. 3. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of two-thirds of the Delegates attending the Convention. The Convention shall be governed by the following order of business:

1. Call to Order.
2. Presenting Credentials.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Call of Roll.
5. Reading of Minutes.
6. Appointment of Committees.
7. Communications and Bills.
8. Resolutions, Memorials and Petitions.
9. Reports of Officers.
10. Reports of Committees.
11. Unfinished Business.
12. Election of Officers.
13. Installation of Officers.
14. New Business.
15. Adjournment.

SEC. 4. Local Unions shall be entitled to representation in the Convention according to the following apportionment: Unions having 100 members or less, shall be entitled to one Delegate; more than 100 members and less than 500, two Delegates; more than 500 members and less than 1,000, three Delegates; 1,000 or any greater number of members, four Delegates.

SEC. 5. Each Delegate shall be entitled to one vote, no proxy representation shall be allowed. The mileage and expenses of the attendance for said Delegates shall be defrayed by the unions they respectively represent.

SEC. 6. No union shall be entitled to representation that is one month in arrears to the G. S.

SEC. 7. Each Delegate shall establish his claims to a seat by credentials duly signed by the President and R. S. of the L. U. he represents, with seal of said union attached.

SEC. 8. All Delegates shall be elected by their respective unions at the first meeting in June, preceding the Convention and no member shall be eligible as a Delegate,

unless he is a Journeyman Carpenter six months a member in good standing, except when the L. U. has not been in existence the time herein required.

Sec. 9. During the sessions of the Convention none but members of the B. shall be admitted.

Sec. 10. The G. P. and G. S. shall be required to attend the convention and their expenses shall be paid out of the funds of the B.

ARTICLE XXII.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. The Officers of this Brotherhood shall consist of a General President, two General Vice Presidents, a General Secretary, a General Treasurer and a General Executive Board, who shall each hold office for two years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified.

Sec. 2. The G. P., the two Vice Presidents, and the G. S. shall be elected by the convention. The G. T. and the E. B. shall be elected by the L. U. or unions in that city, which is chosen by the convention as the headquarters of the E. B. for the following term.

Sec. 3. The Headquarters and General Office of the Brotherhood shall be located in Philadelphia, Pa., for a period of 10 years, until November, 1896, and can not be removed therefrom only by a general vote of the Local Unions, a two-thirds vote of all members voting being necessary to make the change.

Sec. 4. No member shall be eligible as a General Officer who is not a Journeyman Carpenter and who has not been a member in good standing for twelve months prior to election.

ARTICLE XXIII.

GENERAL PRESIDENT.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the G. P. to preside at all Conventions of the B. and conduct the same according to parliamentary rules and in conformity with this Constitution. He shall have power to suspend any L. U. for any violation of the Constitution or laws of the B. or to fill any vacancy among the General Officers, by consent of a majority of the E. B. He shall sign all charters, and Semi-Annually he shall submit to the G. S. an itemized account of all monies expended by him in behalf of the B., which shall be paid by the G. S. upon an order from the E. B.

Sec. 2. Immediately after the opening of the Convention, the G. P. shall appoint a Committee on Credentials and a Committee on Rules. After the reports of these committees have been acted upon, the G. P. shall appoint the following committees, and all special committees, unless otherwise ordered.

Committees.

1. General President's Report.
2. General Secretary's Report.
3. Finances.
4. Grievances and Appeals.
5. Constitution and By-Laws.
6. Resolutions.

The above committees shall each consist of five delegates.

Sec. 3. The G. P. shall supervise the interests of the B., and perform such other duties as the Constitution may require, and shall report his acts and doings to the Convention.

ARTICLE XXIV.

GENERAL VICE PRESIDENTS.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the two General Vice Presidents to render such assistance to the G. P. as he may require, and they shall transmit a Semi-Annual report of their acts and doings to the G. S. In case of vacancy in the office of G. P., they shall succeed to the same in their successive order of rotation.

ARTICLE XXV.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

Sec. 1. The G. S. shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Convention, preserve all important documents, papers, accounts, letters received, and copies of all important letters sent by him on business of the B. He shall conduct all correspondence between the B. and the L. U's and receive all monies due from Local Unions, giving his receipt therefor. He shall keep a correct financial account between the several L. U's and the B., and pay over to the G. T. taking a receipt for the same all surplus monies at end of each month after paying all legal bills due by the B. and authorized by the E. B.

Sec. 2. The G. S. shall receive all applications for charters and shall sign and grant the same when authorized by the E. B. He shall have charge of the seal of the B. and shall affix it to all official documents. He shall publish the official journal on the fifteenth of each month, stating therein the condition of trade, and giving a monthly report of all monies received and expended by him, and the sources from which they have been received and also all other business appertaining to the L. U's.

Sec. 3. The G. S. shall publish an Annual Report of his work and submit the same to the Convention, and shall perform such other duties as are required of him by this Constitution.

Sec. 4. The G. S. shall receive such compensation as shall be determined by the Convention and shall give bond to the E. B. to the amount of \$3,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE XXVI.

GENERAL TREASURER.

Sec. 1. The G. T. shall receive and take charge of all surplus monies of the B., delivered to him by the G. S. He shall pay through the G. S. all warrants, regularly drawn on him by majority vote of E. B. and signed by the Chairman and Rec. Sec. of the E. B. He shall submit through the G. P. to the Convention a complete statement

of all receipts and disbursements made by him during his term of office. He shall not hold in his possession more than \$75 and all over that amount he shall deposit within 24 hours after receipt in some bank designated by the E. B. The G. T. shall give a good and sufficient bond to the sum fixed by the E. B. for the faithful performance of his duties, and shall receive \$50 per annum for his services.

ARTICLE XXVII.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Sec. 1. The E. B. shall be composed of five members, elected by ballot from the L. U. in the city selected as headquarters. But should more than one L. U. exist in said city or within a radius of ten miles the election of the E. B. shall be then by general vote of such unions.

Sec. 2. The E. B. shall elect its own chairman and Rec. Sec. from among its members, and shall hold semi-monthly meetings regularly, or when required, in which the G. S. and G. T. shall have the right to a voice, but no vote. All correspondence for the E. B. shall come through the G. S. and their proceedings shall be published monthly.

Sec. 3. The E. B. shall decide all points of law arising under the jurisdiction of the B., also all grievances and appeals subject to the decision of the Convention. They shall have power to authorize strikes in conformity with this Constitution, and in conjunction with the G. P. they shall have general supervision of the affairs of the B.

Sec. 4. The E. B. shall have power to appoint one or more suitable persons in each state and territory as Deputy Organizers on recommendation of any Local Union and when sanctioned by the G. P.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the E. B. to prepare the bonds for the G. S. and G. T. and hold them in trust for the B. They shall make a monthly audit of the accounts and inspect the books of the G. S. and G. T. and examine all bills, and shall perform such other duties as provided for in this Constitution.

Sec. 6. Any question or principle of law not defined in this Constitution or in the Local Rules shall be referred to the Executive Board, and their decision shall be binding as law until reversed by the Convention.

Sec. 7. At any time the Executive Board deems a new law necessary to govern the B. in a matter not provided for in this Constitution, they may recommend a clause to the L. U's to be voted on; and should a two-third vote support the recommendation, it shall become a law.

Sec. 8. The Executive Board may take treaties with any national body of organized workmen subject to approval by the L. U's.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. The election of all General and Local Officers shall be by ballot, and it shall require a majority of all votes cast to constitute an election. When there are more than two Candidates for the same office, at every unsuccessful balloting, the one receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped, the voting to then continue until one has secured an absolute majority over all.

Sec. 2. At all elections of Officers, either General or Local, the Presiding Officer shall appoint two Tellers. He shall then announce the names of the Candidates in rotation, and a vote shall be taken. The Tellers shall then collect and count the votes cast, and the Presiding Officer shall declare the result. All officers may be installed immediately after election.

ARTICLE XXIX.

PROPERTY.

Sec. 1. All Local and General officers, at the expiration of their terms of office, shall deliver to their successors, all books, papers, monies and other property in their possession, belonging to the B. or the L. U's, and they shall not be relieved from their bonds or obligations, until this law is complied with.

The Rules for Local Unions and also the General Laws will be printed in circular form and sent to the Local Unions to be voted on with the Constitution.

IMPORTANT TO ALL UNIONS.

The Revised Constitution And Local Rules.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY.
Cleveland, O., Aug. 16, 1886.

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions under the Jurisdiction of the B. of C. & J. of A. GREETING:

The above is a verbatim copy of the Revised Constitution and Local Rules, as adopted unanimously by the Fourth General Convention of the B. held at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 3-7, 1886.

By virtue of the power in me vested and under the authority of the Convention and in accordance with our Rules, I beg leave to respectfully submit to all the Local Unions the following Constitution and Local Rules for a general vote of the members. The vote of each L. U. must be taken by show of hands and be duly recorded in the minutes of said L. U. and a copy of the result of the vote must be sent to the General Secretary P. J. McGuire, Box 180, Cleveland, O., on or before Oct. 16, 1886. Remember to count the exact vote For and Against this Constitution and report the same to the G. S. on the voting blank he will soon send to the Local Unions for that purpose.

This Revised Constitution is to go into effect Dec. 1, 1886.

By unanimous vote the Convention decided as follows:

Resolved, That the Revised Constitution adopted by this Convention shall not deprive any person now a member of this Brotherhood from any of the benefits guaranteed in the old Constitution. The Revised Constitution in respect to Benefits shall only apply to those who are admitted to membership on or after this date.

Das Material der Gewerkschaften.

An ihren Früchten sollt ihr sie erkennen.
Es befinden sich Leute in den Reihen von Arbeiter-Organisationen, welche vorgeben, sie seien nützliche Arbeiter für die gute Sache. Diese Leute ergreifen in den Versammlungen sehr oft das Wort und versuchen, den anwesenden Mitgliedern vor zu machen, wie „wichtig“ sie sind. Wenn sie an Comites ernannt werden, nehmen sie sehr großen Antheil an der Arbeit, für welche sie abgeordnet werden. Wenn aber die Arbeit nicht ganz wie gewünscht ausfällt, dann sind es diese Leute, welche „fiden.“ Sie verrichten einen guten Theil von „Drabziberei“ an Straßen-Ecken oder in einem Bier-Saloon, selbstverständlich nennen sie sich gute Union-Leute. Diese Sorte hat ein angeborenes Geschick, Zwistigkeiten unter den Mitgliedern hervorzurufen und Faktionen zu formiren, wo kleinliche Eifersüchteleien genährt werden. Ein Beobachter kann dies durchschauen und für einen Denter giebt das Gebahren reichliches Material. Es bildet sich jedoch stets ein gesundes Element in allen Organisationen heran, und mit der Co-operation desselben sollten alle ehrlichen Mitglieder Stellung nehmen gegen irgend Jemand, welcher versucht, Zwietracht zu säen. Männer, welche den größten Theil ihres Lebens in den Reihen der Gewerkschaften zubringen, kennen die Gefahr, welche existirt, wenn in den Versammlungen kleinliche Intrigen gebildet werden. Das Beste ist wenn sich Alle so verhalten, und handeln, daß Jeder das vollste Vertrauen in sie setzen kann. Disfengheit und Mäßigkeit.

Aphorismen.

Freiheit des Bürgers ohne Aufopferung der Mehrzahl der Menschen als Lohnarbeiter—das ist die Aufgabe unseres Jahrhunderts. Die Ergründungen der Blut- und Eichen-Politik unserer Tage, das Jagen nach Macht und Herrschaft, Reichthum und Sinnesgenuss—es sind nur Willensäußerungen auf der Oberfläche des Jenseitigen; in der Tiefe—still, aber unaussprechlich—schreiet vor die Erkenntniß der Natur und des Geistes, und mit dieser Erkenntniß das Bewußtsein der Selbstherrlichkeit der Menschen—der weltbewegende Gedanke der Freiheit, Gleichheit und Brüderlichkeit Aller! Johann Jakoby. 1842 4.
Den Grad der Sklaverei, in der sich Jemand befindet, beurtheilt man nach dem Verhältnis, in welchem das Quantum Arbeit, das man zum Besten Anderer leistet, muß, zu dem steht, welches man zu seinem eigenen Besten leisten darf. Herbert Spencer. 18400 0
Großer Reichthum unterstützt stets die in Macht befindliche Partei, einerlei wie corrupt sie sei. Er ist niemals für Reform, sondern fürchtet inständig jede Veränderung. Er kämpft niemals gegen eine schlechte Regierung. Wenn von denen bedroht, welche die politische Macht in Händen haben, kauft er sie auf, wendet sich aber nie an das Volk. Henry George. 1886.

Vermishtes.

Die deutsche Typographia in Brooklyn hat beschlossen, den achtstündigen Arbeitstag einzuführen.
Die Maurer Union von Baltimore hat einstimmig beschlossen, sich der Internationalen Union anzuschließen.
In Atchison, Kansas, wird am 31. Juli eine Convention der Brüderlichkeit der Lokomotiven-Fahrer stattfinden.
Die fünfcent-Barkiere in Philadelphia haben beschlossen, den Preis für Rasiren um Haarschneiden zu erhöhen.
Auf Grund des Vereinigtesgesetzes ist der Fachverein der Maurer und Zimmerer zu Eberswald polizeilich verboten worden.
Von vierunddreißig Möbelfabriken in San Francisco haben sich neumannszwangig für das Achtstundensystem erklärt.
Der Maurerstreik in Frankfurt a. M. ist durch die Nachgiebigkeit der Meister beendet worden. Dieselben haben eine zehnstündige Arbeitszeit, von 6 Uhr früh bis 6 Uhr Abends, gestattet.
Die Iron Moulders National Union hat auf ihrer im Laufe dieser Woche in Hamilton, Canada, abgehaltenen Jahres-Convention mit großer Mehrheit beschlossen, sich dem Orden der Knights of Labor nicht anzuschließen.
Der Schreinerstreik in Lausanne ist durch Uebereinkommen der Meister beendet. Die Arbeiter erhalten 45 Rappen für jede Arbeitsstunde und dürfen weder mehr als 10 Stunden im Tag, noch zu Stadtarbeit angehalten werden.
Wie aus einem amtlichen Bericht des Ministers des Innern erhellt, sind alle Arbeitseinstellungen in Frankreich beendet. Die Geschäfte sollen sich wieder etwas gehoben haben und viele Bestellungen aus dem Auslande eingegangen sein.
Unter den Kohlenarbeitern in Worcestershire und Glomorgonshire haben wiederum Streiks bevor die vor 2 Monaten von den Grundbesitzern zugestandene Lohnerhöhung ist mit der letzten Auszahlung wieder zurückgezogen worden, wodurch in Arbeiterkreisen große Unruhe hervorgerufen wurde. Es soll eine Versammlung einberufen werden, um über die Einstellung der Arbeit Beschluß zu fassen.
Ueber die Ueberzahl der Lehrlinge im Verhältnis zur Zahl der Gesellen wird vielfach Klage geführt. Es ist interessant, aus der zuletzt veröffentlichten amtlichen Statistik festzustellen, daß bei Zunimmungsmeistern in Berlin die Zahl der Lehrlinge verhältnismäßig größer ist, als bei den Nichtzunimmungsmeistern. Es kommen nämlich bei den Zunimmungsmeistern 10 Lehrlinge auf 42, bei den Nichtzunimmungsmeistern 10 Lehrlinge auf 53 Gesellen.
Innerhalb eines Jahres haben die Arbeiter-Organisationen des Landes einen ungewöhnlich großen Zuwachs erhalten. Die Nationalverbände der Arbeiter haben weniger neue Zweigvereine erhalten, als an Mitgliedern zugenommen. Die Internationale Typographische Union hat 9,642 Mitglieder gewonnen, die Internationale Cigarrenmacher Union 7,101; Brüder des Schiffs der Carpenter und Schreiner 13,461; Nationaler Arbeiter-Verband 7,564; Internationaler Verband der Ziegler und Maurer 6,378; Möbel-Arbeiter 6,633; Amalgamirte Eisen- und Stahlarbeiter, 8,230; Eisen-Körner 12,400; Steinbauer 3,622; Runden-Schneider 2,541; Strohengräber 36,000.

Auf Drängen der Föderation der nationalen Gewerkschaften hat sich der Congress der Vereinigten Staaten nunmehr endlich begeben, ein Gesetz anzunehmen, welches die Incorporation von nationalen Gewerkschaften gestattet. Doch dürfte dieses Gesetz für Gewerkschaften nutzlos sein, da es bestimmt, daß die Incorporation nur vom Recorder des District Columbia (Stadt Washington und Umgebung) vorgenommen werden kann, welcher sich auch der Sitz jedes incorporirten nationalen Gewerkschafts befinden muß. Die Herren Advokaten, die ja die große Mehrzahl unserer Gesetzgeber bilden, werden nämlich im Unklaren darüber, ob nicht ein allgemeines Gesetz in die Staatenrechte der Einzelstaaten eingreift, oder konstatiren gegen die Constitution der Vereinigten Staaten verstoßen, und stützen daher diese Klagen. Da ja der District Columbia und die benachbarten Gebiete ihrer direkten Regierung unterstellt sind, engaged the at

Barnes' Pat. Foot and Hand Power Machinery.

BUILDERS' SCROLL SAW

15⁰⁰

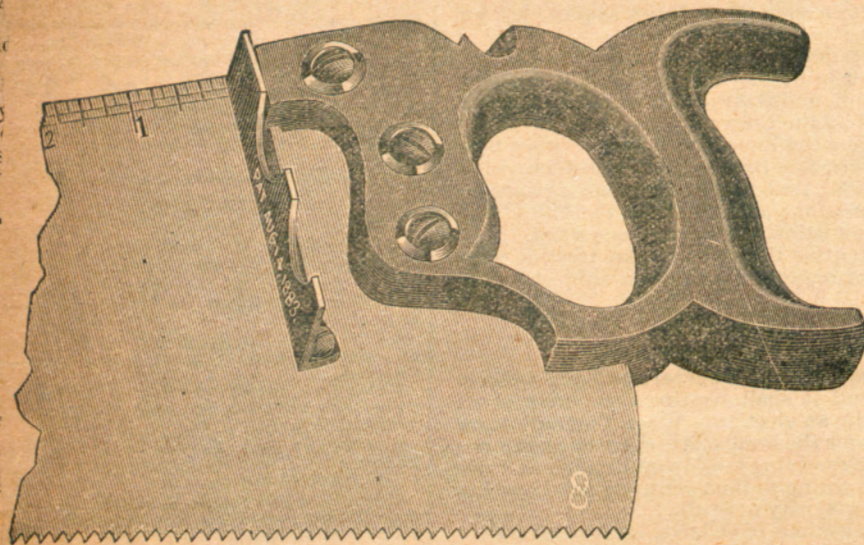
This machine will pay for itself in two days at prices common with steam power mills for scroll work. We have a complete outfit of machinery suited to builders' use--Hand Circular Rip Saw, Combined Cut-off and Rip Saw, Scroll Saw and Borer, Former, Mortiser, Tenoner, Lathes, Etc. They are labor and money-saving to builders. We sell them with ample time allowed for trial in the shop of the purchaser. You can order them of your dealer in supplies--if not, order direct from our factory. Send for illustrated catalogue free.

W. F. & JOHN BARNES CO., Rockford, Ill.
Address No. 226 1/2 Ruby Street.



ANDREWS' PAT. HAND AND COMPASS SAWS.

Special Offer to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.



In calling your attention to the above improved square would say it is one of the handiest Saws made. No user of a Saw can afford to be without it. For scaffold work, roofing, and in fact, any place a Saw is used, this will be found the most convenient. We make them 27 inches long, running blade into handle to strengthen it, and make the Saw balance nicely in the hand.

All our Saws are fully warranted; since advertising in this journal we have sent Saws to its patrons all over the United States, and in all cases the Saws have given the best of satisfaction.

Will send this new Saw, express paid, to any part of the United States for \$1.75 net. Try one, and if you don't like it we will refund money. Agents wanted in every city and town for our improved Saws. Send for new catalogue just issued.

In Compass Saws and Handles we lead. Our Compass Saw Handle will do duty for a dozen blades, no holes being required to fasten to handle. The blade can be turned to any angle desired. Every carpenter should have one. Price, with 12 inch blade, 60 cents; sent to any part of the United States.

E. ANDREWS & SONS, Saw Manufacturers,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA

C. B. CHURCH, Pres't. W. H. YERKES, Sup't.

Independent Ice Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

KENNEBEC ICE.

A Constant Supply Guaranteed Throughout the Season.

Prices as low as any Responsible Company in the District.

Be Sure and Patronize the YELLOW WAGONS

Office, Cor 12th and Penn Ave.,
Depot 9th St. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LADD, CURRY & HANMER,
1287 to 1291 WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

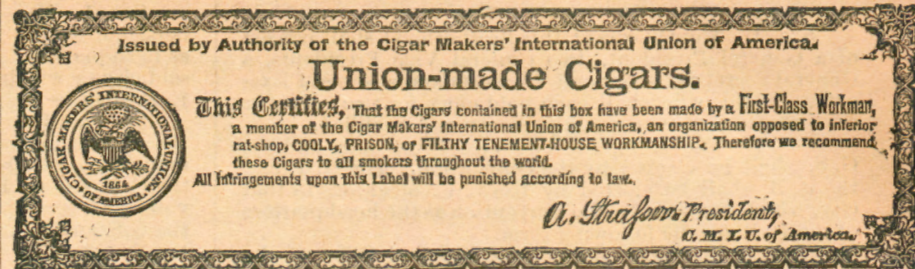
HARDWARE! Carpenters' & Joiners' TOOLS.

GOODS SENT TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

LADD, CURRY & HANMER,
1287 to 1291 WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-

house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor shorter hours of labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

See that the Label is on the Box.

ALL SEGARS.

MANUFACTURED BY

STRAITON & STORM,

BEAR THE

UNION LABEL,

And the firm name appears on the inside lining of each box.

To guard against imitations, notice their factory number,

No. 11, THIRD DISTRICT,
STATE OF NEW YORK.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The attention of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, all its Local Unions and of carpenters and workmen generally, is most earnestly called to the following union labels. Be sure to call for union label goods in the trades named and buy no others. In this way you will assist in crushing out scab shops, and it will assist organized labor to gain fair wages and be treated with respect.

UNION HATTERS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the Label adopted by the Hatters' International Union, and is a sure indication that the goods are made by Union workmen. Before you buy a hat, look under the sweat band for the Union Label. Buy no other!

UNION HAND MADE CANS.

See that your grocer has canned goods with this trade mark, stamped in the tin on the bottom of the can. It is to be hoped that union men and friends of organized labor will call the attention of their wives and daughters to this fact when about to purchase canned goods. They are the best, and the cans are free from chemical poisons.



UNION LABEL CIGARS.

When you buy cigars never forget to look for the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is across the outside of the cigar box and signed "A. Strasser, President." See 8th page of this Journal.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSEN,

Manufacturer of



Flags and Banners for all Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

Over 1100 Flags and Banners manufactured.

No. 34 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

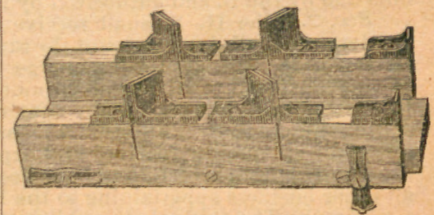


J. H. Fleharty & Co.,

SEALS, BADGES, Rubber Stamps, Stencils, Steel Stamps, Burning Brands, Alphabets, etc.

92 Seneca St., CLEVELAND, O.

MITRE BOXES.



OLMSTED'S IMPROVED.

HAS Adjustable Iron Saw Guides for any thickness of Saw Blade. The Saw cannot cut the frame away. They are perfectly true and reliable. Price (No. 1 will saw molding 1 1/2 x 3 inches) \$1.00 each; No. 2 will saw molding 2 1/2 x 4 inches \$1.50 each. Will be sent (express paid) on receipt of price, and 25 cts. each additional. Circulars free.

L. H. OLMSTED, Corona, New Jersey.

AVOID MISTAKES.

Save time and Make Money by using THE EASY ESTIMATE BLANKS for Carpenters & Builders. Samples free. Address: J. P. HICKS, Atlantic, Iowa.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (108 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.



A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VI. No 10.

CLEVELAND, OCTOBER, 1886.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

SWORN CIRCULATION,
21,000 Monthly.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE CARPENTER has the largest guaranteed circulation of any Trade Journal among Carpenters and Joiners. No other publication affords so many advantages to those having Tools, Hardware or Building Supplies to dispose of, as does THE CARPENTER, from the fact its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

A TESTIMONIAL.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 22, 1886.

P. J. McGuire, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—We want to continue our advertisement in THE CARPENTER, as it has brought us good results; every place we have sent saws has brought orders for more.

E. ANDREWS & SONS,
Saw Manufacturers.

We have no middle men to act as agents for us. We prefer to deal directly with our advertising patrons.

For advertising rates, apply directly to

P. J. McGuire,
Box 180, Cleveland, O.**BROTHERHOOD ITEMS.**

UNION 198, Dallas, Tex., charges \$1.50 initiation fee and 50 cents per month dues.

UNION 30, Milwaukee, Wis., proposes to raise its dues and adopt a sick benefit of \$5 per week.

CAMDEN, N. J. Union 20 will hold a Fair for its benefit, beginning Sept. 20 and lasting two weeks.

BRO. JOSEPH HILGER, a member of Union 172, Newark, N. J., fell from a scaffold August 18 and was instantly killed.

BUILDING TRADES of Schenectady, N. Y., are going to have a Building League. The Painters have also formed a union.

UNION 162, Hyde Park, Ill., has two walking delegates out in the field stirring up the non-union men to work only 8 hours.

HAMILTON, CANADA. Employers in the Building trades have formed an association. Journeymen carpenters picketed Sept. 4.

FROM WINNEPEG, Manitoba, a correspondent writes: Trade has been moderate here this summer. Wages \$1.75 to \$2.50 for 10 hours a day.

IN SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., since August 15, Union 22 has made it the rule that no union man will work on any job where Carpenter work is sublet.

IN SALEM, MASS., all the Carpenter bosses are working on the 9-hours system except one, and he can't get a decent workman to work for him.

AT WHEELING, W. Va., a tremendous labor demonstration was held on Aug. 28. Over 3,000 men in line and 15,000 people at the picnic grounds.

THE FIRST Union to send in its return of vote on the new Constitution is Union 146, of Schenectady, N. Y., and it votes in favor of the new Constitution.

UNION 102, Springfield, Mo., complains that all the best buildings in that city are in the hands of the mills and even the oldest contractors have very little show to compete with them.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Union 171, is talking of organizing Sharon, Pa., and Warren, O., and on Saturday, Sept. 25, the union will picnic at the Fair Grounds. One shop there works 9 hours a day.

BROS. J. NAGEL of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Jos. A. LEININGER of Cincinnati, O., addressed a meeting of German carpenters in Louisville, Ky., and succeeded in forming a German union in that city. A union of colored carpenters will likewise soon be organized in Louisville.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Article 5, Sec. 4 of the Rules for Local Unions should read:

"The L. U. shall nominate the names of ten or more members whom it thinks most competent of giving a fair and impartial hearing to the case. The R. S. shall place the names in the ballot box, and the Vice-President shall draw the same from the box, and call the names aloud until he has drawn five names, when the case will be given to them for their action."

By a typographical error the above Section where marked in italics was made to read quite disconnectly. The correction will properly appear in the Constitution when printed.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

THE BRITISH Trades Union Congress, was held in Hull, England, Sept. 13.

A TRADES Assembly with eight unions represented has been organized in Toledo, O. Bro. M. J. Thompson is President.

AFTER WORKING independent for several years, the Bricklayers Union of Baltimore has now joined the Bricklayers International Union.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Some men do as they agree, and some don't! Such seems to be the rule with some of our bosses. Fine men of honor, some of them.

IN AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Union No. 6, has recently gained a notable victory over the combined contractors who threatened a lock out of the building trades.

MR. WALLACE, at junction of Collinville Ave., and 5th St., E. St. Louis, Ill., has been kind enough to donate the use of his hall to Union 169 for one year free.

IN HARTFORD, CONN., it is said the largest contractor there prefers to hire Carpenters from abroad. Very likely he is after cheap labor. Why don't he hire Chinamen?

GRAND RAPIDS MICH.—At the Soldiers Home the contractor employs men at \$1.50 to \$2 per day, and the men board with the Contractor; he is getting men to come from Saginaw, while the market here is overstocked with idle men.

A CORRESPONDENT from San Francisco, writes: Carpenters are coming in and going from here in multitudes every day, and nearly all of them badly "sucked" in. Hundreds would consider themselves lucky if they could strike a job that would last 30 days.

LABORS ANNUAL HOLIDAY on the first Monday in September was very generally observed all over the States. Immense processions and picnics were the order of the day. As a general rule our local unions took part in the parades. In Boston, Mass., 1500 carpenters turned out and in Detroit, Mich., 1350 answered the roll for parade.

ALAMEDA CAL.—The Boss Carpenters of Alameda have formed a Union of their own for self protection against the reckless competition of irresponsible contractors. The lumber firms of this town have been so badly bitten of late by this class of gentry, that they have been compelled to close down on them. The matter was fully discussed in Union 47, and all members present were unanimously in favor of working in harmony with the Contractors Union.

BOSS MASONS of Milwaukee attempted to force their men back from the eight-hour system and to return them to the ten hours. After two weeks struggle the journeymen came out the victors and now work eight hours a day.

VICTORY IN SAN DIEGO, CAL.!

On Sept. 1st, the members of Union 182, San Diego, Cal., laid down their tools at 5 P. M. and from that date instituted nine hours as a day's work. With the exception of a few bosses the demand was conceded at once, and the men are exultant. For the present we advise men to stay away from San Diego until the nine hours system is permanently established.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

In recent conventions of National Trades Unions the following bodies have been urged to join the Knights of Labor, and have declined; viz: the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, the Int. Typographical Union, the Iron Moulders, the Flint Glass Workers, the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Plumbers and Gas Fitters, the Coal miners, and the Stationary Engineers. In New York City, huge efforts have been made to "capture" the Trades Unions, with the result that the German Shoemakers 1,000 strong and the Associated Jewellers 500 strong, have voted almost unanimously not to join the Knights in a body. The effort to "capture" the Progressive Cigar Makers, has resulted in the Amalgamation of the Progressives with the International Cigar Makers, thus burying the old feud of years, and completely solidifying the trade. The recent actions of a mischievous element of the K. of L. in New York, demand the interference of Mr. Powderly if open and fratricidal work is to be avoided. By the way why has not that committee of five been appointed by Mr. Powderly to confer with the Trades Unions in the interest of harmony? It was so ordered by the Special General Assembly at Cleveland, Ohio, last May. But up to date the committee has not been appointed.

A FEW FACTS.

The average carpenter has profited by labor-saving devices more than is apparent upon the face of it. If any one has seen a chest of tools of the kind that were in use one hundred years ago, and will take the trouble to compare them with the neat convenient devices with which the carpenter at present executes his work, a difference of great importance will be observed. The saws and chisels and planes of the present day are of a character to permit more work to be done in a day than would be possible with the tools of a former generation. Besides, the house carpenter's field has been encroached upon to probably a greater extent than that of any other class of mechanics. Not only is the modern house carpenter, with his improved hand tools, able to do more work than his fellow of a century since, but, proportionately, there is less to be done. Formerly, some years ago, carpenters included in their work the making of doors, sashes, blinds, &c., which are now made in large factories. A little further back and the carpenter got out his own lumber, and one time he supplied the wooden pins or fasteners which nails subsequently supplanted. Machine-work is more and more entering into the house-building trade, and it would seem that in strict justice, the carpenter has as much claim to a reduction of the hours of labor as any other mechanic. The tendency of the times is toward shorter hours of labor, and perhaps more intense occupation during those hours. In this progress carpenters are entitled to share as well as members of the other trades.—*Carpentry and Building.*

"LAERTES, MY SON," said old Polonius, "don't get into a fight as long as you can with honor keep out of it, but if one is forced upon you make the other fellow so sick that he'd wished he'd never been born." That was excellent advice. It was applicable to strikes and boycotts. Hesitate long before going into them, but if compelled to go in, go in to stay.

THE COAL MINERS CONVENTION.

A three day's session of the National Federation of Coal Miners and Mine Laborers was held in Indianapolis, Ind., beginning on Sept. 7th. Among other matters the Federation adopted the following:

Resolved, That we are opposed to merging into the Knights of Labor, a recognize no organization as being capable to deal with the interests of the miners and mine laborers of the United States and Territories but the Miner and Mine Laborers' National Federation and to it we will ever cling; and ask that our Executive Board issue a manifesto, defining properly to the miner and mine laborers and the wage-worker of the world our proper stand on the subject of labor; and while wanting peace, do not desire it at the price of liberty to the members of our organization with the present organization and International Trades Unions of the United States and we leave it with our Executive Board to open correspondence regards our admission. That we educate the masses of workers above the degrading level of ratism, and further the election of national, State and Municipal officers, tried and true representative workmen, irrespective of what party on which their names as candidates appear. That, in the opinion of the convention, the consideration of reduction in men's wages ought not conflict with, or in any way impede eight-hour movement.

They declared themselves emphatically in favor of the eight-hour system. Chris Evans was re-elected Secretary and that old labor veteran, McLaughlin was re-elected.

BY-LAWS OF LOCAL UNIONS, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Whereas, under the existing laws of the State, Carpenters are employed, having profit to builders, with but a few for skill or merit, the union, by unanimous vote, is decided to adopt a system of classification as follows:

FIRST CLASS.
1st Grade—A man must be able to converse with plans and draw, then first-class carpenter and joiner, competent to superintend work in all terms of building.

SECOND CLASS.
2d Grade—Must be a first-class man, either as a joiner or stair builder.

THIRD CLASS.
No man shall be admitted who has served at least two years in the trade, or at similar work which is a natural mechanic.

"How Is It that the B. D. that in Carpenters and Joiners, out record thirty-five States of the U. of strike expended \$1,641 for strike only a st past year?" This question employed yesterday of Secretary P. and given the convention now before fellows as city. His reply was: "No other—1, as possible in the wayharing on gain our measures largely to the facts and agreements making that by diplomacy. We men to-day thing for strike, unlaw; receiving it."—*Buffalo* of others engaged driving for the at obli under

CLEVELAND, OCTOBER, 1886.

THE BATTLE SONG OF LABOR.

It is coming, it is coming, we can hear it on the
wind,
'Tis the battle cry of labor; 'tis the plaint of
human kind,
The slogan of the worker, as he rises in his might,
To crush the proud oppressors and to vindicate
the right.
We can hear them loudly tramping, these sons of
honest toil,
To the Battle of the Ballot, where the children of
the soil
Shall no longer fight half-hearted, but, with front
a million strong,
Drive from place and power forever those who rob
the public lung.

It is coming, it is coming; at our forges, in our
mills,
And wherever hardy workmen bend to toil with
hearty wills;
In the shop, the yard, the quarry; on the dock or
in the mine,
The sounding of its coming warms the bosom like
new wine,
For it spreads the sound of freedom where the
starry banner waves
O'er the land that freed its chattels while it made
our workers slaves;
And our people, as they hear it, smile with faces
thin and wan,
For it seals the Son of Labor as an equal and a Man.

It is coming, it is coming; we can hear it in the street,
And the grimy throngs are gathering where fall its echoes sweet;
'Tis the gladsome call of Freedom, the peerless bugle note
Of the later Revolution that thrills them to the throat.
It is sounding, sounding, sounding, louder, stronger, deeper far,
Than the blatant, brassy trumpets that inflame the tribes of war;
Our hearts responsive greet it, our lips responsive cry;
Now, Labor's sons, the hour has come to strike like men or die!"

e money kings are paling ! See the tyrants
 tering now,
 ark our scerried columns rising over the
 untain's brow.
 ade view the land so fertile, which, by
 echrist, should be ours
 e myriad cornfields waving to the sunlight
 the showers.
 ard ! forward on the foemen ! Pause not to
 dream nor rest—
 round them like a river when the flood is at
 its best ;
 ecy have they meted us, no mercy may we
 give !
 y must swim, or sink and perish, that we and
 ours may live.

this hot but bloodless battle, waged from dawn
 till set of sun,
 triumphs may be compassed! What vic-
 tories may be won!
 For the bullets, for our bullets, we can shower
 ha—then thick as hail;
 they after volley on our foes until they fail.
 roof— in storm the Legislature, clear the courts
 We r— and Congress, too.
 Saw Eng—men can do;
 And a solid army, with our ballots in our
 nd,
 Saws to r— b, and fight, and conquer, till the
 best of satia— the land. —Ec.

Will
Try one, a
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dozen blades
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ER OF OUR HISTORY.
er part of April, 1881, a
monthly, 10x14, with a
ulation of barely 1,000
appearance in St. Louis,
THE CARPENTER. Its
writer of this sketch, was
as a journeyman at the
ter trade, and after his day's
devoted his time to his humble
and its work.

mission of this journal was to
C. B. C. a National Union of Carpenters
in America, and thereby
Index all the scattered local unions
and place them under one
the better protection and ad-
of the trade. The cropping

K many evils in the trade at this
operatively required that some
neral movement should be made.
introduction of wood-working
operated in planing mills
workshops and their handi-
largely to machine-

A Constant may vary very largely to machine-
s and sash, machine-made
window frames, etc., so that
y a larger amount of work
ne with less labor in a given
Prices as low ng in protracted periods of
l unsteady work. And in

many cities, the time-honored day-work was rapidly being supplanted by the piece-work, with the minimum of the trade into petty business, increasing the demand for Office, Sales, and making the unskilled labor not only a Depressed, and more generally

WEAVERS
tary,
GOOD CARE
tary, New Haven.

the rule. The absence of any meth-
ods of mechanical training contributed
to augment the evils. So in this
way, year by year, the once-honored
craft of carpentry had been reduced
from its former exalted position among
mechanical callings.

In most cities wages were lower than in other trades, requiring no greater share of skill or manual effort, and far less tools. Unfair and unscrupulous contractors swarmed into the business, and introduced all manner of illegitimate practices, for example, "Lumping" and "Bonus Building." And, in the blind, senseless competition for work, cheapness had almost become the prevalent rule to the detriment alike of contractors and journeymen, to the injury of the public and to the partial degradation of the trade.

To remedy these and many other evils, it was absolutely necessary to form a strong national union. Two previous attempts to organize a National Union of Carpenters in America had signally failed—the one in 1854, the other in 1867. Under this discouragement the work was attempted a third time. The exemplary success of the Amalgamated Carpenters in England was an indication of what might be done in America if a proper organization could be effected.

With that end in view, after four months' incessant agitation of the subject, the writer issued a call for a convention of the trade, to be held in Chicago. The Convention opened August 8, 1881, and continued four days in session. Thirty-six delegates were present, representing 11 cities and 12 local unions, with a total of 2,042 members. The cities represented were St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Buffalo, New York, Washington, Detroit, Cleveland and Kansas City. At that Convention it was decided that the organization should extend into Canada and the British Provinces, as well as throughout the United States. And for that reason the name "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America" was chosen.

The humble journal that had given birth to the organization was at the Convention made the property of the Brotherhood, and its title, THE CARPENTER, remains unchanged to this day; and from less than 1,000 circulation five years ago, it now has over 22,000 subscribers. Besides that the organization issues an annual calendar to each of its members.

The growth of the organization has been none the less marvellous! From 12 local unions in 1881, the Brotherhood has increased to 214 local unions at the present writing, and from a membership of 2,042 it has grown to 42,521 members—a gain of 18,481 members the past two years. Its jurisdiction stretches from Union No. 83, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to San Francisco, Los Angeles and British Columbia, with 11 local unions in Canada, and more than a score of unions in the Southern States, as far south as New Orleans and Galveston. In the Southern States the colored men working at the trade have taken hold of the organization with avidity, and the result is that the Brotherhood embraces 14 unions of colored carpenters in the South.

It is by no means unusual to see colored delegates in attendance at the conventions of the Brotherhood for the organization recognizes no distinction on account of color, race, nationality, religion or politics--its members recognize each other only as American working men. Its constitutions and documents, however, are translated and printed in the German, French, Bohemian, and Scandinavian languages.

Four conventions of the Brotherhood have been held, viz: In Chicago, Ill. 1881; Philadelphia, Pa., 1882; Cincinnati, O., 1884; Buffalo, N. Y., 1886.

The conventions of the Brotherhood are held once every two years, and that body elects the general officers and frames the laws. In the interim between conventions, the society is governed by an Executive Board of five members, elected by the Unions within 10 miles of the city selected as headquarters. In this Executive Board the General Secretary and General Treasurer have a voice, but no vote. The chief administrative or working officer

is the General Secretary; the office of General President is merely honorary, and with very few duties attached to it, being simply of a supervisory character.

The first General President was G. Edmonston, Washington, D. C., and the following gentlemen have acted successively in that capacity, viz: J. D. Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. P. McGinley, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Billingsley, Washington, D.C., and W. J. Shields, Boston, Mass., the latter being the present incumbent. P. J. McGuire was the first General Secretary, and for five years he has been retained in the position, and was again unanimously elected by the last convention.

At the Philadelphia Convention, in 1882, the organization adopted the benevolent features it now embraces. On the death of a member six months in good standing, his heirs or family are entitled to \$250. In case of the permanent disability of a member by any accident occurring to him while working at the trade, he is entitled to \$250 on two years' membership, and \$100 on 6 months' membership. Should the wife of a married member die, he receives \$50 funeral benefit. During the past two years benefits amounting to \$14,200 were paid to widows and orphans by the general office. The majority of the local unions have weekly sick benefits ranging from \$3 to \$6 per week. \$3,918 in sick benefits were paid out last year. At the next convention it is proposed to adopt as general features, a superannuation benefit for members who have been attached to the organization for twenty years, and who are over 60 years of age; also a system for the insurance of members' tools in case of loss or damage by fire. Instructions to that effect were given by the Buffalo Convention.

In locating the headquarters of the Brotherhood, in obedience to local influences, the past policy has been one of continual change every two years, and in this way the headquarters have been at various periods in St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, and Cleveland. But the recent convention decided on the permanent location of the office in Philadelphia for 10 years to come, or until November 1896, and beginning with next December the general office will be located there.

At the recent convention of the Brotherhood at Buffalo a revised Constitution was adopted which sets forth the objects of the Society in these words

"The objects of our Brotherhood are: namely: to rescue our trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to place ourselves on a foundation sufficiently strong to prevent further encroachments. We propose: to discourage Piece Work, to re-establish an Apprentice system, to encourage a higher standard of skill, to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of the craft, to assist each other to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for our work, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all our members."

To show the drift of the Brotherhood we will quote another clause from its revised Constitution :

"Each local union should maintain labor bureaus, found libraries, invite speakers from other Trade Unions to deliver lectures; join Central Labor Unions or Trades Assemblies, where such exist, maintain friendly relations with other Trade and Labor Organizations, and do all in their power to strengthen and to promote the Labor movement."

While the Brotherhood is not a secret oath-bound society, yet it requires its members to keep its business private.

Seven persons duly qualified can form a local union of the Brotherhood. The qualifications for membership are that the applicant must be a carpenter and joiner, engaged at wood work, and competent to command average wages, not more than 60 years of age, and of good moral character, and sound health, and not afflicted with any disease or subject to any complaint likely to endanger life. Any stair builder, millright, planing mill bench hand, or any cabinet maker engaged at carpenter work, or any carpenter running wood-working machines

ery, is eligible to membership, if possessed of the above qualifications. Carpenters over the specified age, or in bad health, are admitted only as Honorary Members. Members who become contractors can retain their membership provided they hire union men and pay union wages, and do not join any union of contractors. Any member who engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks must withdraw from the organization.

If a member is defrauded of his wages by an employer, and reports to his union within four weeks after the day upon which he should have been paid, it is the duty of the local union to advance sufficient funds to prosecute for said wages.

The initiation fee and monthly dues are regulated by each local union to suit its own local conditions. Some have their entrance fees fixed at \$2, a few at \$5, one being as high as \$15, but in no case are they allowed to be less than one dollar, and the dues, though 50 cents a month in a large number of the unions, they are never allowed to be less than 25 cents per month in any union. An effort has been made to have uniform dues and uniform entrance fees throughout all the unions, but it has been laid over until the next Convention.

At first, in the early infancy of the Brotherhood, it was purely protective in its character, upholding wages and struggling to advance them, but always bent upon a movement to shorten the hours of daily toil. At its second convention, held in Philadelphia, in 1881, it laid down the settled policy of advocating the adoption of nine hours as a days work, believing that such a measure would be more likely to have success than to contend for eight hours though the latter measure had been advocated. In obedience to this nine-hour rule, the local unions of the Brotherhood on the Pacific Coast adopted the system, first in San Francisco, May 1, 1883, and since then in every city of any size in California. Wherever there is a local union of Carpenters on the Pacific Slope, not only is nine hours the rule for carpenters, but for all branches of labor in the building line. To summarize the extent of the short movement among the carpenters we will cite the fact that seven of the local unions with 2,486 members, are working on the eight-hour system; 17 local unions, with 5,824 members, are working on the nine-hours plan, and 21 unions have shorter hours of labor on Saturday, makes a sum total of 72,434 hours per week gained to the members by organization. Wages in the trade range from \$2 to \$3.50 per day, the general average being from \$2.25 to \$2.50.

By vigorous agitation the system of Piece-Work has not only been curbed in many cities, but in some it has been completely rooted out, and the old system of day-work has been reinstituted. In San Francisco valuable assistance in that direction was given by the architects who laid it down in their specifications that the work should be done by union men and by days' work. In California, through the efforts of the Brotherhood, wages formerly at \$2 to \$2.50 per day of 10 hours, have been advanced to \$2.75 and \$3.50 per day of 9 hours. In the larger proportion of cities, wages for carpenters have been advanced an average of fifty cents per day more the past five years. This alone say for 40,000 members, working 250 days per year, makes a total increase of \$5,000,000 in wages the past year, not to take into account the large number of non-union men who have been likewise benefitted by increased wages. Yet the total amount spent for strikes by the local unions of the Brotherhood the past year amounts to only \$1,641. Under the constitution the strike pay is at the rate of \$5 per week to married men and \$4 per week to single men. Any local union ordering a strike without authority of the General Executive Board, is liable to expulsion, and any member going to work on a strike job is fined \$5 per day for each day he works on such a job. The policy of the Brotherhood is to avoid strikes and render them almost impossible, and only engages in them when all other measures fail. To order a strike it requires a two-thirds vote by secret ballot.

STATE OF TRADE.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

of the members, and all members must have two weeks' notice to attend the meeting. Then the consent of the General Executive Board must be obtained, and if granted, the "Protective Fund" of the whole Brotherhood is at the command of the local union in trouble. But before the union takes a ballot on the subject, an arbitration committee from the union must wait on the employers, and endeavor to adjust the difficulty.

A perfect system of democratic or popular government prevails in the Brotherhood. No amendment to the Constitution, nor any change in the laws, can be made unless ratified by a general vote of the local unions, in which every member has a voice. And every month a full and complete report of all financial and official transactions of the General Office is furnished to all the members. The Society is incorporated as a general body, under the laws of the State in which the headquarters are located, and all local and general officers handling monies are required to give satisfactory bonds, and an exact account of their official transactions. To avoid the dangers of doing business in a mob fashion, a new law has been recently adopted, so the local unions are not allowed to have more than 400 members in any one union. When a union numbers more than 400 members a second union has to be formed, and all local unions in the one city are governed by the same scale of wages and the same working rules.

The Brotherhood has been foremost in organizing councils or leagues of the building trades. These Leagues exist in over a score of cities, and are composed of delegates from each trade union in the building line. Their object is to assist each other in having none but union men employed on a building, regardless of whether it be the hod-carriers, bricklayers, painters, carpenters, or any other branch of labor. In case a non-union man is employed, they all make common cause together to influence him to become a union man, and they likewise see to it that wages are paid regularly on the regular pay night without waiting the slow tedious process of getting a lien through the courts. Should any employer or contractor on a building fail to pay the workmen on the regular pay day in any one of the trades so combined, all other trades employed on the job will quit work until the wages are paid, and, as a rule, it results in getting an immediate settlement. They are so organized that they assist each other in every possible way, and so satisfactory has the system become that it is the general rule in a number of cities for a contractor, before hiring a workman, to require him to show his union card as a proof he is a union man.

In its relations to other labor organizations the Brotherhood of Carpenters has always carried out a fraternal policy. In the boycott of "scab"-made nails, during the recent lock-out of the nail-makers, the local unions of carpenters were of great service, for they steadfastly refused to use or buy such nails until in the end, the nail manufacturers were forced to come to terms with their employees. In the purchase of cigars, hats, etc., wherever there is a union label, the members of our unions make it a practice to buy none but union label goods. This fraternal policy extends even beyond the Atlantic, and the most cordial relations are maintained by the Brotherhood through official correspondence with the National Carpenters Unions of Great Britain, Germany, France, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy and Spain.

In America its local unions in each locality are connected with the Trades Assemblies or central bodies of local trades and labor unions wherever such exist; while the general body, the Brotherhood itself, is affiliated with the Federation of Trades, which holds its congress annually. This, of course, demonstrates very clearly the live interest the organization takes in the solidarity of all branches of labor.

While the Brotherhood is not in any way attached to the Knights of Labor, and has refused to connect itself with them, nevertheless it fully recognizes the useful work that has been done, and that still remains to be done by said

Order. While it will preserve its own form of organization, and is opposed to a centralization of power and authority, in the labor movement, yet the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will be always found ready to help and assist the Knights, as well as any other branch of organized labor, at any time when aid is needed.

P. J. McGuire.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT'S VIEWS.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, when questioned in regard to the present outlook for labor and capital, said:

"I believe these agitations will bring better instead of worse times. They simply mean that the wage system is near its end. It has accomplished a great deal, but it cannot do much more. The world has nearly outgrown it."

"It is generally supposed that strikes and so-called labor troubles come from ignorance?" was suggested.

"This is a mistake," said Mr. Wright. "They are the direct result of increased intelligence and education. Take boycotting, for example. As insane and useless as it is, in many respects, it originated in reality with employers. They said, 'we will not employ men who belong to unions,' and when a man was once discharged by an employer he was black-listed, and no one else would employ him. The unions then said: 'You shall not employ any one except union men. If you do, we will black-list you.' The result of all this friction and contest will be, I think, that both sides will soon come to see out of each other's eyes to a certain extent. They will work in harmony, and participate in each other's profits. This necessarily must be the result. The organizations on both sides will be so far perfected that they will have confidence in each other. The best men will be put forward, and will be willing to confer with each other and treat together. As enlightenment goes forward, the time must come when labor shall feel a deeper interest in capital, and capital a deeper interest in labor. There has never been much of anything accomplished except by agitation, and agitation, as insane and unjust as it often is, accomplishes a good deal. Participation by workmen in profits in addition to wages is a true harmonizer of the interest of capital and labor. It, in fact, identifies the interest of the employes with that of employers."

SOUND SENTIMENTS.

In a circular issued some time ago by Carpenter's Union 91, St. Joseph, Mo., the following excellent sentiments are expressed:

We would call the attention of the contractors, in our own trade especially, to the fact that we are organized for your protection as well as for our own, and ask that you do a strictly legitimate contracting business, and we guarantee you a faithful discharge of our duties as mechanics. But we cannot, in justice to our craft, afford to work for reduced wages simply to support dishonorable contractors, who through ignorance of our trade, and a desire to "beat" somebody, take work below a reasonable price, and then force us to long hours and reduced wages in consequence. And in view of these conditions we appeal to the responsible and competent contractors of the city to co-operate with us in elevating and maintaining the dignity of one of the most skilled trades, and we, on behalf of the Journey Carpenters, pledge ourselves to make no unreasonable demands, but to guarantee a faithful and intelligent discharge of our obligations as skilled mechanics.

THE FORERUNNER of the boycott would seem to have been the blacklist. As an instrument of private reprisal, the proscription is older than history; as an aid in the making of human foods and appliances, its use was invoked for decades before it bore fruit in the retaliation of its victims. But even Napoleon fought too often with his enemies, and thus taught them the art of war. So long as the blacklist was in the hands of bosses, what harm? A leader of the workers starved now and then, but it greatly contributed to the peace of the general fold.

MICHIGAN. Stay away from Detroit, Mich. The Bricklayers and Masons are locked out, and work is at a standstill.

Bill from Union 56, I. organizing Let's ask their

THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY.

The New York Sunday News publishes the following article from Henry George on the above subject:

The movement for the reduction of the working day to eight hours deserves earnest support. It is a step toward securing to the masses something of the benefits which advancing civilization ought to bring and making human life fuller and higher.

That a creature so wonderfully endowed as man, placed in a world so well stored with all the material his needs require, should spend the greater part of his conscious life in the effort to maintain existence is a thing so monstrous that only long habit binds us to its folly and wrong. The highest qualities of humanity can only develop when the material wants are satisfied, the most precious flower of existence can only bloom in leisure; and yet, to the great majority of men in our highest civilization, real leisure is a thing unknown, for the few hours of the working day which remain to the man whose faculties have been on the strain for ten or twelve hours are not leisure; nor yet is there leisure in the days and weeks and months of involuntary idleness which the vicissitudes of our industrial organization force upon hundreds of thousands—idleness, accompanied by wearying uncertainty and racking anxiety more exhausting than toil. For true leisure the faculties must be fresh and care must be absent.

According to such authorities as Prof. Thorold Rogers, the working day in England six centuries ago was only eight hours, yet, even in the absence of all the inventions and improvements that since that time have so enormously increased the productive power of labor, the working class enjoyed a rude comfort and an exemption from the harassing dread of not being able to make a living, which, despite the low level of civilization, made their condition in all the essentials of healthful and happy human life far superior to that of millions of their descendants in this wonderful Nineteenth Century.

What indeed, we may well ask, has the material progress of which we are so boastful really done for the masses of men, if to get what is after all only a bare living they must work longer than their fathers, six centuries ago? Surely it is time that the great body of people should, in increased leisure and lessened care, begin to get some advantage of all that the generations have done to render matters plastic and force obedient to human will.

Without this, our civilization is but a delusion, our advance but a toil of Sisyphus. Aye! it is worse. The tendency of the minute division of labor that is becoming more and more characteristic of modern industrial methods is to make the task of the individual workman more monotonous and less to bring into play those higher qualities of judgment and skill whose exercise is necessary to intellectual health and development. The workman is becoming a mere tender of machinery, and his work the doing over and over again of some single one of the many processes required for the production of a single article.

This tendency, which is of the nature of modern industrial improvements, would not be, of itself, regretted, if the gain in leisure to the workman was anything like commensurate with the gain in productive power. But if it involves no reduction of the working hours the effect must be to degrade the worker, and in spite of public schools, to lessen popular intelligence.

Even if the reduction of the working day involved a temporary decrease in the production of wealth, it would still be a measure of wisdom and prudence. But it does nothing of the sort.

When glut and stagnation are popularly attributed to "over-production," when hundreds of thousands who would gladly be at work stand idle, a reduction of hours, even if it proportionately lessened the efficiency of labor, would bring no general loss. But instead of lessening the efficiency of labor a reduction of the working day must increase it. The great agent in production is not muscle but mind.

The proposition to reduce the working hours is a proposition to secure the masses more leisure, and is thus a proposition for the increase of the human

gence that faculty which is adequate to remedy the glaring inequalities which now attend the distribution of wealth, and from which increase in the production of wealth is precluded. Its effect will be to equalize, in a better manner, the leisure, but to increase the efficiency of work, and thus make more leisure possible.

The reduction of the working day to eight hours involves no reduction of wages. Under the conditions that prevail wherever land has been made private property, and men who have nothing but the power to labor are consequently found in cut-throat competition for their labor power to some other creature who can give them "leisure" the general note, wages must be governed by what the laboring masses must be content to live on. If the working day were increased to sixteen hours wages would not rise. If they were reduced to six they would not fall. The longer the working day the less the ability of the workers to discover a remedy of the wrongs of which all are conscious. The shorter the working day the greater the power. In the attempt to limit the working day to eight hours, labor associations are taking the hopeful step they have yet attempted.

WHAT IS A SCAB.

Some ten years ago a Union man tried in one of the courts of London, England, for intimidating a "scab" going to work in a strike shop. In the prosecuting counsel said: "According to these Unionists a man is to his trade what a traitor is to his country; and, though both may be useful to one party in troublesome times, when peace returns they are detestable alike by all; so, when help is needed, 'scab' is the last to contribute assistance, and the first to grab a benefit, he labored to secure; he cares only for self, but he sees not beyond the end of a day, and for momentary worthless approbation would betray friends, his family and his country. short, he is a traitor on a small scale who first sells his fellow-men, and himself afterwards sold in his turn to his employer, until at last he is deserted by both and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present and to posterity."

TRADE UNION CLAIMS.

The advocates of unions insist they are the only means by which workmen can defend themselves against aggressions of employers; that the individual workman cannot meet employer on equal terms; that the union treads too closely on his heels to permit successful opposition to a reduction of wages, however arbitrary and unjust; that associations of employers are practically universal, having as their object mainly to secure for themselves an undue share of the profits which the product of capital and labor would yield when trade is oppressed wages reduced, and when trade improves wages are not raised; that any attempt to remedy this by individual action would be abortive; that association puts them on a par with employers when negotiating either as to rates of wages or terms of labor, that in both these matters the union is a constant gravitation against the working classes that can be opposed only by combination; that many abuses have been corrected; that because unions "the working man's life is made regular, even and safe;" that strikes become less frequent as organization is perfected, and the just limits of the action comprehended; that experience past errors will warn against inconsiderate action in the future, and that in the end reason will control without recourse to force, either in the shape of strike lockouts—the latter being only a symptom of employers against the employment

NOTHING EDUCATES men and gives them such confidence in their fellows as constant association with each other—learning each other's wants, sharing on other's anxieties, contributing to the other's necessities, learning the troubles of their fellow-men to do for their own to-morrow; receiving encouragement of others engaged in the same work; striving for the achievement of the same object.

THE CARPENTER,
PUBLISHED MONTHLY
—BY THE—
CLEVELAND of Carpenters and Joiners
OF AMERICA.

THE TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid
dress all letters and monies, to
P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, OCTOBER, 1886.

EIGHT NEW UNIONS.

During the month of August, and up to date, the Brotherhood has granted charters to eight new Drive Unions, viz: 207, Aurora, Ill.; 208, Lancaster, Pa.; 209, Cincinnati, O., (German); 210, Kalamazoo, Mich.; 211, Allegheny City, Pa.; 212, St. Paul, Minn., (Scandinavian); 213, Chattanooga, Tenn.; and 214, Louisville, Ky. [German].

REMEMBER! The vote of the Local Unions on the Revised Constitution must be in this office, on or before Oct. 16, 1886.

OUR DISTRESSED BROTHERS IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

Order of the Executive Board each Local Union of the Brotherhood is called upon to make its contribution of any amount it may see fit, to aid the distressed brothers of Union 52, Charleston, S. C. Many of them are without homes and all in the most pitiable condition. Send all donations immediately to the General Secretary P. J. McGUIRE, Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio, and he will forward them to Charleston.

THE SITUATION IN NEW HAVEN, CONN.

New Haven, Conn., the \$200 voted by our Union has been received by Union 126, and then the bosses who proposed to force the men back to ten hours have concluded they had better abide by the nine hours system. All that is necessary now is for carpenters to steer clear of New Haven for a few months to come.

FORWARD AID TO QUINCY, ILL.

The situation in Quincy, Ill., still remains the same and the "Iron clad contractors" insist upon unconditional surrender of the men. The latter, however, are holding out solidly with very few exceptions. Over half the shops have acceded to the nine hours and there is certain prospects of success. The \$200 voted by the Convention has been received by Union 189 and was of great aid to our struggling brothers. All that is requisite now is that each and every Union to send them financial assistance forthwith. Don't delay! Address to Philip P. Haxel, 533 Washington St., Quincy, Ill. Report to the G. S. all monies sent.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR GENERAL SECRETARY.

Our General Secretary addressed the Brotherhood State Picnic of Connecticut at Savin Rock, near New Haven, Conn., August 27. The local unions from all points of the State were represented; fully 6,000 people were present. On August 29 the General Secretary spoke in Bridgeport, Conn. On September 11 he spoke in the Fair Grounds at Canton, Ohio, with 8,000 people in attendance, and on September 12 he addressed meetings in Wheeling, W. Va., and Martin's Ferry, Ohio, besides visiting Union 17, Bellaire, Ohio. On September 15 he addressed a meeting in Sandusky, O., and on Sept. 18th and 19th he will be in Milwaukee, Wis., and in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 20; Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 21; Quincy, Ill., Sept. 23, and on Sept. 28 he will attend a meeting of the National and International Trades Union Committee at Philadelphia, Pa., to endeavor to arrange terms of harmonious action with the Knights of Labor. He will locate the general office in Philadelphia on or about Dec. 1, 1886, date when the new Constitution will take effect. But before removing he proposes to institute a vigorous tour in the South, to

aid in building up our local unions in those sections. It is to be hoped that any delay in attention to his correspondence during these trips may be pardoned in view of the important work he is undertaking.

THE SEASON this fall promises to be extremely brisk in the carpenter trade as well as all other branches of industry. The immense crops are giving a wonderful impetus to business, and we may expect to see a rushing business season in the building line. Our members should take advantage of it to swell our roll of membership several thousand. This is the time for active, earnest efforts.

FROM GENERAL PRESIDENT SHIELDS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF ALL LOCAL UNIONS OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA:

Brothers and Fellow Craftsmen:—A deep feeling of appreciation, together with a strong sense of duty, renders it necessary for me at this time to express my gratitude for the distinguished honor you were pleased to confer on me through your delegates at the Convention which was recently held at Buffalo. Our Brotherhood has grown so rapidly and wonderfully during the five years of its existence, has surmounted so many difficulties and obstacles, has established itself in so many parts of the country—in a word, has become so powerful an element of the labor movement, and so influential among the organized trades of the country, that to be chosen as your President is a distinction of which I am proud. Yet only those who have toiled constantly and faithfully to build up our union from its inception to the present, can fully comprehend the tremendous expenditure of energy which has been required to realize the success to which I have just referred.

Beyond question, much of the marvelous growth of the Brotherhood has been accelerated by the general awakening of the laboring masses through a wider and more extensive dissemination of the principles of the new political economy, and also by the depressed condition of almost every department of industry. But after the effect of all external forces has been recognized, it must be admitted that had it not been for the ceaseless and untiring efforts of the officers and members themselves, our Union would not have been in size and power anything like what it is today. Herein lies the secret of our success, the carpenters and joiners themselves felt as they had never felt before the abject, deplorable, oppressed, miserable condition they were in, and the absolute necessity of combining, and organizing for the purpose of protecting their interests and obtaining their rights both as men and as citizens of this Republic.

The mighty and beneficial work of organization is still going on all over the land, not only through the States, but through the Provinces and Canadas, so much so in fact that our Union, which a little over four years ago was not larger than a man's hand, is so large to-day that it extends from the frozen North to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific main. This, indeed, is something to encourage us. When the apparently small and insignificant seed of the Brotherhood was planted by your worthy secretary in 1881, who dared to imagine that in so brief a period it would grow into a tree with over 200 branches, and with nearly 25,000 members? Let us so hope and work to promote the growth of this tree of the Brotherhood that before many years it will extend its mighty and protecting arms over every carpenter and joiner in the country. For nothing less than the complete education and organization of all our fellow-craftsmen is the mission of our B.

We cannot allow ourselves to be inactive, or to cease striving for the accomplishment of that desirable end, if we would be true to our interests, and to the principles of trade unions. Every one should consider himself a mis-

sionary, and fully authorized to bring into the fold of his local union all the unorganized members of the craft who may be within the circle of his influence. Each local union should be a school for the purpose of discussing the trades union phase of the labor question, and educating its members, as well as the uninitiated and the community in general. As it has been in the past, so is it to be in the coming years. Our success as a union will lie very largely through the pathway of agitation and education. The only enduring organization is that which is based upon intelligence. Hence it is necessary to agitate and educate not only in order that the Brotherhood may be all the larger and more substantial, but also that it may be preserved from crumbling and falling into fragments.

We must avoid mistakes, we must stand together in solid phalanx, and be in readiness at all times to meet any opposition. Our only hope is in union; apart we can do nothing, for disunion and disorganization is death, death to the pocket, and to the moral, social and intellectual faculties of the workers. If we, as carpenters, are not receiving the compensation which we ought, we should remember how much worse would be our lot in this respect were it not for the existence of the Union. But by a more thorough organization of our craft we cannot only prevent a reduction of wages, but we can also effect an increase of the same. In this way organization will prove a lever by which we can lift each other to a higher plane of living, of comfort, and of real enjoyment.

Notwithstanding the intellectual, moral, and social elevation of the craft is our chief object, we ought, as far as practicable, to act in conjunction with all the labor organizations, remembering that wise saying of Aristotle, "that the interest of one is the concern of all." By so doing our Brotherhood can do much towards hastening the fulfillment of that prophecy so beautifully poetized by Burns:

Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That sense and worth o'er a' the earth
May bear the gree and a' that.
It's coming yet for a' that—
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that.

W. J. SHIELDS,
President.

SOMETHING FOR JUDGE BARRETT OF NEW YORK.

A robbery had been committed. A man almost naked had been arrested by one of those shrewd detectives against whose piercing gaze, sheet iron cannot successfully stand. When the man was taken into court of preliminary trial, it was easy enough to suspect him, for having been accused of a crime, he seemed to sink under a weight of guilt. The magistrate, addressing the prisoner, asked a few questions and then, turning to the detective who had made the arrest, he inquired:

"What caused you to suspect this man?"

"Well, your honor, he happened here a few days before the robbery was committed, and being of suspicious appearance I watched him. I asked him his name and he said it was Barnes, but shortly afterward I heard that his name was Powell. I lost sight of him on the night of the robbery; but early next morning I saw him trying to sneak out of town, so I thought he ought to be arrested."

"I think," replied the magistrate, "that you acted rightly in making the arrest. Now," turning to the prisoner, "can you explain why you go under two names?"

"Judge, first let me explain why I have two names and that will explain my conduct. Understand, now, that I do not beg for mercy. That time is past. I am now hardened. I will not detain you long, but I ask you—and that is all I ask—to believe me. Two years ago I was the master mechanic in a large railroad machine shop. I received good wages and my family, consisting of a wife and two children, lived as well as any family in the town. I was most happily married, and sometimes at evening, when my little boy climbed up and begged me to tell him just one story, I wondered if such happiness could last.

"One day I was discharged. I was never more astonished in my life. I humbly asked the cause of my dismissal and was gruffly told that it was because I was wanted no longer. They should have given me notice, but still I did not complain, as I recognized their right to employ whom they pleased. When I went home and told my wife that I had been discharged, she put her arm around my neck and said: 'Never mind, dear, you can soon get another place.' The very next day I started out, in search of work. I had spent my life in machine shops and could do no other kind of work. I went to a town not a great distance away from my home and applied for work.

"I believe we are needing a man," said the superintendent. 'What is your name?'

"John Powell," I replied. He went into an inner office. After remaining a few moments he returned and said: 'No, we don't want you.'

"By this time my money was nearly gone, but I had not the heart to write home for more, for I had left but enough—all I had—to sustain my family a few weeks. I went to another town, certain that I should obtain work, for one of the machine shops in the place had advertised for men. The head man asked me my name and then, pointing to a bench, told me to sit down and wait until he came back. He was not gone long. When he returned he said:

"Don't want you." "My dear sir," I replied, 'I'm a skillful workman and only ask you for a trial. Then if my work don't suit you, I'll leave.'

"You'll leave anyway," he replied as he turned away.

By this time my money was exhausted, but I could not stop—I must push my way onward. I wrote to my wife, telling her that I could not succeed in getting work, but that I thought my prospects were good. I told her to write to me, giving as my address a distant town. I had hoped to get over the road, but failed. I knew why. A prominent railroad official told the engineers not to let me ride. After walking many weary miles I reached the town and applied for work.

"We don't want you," said the superintendent.

"Why?" I demanded.

"Because you are blacklisted."

"My God, man, what have I done?"

"I don't know, and I don't care a damn, but you are blacklisted."

"I went to the postoffice. I found a letter addressed in an unfamiliar hand. I was disappointed. I had hoped to receive a letter from my wife. I tore open the envelope. Here is the letter. Read it, judge."

The justice read as follows: "It is my painful duty to write this. Your wife, having greatly exposed herself in moving from the house which belonged to a railroad official—she had to move—contracted a severe cold and died of Pneumonia. Your little children are at my house."

"That is the letter I received, judge. Several weeks ago I heard that my little boy was dangerously ill—not expected to live. I dragged myself to this town, where a learned that my little girl and boy, upon whom I had centered my hopes, had died of diphtheria. I could do nothing. I was crushed with grief, broken with despair. Then I changed my name so that I might earn money enough to take me to the graves of my wife and children. I did not commit the robbery. I want no lawyer. I leave it with you. As I previously remarked, I ask for no mercy. I am in your power. Use me as you will."

The old magistrate—a man who had spent his early days at the anvil—arose, approached the prisoner, pressed something into his hand and said:

"God knows that my heart bleeds for you. When you stand over the graves of your wife and children, remember an old man who has seen his last loved one buried."—Arkansas Traveller.

Proceedings of the Buffalo Convention. Price 10 cents per copy. Photographs of the Convention, 20x24, mounted on heavy card board. Price One Dollar each. Address, P. J. McGUIRE, Box 180, Cleveland, O.

STATE OF TRADE.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA—Prostrate; \$1.50 to \$1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2. 9 hours.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; \$1.25 to \$2. 59 hours.
HAMILTON, ONT.—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.25; 55 hours.
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—Fair; \$1.80 per day, 9 hours.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat. \$1.25 to \$2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Flat; \$1.25 to \$1.75. 9 hours.
OTTAWA, ONT.—Bright; \$1.50 to \$2.25.

THE EASTERN STATES.

LEWISTON, MAINE—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Slow; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Getting slack; \$1.50 to \$2.50.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN—Middling; \$2.25 to \$2.75.
NEW BRITAIN—Very dull; flat; \$2 to \$2.75.
BRIDGEPORT—Improving; \$2 to \$2.75.
DANBURY—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
WATERBURY—Good; \$2.00 to \$2.75.
NORWICH—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Stay Away.
NEW LONDON—Very dull; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
MIDDLETOWN—Middling; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
ANSONIA—Very dull; \$2 to \$2.75.
MERIDEN—Very flat; \$1.75 to \$2.75.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Middling; \$2.25 to \$3.00. 58 hours.
CHELSEA—Very good; \$2 to \$2.75.
SOMERVILLE—Medium; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
CAMBRIDGE—Brisk; \$2 to \$2.50. 59 hours.
LYNN—Improving; \$2.50 to \$3.00.
BEVERLY—Slack; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
SALEM—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50; 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON—Very good; \$2.25 to \$2.75.
LAWRENCE—Very brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.75.
HAVERHILL—Good; \$2.25 to \$2.75. 59 hours.
MARLBORO—Brisk; \$1.75 to \$3. 58 1/2 hours.
MALDEN—Good; \$1.50 to \$2.75.
WORCESTER—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
NATICK—Good; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
HYDE PARK—Slack; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
SPRINGFIELD—Overcrowded; \$2 to \$2.50.
HOLYOKE—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Good Prospects.
NORTHAMPTON—Brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
N. ADAMS—Bright; \$2 to \$2.50.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50. 9 hours.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brisk; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM—Fair; \$2.25 to \$2.75. 59 hours.
TROY—Dull; \$2.40 to \$3. 8 hours a day.
COHOES—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.50. 58 hours.
ONEOTA—Very good; \$2 to \$2.50.
SCHENECTADY—Dull; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
UTICA—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50.
SYRACUSE—Quite brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
BINGHAMTON—Many idle; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
ROCHESTER—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
BUFFALO—Busy; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
FORT PLAIN—Middling; \$2.00 to \$3.00.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA—Crowded; \$2.25 to \$2.75. 9 hours.
GERMANTOWN—Good; \$2.00 to \$2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH—Fair; \$2.00 to \$2.75. 9 and 10 hours.
YORK—Quiet; \$1.35 to \$1.75. Plenty of men.
SHARPSBURG—Medium; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
MCKEESPORT—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
BRADDOCK—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
PHILIPSBURG—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.25.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK—Brisk; \$2 to \$3. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH—Fair; \$2 to \$3. 59 1/2 hours.
TRENTON—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD—Fair; \$2.50 to \$2.75. 59 hours.
CAMDEN—Good; \$2.25 to \$2.50. 9 hours.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast! The cheap railroad fares has flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

ALAMEDA—Moderate; \$2.50 to \$3.9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO—Overstocked; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.
SAN RAFAEL—Middling; \$2.25 to \$3. 9 hours.
OAKLAND—Dull; \$2 to \$3. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES—Fair; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.
PASADENA—Medium; \$2.50 to \$3.
SAN DIEGO—Middling; \$2.25 to \$3. Stay Away.

WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Middling good; \$2 to \$2.75.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; \$2.50 to \$3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS—Overcrowded; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
OMAHA, NEB.—Improving; \$2 to \$2.50. Stay Away.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Improving; \$1.75 to \$2.75.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
EAU CLAIRE, DUL.; \$1.25 to \$2.50. Men leaving.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—Very dull; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
NEW ALBANY, " —Very dull; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
FT. WAYNE, " —Medium; \$1.50 to \$2.
VINCENNES, " —Very fair; \$1.50 to \$2.25.

IOWA.

DES MOINES—Tolerably fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
CRESTON—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Quiet; \$2 to \$2.50.
SIOUX CITY—Overstocked \$2 to \$2.75. 59 hours.

KANSAS.

PARSONS—Flat; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
LEAVENWORTH—Very dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
TOPEKA—Many idle \$1.75 to \$2.50. Stay away.
GARDEN CITY—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.75. Stay away.
CHANDLER—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
ARMOURDALE—Good \$2 to \$2.50.
WICHITA—Overcrowded; \$2 to \$2.50.

MICHIGAN.

Stay away from Detroit, Mich. The Bricklayers and Masons are locked out, and work is at a standstill.

DETROIT—Very Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
OWASSO—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Many idle.
HASTINGS—Quite Good; \$1.50 to \$2.
BATTLE CREEK—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.
E. SAGINAW—Not brisk; \$1.25 to \$2.00. Many idle.
MUSKOGON—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
OSCODA—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
JACKSON—Quite Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
HUDSON—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.
S. BAY CITY—Quite Good; \$1.50 to \$2.

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work. Labor papers please copy.

CHICAGO—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
HYDE PARK—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.75. Repairing.
QUINCY—Strike here. Stay away. \$1.25 to \$2.50.
DECATUR—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.
E. ST. LOUIS—Dull; \$2 to \$3; 8 hours. Stay away.

MISSOURI.

Stay away from St. Louis as the Bosses overstocked the town with hordes of idle men. Let the union men stand firm and united and we can maintain the Eight hours.

ST. LOUIS—Dull; 22 1/2 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ST. JOSEPH—Very dull; \$1.75 to \$2.75.
SEDALIA—Very dull; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
SPRINGFIELD—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
KANSAS CITY—Busy; \$1.75 to \$2.75.

OHIO.

AKRON—Improving; \$1.75 to \$2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND—Medium; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
YOUNGSTOWN—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
STEUBENVILLE—Medium; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
COLUMBUS—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
CINCINNATI—Slack and crowded; \$2 to \$2.75.
SANDUSKY—Very dull; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
FINDLAY—Union 188 is energetic.
MARTINS FERRY—Very dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
MASON—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
CANTON—Improving; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
SALEM—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
TOLEDO—Improving; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
SPRINGFIELD—Flat; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
DAYTON—Bright; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
BELLAIRES—Medium; \$2 to \$2.50.
FOSTORIA—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.25.

SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Improving; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Improving \$1.25 to \$2.50.
PADUCAH, KY.—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
RICHMOND, VA.—Improving \$1.50 to \$2.50.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50; 9 hours.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Improving; \$2 to \$3; 9 hours.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; \$2 to \$3. Stay away.
MONTGOMERY—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Overcrowded.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Improving; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
GALVESTON, " —Dull; \$2 to \$2.50. 53 hours.
DALLAS, " —Picking up; \$2 to \$3.
AUSTIN, TEX.—Crowded; \$2 to \$3.
SAVANNAH, GA.—Brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
BRUNSWICK, " —Quite brisk; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
AUGUSTA, " —Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Stay away.
THOMASVILLE—Very dull; men leaving town.
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Brisk; 1.50 to \$2.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

AUGUST 25.—Charters granted: Aurora, Ill. Claims approved: No. 120, John B. Schaffeld, Cleveland, O.; No. 121, Mrs. E. J. Lake, Troy, N. Y.; No. 122, Mrs. Anna L. Fritz, Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 123, Mrs. Ann Davis, Charleston, S. C.; No. 124, Gebhard Fischer, Cincinnati, O.; No. 125, Joseph R. Schiedow, San Francisco, Cal. It was decided claims 124 and 125 be paid, as provided in section 2, article 12, page 13, of the constitution, viz.: the funeral expenses be paid, and the balance held in general fund until claim is made by legal heirs.

Bill of funeral expenses received for the late Bro. James Hergen, San Francisco, Cal., amounting to \$202.50. As the undertaker's bill was not signed by the trustees of Union 22, the E. B. decided they were not justified in paying the bill until it was duly vouched for by the trustees of Union 22.

Claims laid over for further particulars: Otto E. Stevenson, Denver, Col.; S. A. Heim, Danbury, Conn.

Claims laid over for completion of papers: Mrs. Hugh Van Heusen, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Mrs. A. E. Fowler, Hastings, Mich.; Charles Fritz, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Bystead, Des Moines, Iowa.

Letter received from Union No. 1, suspended, asking G. S. for information. Answer of G. S. read and approved.

Warrants drawn for \$400 to pay claims 120, 121, 122 and 123.

Warrants drawn for \$200 to aid Union 126, New Haven, Conn., and \$200 to aid Union 189, Quincy, Ill., in their struggle for nine hours, as ordered by Convention.

Auditors reported having audited the July accounts of the G. S. and found them correct, as printed in the September Journal.

Appeal from Union 40, Memphis, Tenn., asking financial aid in their nine-hour movement. Ordered that they be permitted to call on the local unions for aid. [Since then Union 40 has written the G. S. that they have postponed the call for aid.]

SEPTEMBER 4.—Charters granted: Lancaster, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; (German); Kalamazoo, Mich.; Allegheny City, Pa.; St. Paul, Minn. (Scandinavian). Claims approved: No. 126, O. E. Stevenson, Denver, Col. (disability); No. 127, Mrs. A. E. Fowler, Hastings, Mich.; No. 128, John Bystead, Des Moines, Iowa; No. 129, Mrs. Elizabeth Van Heusen, Amsterdam, N. Y.; No. 130, Mrs. Eliza McEntee, Dayton, O.

Letter from Union No. 10, Detroit, Mich., as to forming a German union, said Union 10, and they desire a share of the funds. E. B. decided said members are entitled to a pro rata share of the funds of Union No. 10, to go into the treasury of the new union.

Bill from Union 56, Los Angeles, for \$21.00 for organizing Pasadena, Cal. Laid over.

Letter from Union No. 1, Washington, D. C., asking to be allowed \$300 on benefits paid during their suspension. Letter of G. S. read, refusing any terms only those laid down by the Convention. Letter of G. S. endorsed.

Letter from General President Shields, in case of Union No. 1, read and ordered filed.

Letter from M. F. Widner, Rochester, N. Y., referred to Union No. 11, Cleveland, O.

Letter read from W. H. Morgan, Decatur, Ill., showing Union 88 of that city had disbanded; received, and G. S. instructed to call for charter of Union 88.

Warrants drawn for \$500 for claims No. 126, 127, 128, 129, and 130, and \$100 for 500 badges.

SEPTEMBER 7.—Claims approved: No. 131, Mrs. K. B. Hull, Cincinnati, O.; No. 132, Henry Pupke, Galveston, Texas; No. 133, Charles Fritz, Buffalo, N. Y. The two latter claims will be paid, as provided in section 2, article 12, page 13; the deceased having no legal heirs to claim the benefit, the B. will pay the funeral expenses.

Letter from San Francisco, in the Schiedow claim. G. S. instructed to get further information as to payment.

G. S. requested opinion of E. B., as to when the headquarters should be removed to Philadelphia. They were of the opinion the removal should take place about the time the new Constitution goes into effect, viz.: Dec. 1, 1886.

Warrant drawn for \$50 for Claim No. 131.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

Carpenters over 60 years of age cannot be admitted to membership in the Brotherhood, unless they waive all claims to General Benefits. Then they can be admitted as Honorary Members. This is the ruling of our Executive Board.

No. 111.—JOHN RICE, age 28, initiated Nov. 23, 1883, Union 38, St. Catharines Canada, died of Accidental Drowning July 11, 1886. Papers received July 24, Approved July 31. Paid Aug. 16.

No. 112.—MRS. MARY ANN PONTIUS, age 39, wife of Bro. Samuel Pontius, initiated May 4, 1885, Union 84, Akron, O., died of Malarial Fever, July 31, 1886. Papers Received Aug. 12, Approved Aug. 14. Paid Aug. 16.

No. 113.—MRS. L. M. JACKSON, age 48, wife of Bro. L. M. Jackson, initiated Dec. 29, 1885, Union 131, Binghamton, N. Y., died of quick Consumption, July 18, 1886. Papers received Aug. 12, Approved Aug. 14. Paid Aug. 16.

No. 114.—MRS. GEORGIA WILLIAMS, age 26, wife of Bro. Ransom Williams, initiated May 4, 1885, Union 92, Mobile, Ala., died of Consumption July 31, 1886. Papers received Aug. 12. Approved Aug. 14. Paid Aug. 16.

No. 115.—L. K. FULLER, age 46, initiated Jan. 21, 1885, Union 76, New Orleans, La., died of Congestion of Liver, July 23, 1886. Papers received Aug. 12. Approved Aug. 14. Paid Aug. 16.

No. 116.—ALBERT PARNALLE, age 60, initiated May 15, 1885, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of Apoplexy, June 20, 1886. Papers received July 12, referred for information, and finally approved Aug. 14. Paid Aug. 16.

No. 117.—J. L. BAKER, Decatur, Ill., claim laid over and approved by Convention, Paid by E. B. Aug. 16.

No. 118.—JOSEPH F. LENDOR, age 52, initiated June 4, 1884, Union 57, Savannah, Ga., died of Pneumonia, Feb. 24, 1886. Laid over and Approved by Convention. Paid Aug. 16.

No. 119.—ROPEL KENNEDY, age 58, initiated Oct. 4, 1884, Union 57, Savannah, Ga., died of Hemorrhage of Lungs, March 31, 1886. Laid over and approved by Convention. Paid Aug. 16.

No. 120.—JOHN B. SCHAFFELD, aged 46, initiated Union 11, Cleveland, O., September 29, 1885. Died of Cholera Morbus, August 6, 1886. Papers received August 16. Approved August 25. Paid September 6.

No. 121.—MRS. E. J. LAKE, age 46, wife of Bro. E. J. Lake, initiated Union 78, Troy, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1884. Died of Bright's Disease, July 25, 1886. Papers received August 23. Approved August 25. Paid August 26.

No. 122.—MRS. ANNA L. FRETZ, age 28, wife of Albert L. Fretz, initiated Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., September 15, 1884. Died of Pyaemia, August 4, 1886. Papers received August 21. Approved August 25. Paid August 26.

No. 123.—MRS. ANN DAVIS, age 62, wife of Bro. Charles H. Davis, initiated Union 52, Charleston, S. C., October 12, 1883, died of Quick Consumption, August 13, 1886. Papers received August 24. Approved August 25. Paid August 26.

No. 124.—GEBHARD FISCHER, aged 33, initiated July 29, 1884, Union 2, Cincinnati, O. Died of Accidental Drowning August 15, 1886. Papers received August 24. Approved August 25. No heirs. Funeral bills will be paid by the B.

No. 125.—JOSEPH R. SCHIEDOW, age 29, admitted to Union 22, San Francisco, by card from Union 50, Portland, Oregon, April 25, 1884. Died of Typhoid Fever, August 11, 1886. Papers received August 24. Approved August 25. No heirs. Funeral bills will be paid by the B.

EXPULSIONS.

IN UNION 189, Quincy, Ill., the following members have been expelled for "scabbing": Henry Vanderhaur, Otto Dreisner, Frank J. Koeman, George Liesen, William Heidbreder, John Ode, John Conrad Heinekamp, Isidor Bisinger, Joseph Schmit, Fred, Haas, Gustav Goebel, Fred Lape, Herman Gosling, Barney Stern, August Schnelle.

JOHN SICKLER, from Union 186, Steubenville, Ohio, for divulging the business of the local union in violation of his obligation, and for working against the Union.

AMOS CROUCH, from Union 61, Schenectady, N. Y., for hiring non-union men, and working against the Brotherhood.

JAMES W. SEELY, from Union 84, Minneapolis, Minn., for violation of his obligation.

M. J. MEERS, from Union 61, Columbus, O., for misappropriating monies of the Brotherhood.

IN PARIS, FRANCE, the Common Council, by a majority vote has decided that hereafter the nine-hour system shall be the rule in all government workshops.

OBITUARY.

Obituary resolutions inserted at 10 cents a line.

AKRON, O., August 30, 1886. Whereas it has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst on July 30, last, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Bro. Samuel Pontius. Be it therefore resolved by Union 84, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

That Bro. Pontius, has lost in her a true and faithful wife, who while moving among us, gained the respect and friendship of all who became acquainted with her.

That Union 84, hereby extends its sympathy to Bro. Pontius, in his several loss, feeling assured that the good deeds of the departed have provided a place for her in the better world.

That a copy of these resolutions, be published in "THE CARPENTER" and a copy thereof be sent to Bro. Pontius.

J. C. HILL,
L. D. EWING,
F. D. HOOVER,
Committee.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—August 1886.

On Hand from July	\$ 2461 03
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	1268 27
From the Unions (Death Assessments)	887 30
From Advertisers	15 50
From Subscribers	1 00
Badges sold in Convention	9 25
Total	\$4642 41b

EXPENSES—August 1886.

For Printing, Office, etc.	410 1
For Death Benefits	2050 4
For Strike Benefits	400 0
For Convention	516 1
Balance on Hand, August 31, 1886	1265 1
Total	\$4642 4

DETAILED EXPENSES—August 1886.90

PRINTING, 500 German Constitutions	\$ 8 27
200 Rules for Local Unions	6
200 G. S. Reports for Convention	15 11
50 Secretary Order Books	132 0k
21,000 Copies, Sept. Carpenter	3
1500 Notebooks for L. U.	1 Y.
1000 Notices of Arrears	4 Ar
1 Lot of Death Assessments	1
250 Circulars (vote on Constit.)	3 on
5 Stereotypes of G. S. reports	1 Y
Mailing September Journal	Di
Wagon hire for September Journal	tree
Expressage, Cards, Const. and supplies	1 Ge
8 Telegrams	Sec.
Telegrams G. Edmonston in Case of Union 1	N
Postage on letters, supplies, etc.	Pe-
Salary, 1 week, Aug. 1-8	a.
for Bal. of Month to Aug. 31	nt.
Assistance in General Office	1
Office Rent for August	1
D. F. Sleeper, Lost Time, Savannah	1
1/2 Ream of Wrapping Paper, etc.	1
Benefit No. 111, J. Rice	1
112, Mrs. Pontius	1
113, " Jackson	1
114, " Williams	1
115, L. K. Fuller	1
116, Albert Parnalle	1
117, J. L. Baker	1
118, Jos. Lendor	1
119, Ropel Kennedy	1
120, John B. Schaffeld	1
121, Mrs. E. J. Lake	1
122, " A. L. Fritz	1
123, " Anna Davis	1

Cost of Drafts	20c
Strike Fund to New Haven, Conn	20d.
100 Mailing Tubes	1
Tissue Paper and Twine	1
Services of Ex. Bd. and G. S.	2

EXPENSES FOR CONVENTION.

Stationery, Tablets, Pencils, Ink, etc.	1m
Sign for Convention	1
Rent of Hall for Convention	1
Badges for Delegates	1
Hotel Bill, Mileage and Time of Gen. Pres.	1
Donation to G. P. for Services	1
Mileage and Hotel Bill of G. S.	1
Expressage of Books etc. to and from Convention	1
James Neil, Sergeant at Arms	1
H. N. Fisher, Witness from E. B.	1
H. J. Bailey	1
Hotel Bill of Bros. Fisher & Bailey	1
Com. on Ritual—5 Members, 2 days each	1
Printing 3000 Proceedings & Expressage	1
For Photographing Convention	1
40 Photographs	1

Total Expenses.....

THE CARPENTER.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of General Secretary—97½ Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

General-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.
General-Treasurer—Ignatius Bodigheimer, 411 Scovill Ave., Cleveland, O.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—B. Nelligan, 6 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.
2d Vice-President—John J. Maguire, 218 Drayton St., Philadelphia, Pa.
3d Vice-President—J. E. Fallis, St. Louis, Mo.
4th Vice-President—W. Abrams, Detroit, Mich.
5th Vice-President—Robert Ritch, Hamilton, Can.
6th Vice-President—M. A. Cole, Syracuse, N. Y.
7th Vice-President—C. F. Gaeke, St. Paul, Minn.
8th Vice-President—J. H. Biesen, Richmond, Va.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

H. J. Bailey, 6 Guthrie St.; H. N. Fisher, 41 William St.; E. Taylor, 52 Bank St.; W. B. Ketteringham, 5 Jennings Ave.; C. E. Harrison, 128 Scovill Ave. (All resident in Cleveland, O.)

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a * in the majority of Unions the two offices are combined.)

AKRON, O.—J. A. Swinehart, 727 Exchange St.—A. Woodring.
ALABAMA, CAL.—John Larkin, Box 16.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—C. W. Powell, Box 221—Chas. C. Gale, Box 2365.
AUGUSTA, GA.—(Col.) Thos. P. Lewis, 418 Broad St.
AUGUSTA, GA.—Glenn R. Mills, 1533 Rollersville.
ANSONIA, CONN.—G. N. Boyd, Box 801.—T. W. Ennis, Box 569.
ARMOURDALE, ILL.—John M. Craft, W. E. Powell, Box 99.
AURORA, ILL.—William E. Ahrens, 122 S. Broadway.
BALTIMORE, MD.—H. W. Hale, 56 Courtland St.—Wm. S. Isaacs, 113 N. Fulton St.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—J. W. Pomret, Box 2317.
W. E. Chinnock, Box 2344.
BELLAIRE, O.—George W. Curtis.
BELLEVILLE, CAN.—W. B. McFarlane, Box 547.—Geo. Morden.
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—L. G. Hamilton.
BEVERLY, MASS.—Leslie W. White, Box 843.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—H. De Lester, State St., over W. U. office.—A. W. Walker, 54 Walnut St.—J. G. Chinkard, 134 Ellet St.
BOSTON, MASS.—Martin O'Brien, 6 Fruit St.—J. G. Chinkard, 134 Ellet St.
BOSTON, MASS.—Union 183.—W. H. Stone, 74 Dover St.
BOSTON, MASS.—Union 184 (Stair Builders), Jas. Earle, Chestnut Ave., Jamaica Plain.
BOSTON, MASS.—John V. Brantover.
BOSTON, MASS.—F. J. Meyer, 184 South Ave.
BOSTON, MASS.—Edw. Shattuck, Snell St.—Jas. C. Jones, 654 S. Main St.
BOSTON, MASS.—(Colored) Union 42.—L. P. Pinkney, No. 86, corner Emat and H. St.
BOSTON, MASS.—Union 134.—Chas. L. Steiner.
BOSTON, MASS.—C. J. Roth, 726 Broadway.
BRIDGE, MASS.—Rich'd Faulkner, 36 Willard St.—Dan'l Maloney, 32 Foster.
BOSTON, MASS.—Jas. H. Reeve, 577 Clinton St.—Frank Johnson, 707 S. 3d St.
BOSTON, MASS.—O. C. Shoof, 109 South Cherry St.
BOSTON, MASS.—O. J. Fitz, cor. 16th Ave. and 1st West.—Wm. H. Bayless, Revere House.
BOSTON, MASS.—J. K. Whiteside, Box 96.—Geo. A. Harp.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—J. F. Drayton, 20 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge Ave.
ATTANOGA, TENN.—T. B. Foster, 114 E 9th St.
ELSEA, MASS.—H. J. Miller, 89 Middlesex St.
EYENNE, WYOM.—T. G. L. Gilmore, Box 2287.
ICAGO, ILL.—M. P. Cross, 3519½ Cottage Grove Ave., Sec'y of Ex. Council.
ICAGO, ILL.—Union 181 (Scandinavian).—Chas. Forbregd, 269 North May St.
INCINNATI, O.—C. A. Rockwood, 502 State Ave.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—134 Clark St.
LEVELAND, O.—Pat'k Freeman, Newell St., cor. Branch S. S.
BOES, N. Y.—Wm. Van Alstyne, Box 99.
DOZOLMUS, O.—C. M. Smithers, 21 E. Chestnut St.
RESTON, IOWA.—J. J. Mumford.—I. B. Jordan.
ANBURY, CONN.—Wm. B. Wright, Boughton St.
ALLAS, TEX.—Wm. Bradley, 622 Cottage Lane.
VENPORT, IA.—F. S. Keller, 1202½ W. 2d St.—H. J. Dose, 1715 Washington St.
YTON, O.—J. H. Garner, 211 S. Henry.
YVER, COL.—A. E. Gilman, 8 Platte, N. Denver.
AMOIRES, IA.—J. J. Bueche, 758, 9th St.
TROT, MICH.—F. A. Mellick—Geo. A. 46 Buena Vista St.
AGINAW, MICH.—J. J. Murphy, 622 Fairwell St.—John Hollman, 443 South 13th St.
PET. LOUIS, ILL.—James Boswell—J. J. Powell, Box 555.
LAIRE, WIS.—R. N. Moody, 720 1st Ave.—W. John Filly, 547 Franklin St.
WETH, N. J.—John O'Connell, 56 Grove St.—side T. J. Cartwell, 929 Flora St.
SVILLE, IND.—J. J. Schoettlin, 927 Franklin St.—O. C. L. Routson.
LAY, O.—C. L. Routson.
PLAIN, N. Y.—Norman Mayer.
WAYNE, IND.—Fred Walda, 329 E. Washington St.—C. H. Schaper, 345 E. Lewis.
STORIA, O.—O. B. England.
WALVESTON, TEX.—Geo. J. Garthar, 0½ St. near 22.
P. J. Callan, Market and 29th St.
ARDEN CITY, CAN.—H. N. Swartwood, Box 571.
KERMANTOWN, PA.—J. M. Rolph, Pulaski Ave. betw. School and Chelton Ave.
OVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Jas. Houlin.
OVER RAPIDS, MICH.—G. E. Fletcher, 36 Packard.
ERIN, ILL.—NOVA SCOTIA.—Alex. Northup, 6 Birnside.
Pricehill Ingham St.
ILTON, CAN.—E. Hancock, 273 McNab St., N. ARTFORD, CONN.—Frank Murray, 86 Albany Ave.—Frank Brydon, 63 Dean St.
HASTINGS, MICH.—M. H. Cushman, 33 Emerson.
HAYVERHILL, MASS.—Alfred Beaudoin, 4 Potvin Ave.
HOLYOKE, MASS.—Alfred Beaudoin, 4 Potvin Ave.
M. D. Sullivan, Race St.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Fritz Klotz, San Jacinto St.
HUDSON, MICH.—E. M. Swain, Box 225.
HYDE PARK, MASS.—Chas. M. Wandless—L. H. Russell.
TYPOG. YDR PARK, ILL.—John Francis, Box 7.—John Mahoney, 1305 43d St.
WEAVERS, CONN.—A. L. Goldsmith, 316 Greenwood tary.
TOWN, PA.—Jos. Stiffler.
OD CAR, CITY, MO.—J. M. Brown, 1819 Locust St.
tary, New m'l Coles, 926 Independence Ave.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—L. D. Putnam, 216 E. Main St.
LANCASTER, PA.—W. S. Michael, 210 E. Fulton
*Geo. H. Oats, 129 N. May St.
LAWRENCE, MASS.—R. H. Rideout, 326 Broadway
Chas. Cowx, 6 Melrose St.
LAVENWORTH, CAN.—M. R. Coon, Stillings Addition.
LEWISTON, ME.—A. F. Warren, Auburn Me.
LINCOLN, NEB.—W. W. Raub, Townley House.—C. H. Miller, Box 749.
LONDON, CAN.—Thos. Wilkey, 916 Lorne Ave., London East.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—A. Vinette, Box 482.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—H. R. Wood, 814, 12th St.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—[Ger.]
LYNN, MASS.—W. E. Carritt, 6 Highland Ave.—R. H. Robertson, 19 Mt. Pleasant.
MCKEESPORT, PA.—G. B. Hargett.—Frank Decker, Box 656.
MALDEN, MASS.—L. S. Gurdy, 8 Clinton St.—C. E. Woods, Box 788.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—C. W. Powell, 58 Ash St.
MARLBORO, MASS.—G. W. White, Box 785.
MARTINS FERRY, OHIO.—J. H. Madden.
MASSILLON, OHIO.—Jabez Weaver, Box 13.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—F. V. Dixon, 245 Main St.—E. S. Medearis, 179 Linden St.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—(Col.) C. W. Perry, 3 Ala Ave.—James Graham, 311 Cot Extension.
MERIDEN, CONN.—R. P. Dooley, Box 73.—J. H. Calhoun, Dayton Place.
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—Robt. Campbell, Pearl st.—A. B. Miller.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—C. F. W. Maas, 587 12th St.—Aug. F. Last, 958 North Pierce St.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—H. R. Schroeder, Box 199.—Thos. McCourt, 12—8th St., North.
MOBILE, ALA.—Union 89 (White).—Thos. H. Rutherford, W. S. Marine, 3rd, N. of Augusta.
MOBILE, ALA.—Union 92 (Colored)—J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Theo. Stevens, 24 S. Court St.
MONTGOMERY, ALA. (Colored) Union 197.—Moses Steward, 39 Holcom St.—D. H. Johnson, Cor. Bainbridge and South Sts.
MUSKEGON, MICH.—E. M. Kingsley, Box 1986.—Jos. A. Duffresne, Box 1675.
NATICK, MASS.—N. J. Swenson.—F. H. Whelpley, Box 491.
NEWARK, N. J.—Geo. Winnett, 315 Warren St.—Robert McNeil, 451 Broad St.
NEWARK, N. J. (German).—Otto Kust, 169 Prince St.—Frank Seidler, 60 Morton St.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—P. H. McKamey.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Michael O'Neill, Box 373.
B. H. Hubbard, Box 793.—J. W. Allen, Box 41.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. T. Savage, 119 Park St.
NEW LONDON, CONN.—G. W. Vealey, 46 Sylvan Ave.
NEW LONDON, CONN.—G. W. Crandall, Box 912.—Geo. A. Baughan, Bank St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76 (White)—Alexander Hubn, Jr., 263 Tchoupitoulas St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 37 (Upper District)—J. J. Sullivan, 705 Fulton St.
NEWPORT, R. I.—James Nicholson, 22 Connection North Adams, Mass.—Chas. H. Robinson, Box 661.
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—C. L. Barrus, Box 106.—Oliver Brodeur, Box 85.
NORWICH, CONN.—C. W. Wakefield, 154 E. Broad St.—R. H. Arnold, 112 E. Broad St.
OAKLAND, CAL.—J. F. Gallin, 1419—9th St.—J. Edwall, 1728 Seward St.
OMAHA, NEB.—C. W. Green, 1613 Burt St.
ONEONTA, N. Y.—C. L. Ward, Box 424.
OSCODA, MICH.—A. Phillips.—M. J. Shirley.
OSKOSH, WIS.—J. J. Van Houten, 97 High St.—P. Austin, 29 Sterling St.
OTTAWA, CAN.—R. Kerr, 343 Willbrock St.
OWOSSO, MICH.—Webb H. Barnes, Box 179.—H. Beswick.
PADUCAH, KY.—O. J. Kitzing.
PARSONS, CAN.—N. Gilmore, Box 711.
PASADENA, CAL.—Wm. F. Gowrie, Box 112.
PAWBUCKET, R. I.—Stephen A. Peck, care of Geo. O. Cook, Cor. Broad & Clay St.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 74 (White)—R. H. Massey, Box 25.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 127 (Colored).—Henry Jordan, West Hill.—S. Brown, South West.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—H. C. Dennis, 3641 Filbert St.—Station B. W. Phila.—Con Thon, 705 Lebanon St.
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.—J. D. Ritter.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—J. Lee Wood, Hatfield St. and Cedar Alley.—Fred Place, 110 Rush St.—Allegheny.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Union 164 (German).—John Nagel, 12 Clark St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Union 165 (E. End).—W. K. Craig, Box 37.—W. F. Young, Box 6, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—O. J. Moray, 123 Cannon St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.—J. S. Milliken, 333, Dunellen.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—H. Popple, 30 Steuben St.
QUINCY, ILL.—Philip P. Haxel, 533 Washington St.—Frank Winkelman, 15th and Adam Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.—H. N. Farish, 1019 W. Marshall.
Geo. W. Ellis, 2005 E. Broad St.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Jos. Theiss, 632 North St.—E. J. Thompson, Box 288.
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—B. H. Cook.
SALEM, MASS.—A. Prevost, 65 North St.—G. W. Pitman, 8 Messervy St.
SALEM, OHIO.—Chas. A. McCosh, Box 402.
SANDUSKY, O.—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison st.
SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Chas. Jones, Box 322.—A. M. Thornburg.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes St.—T. C. Rowe, 2 Elizabeth St.
SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Chas. I. Jacobs.
SAN CATERINES, CAN.—Henry Bald, Water St.—Wm. A. Cudney, Welland Ave.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.—S. M. Carroll, 2015 Edmonds St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 4.—H. H. Goldsmith, 1717 Bacon St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 5 (German).—Max Angeleier, 1923 S. Broadway.—Chas. Moser, 2217 South 7th St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 12 (German).—C. J. Schulz, 2907 Case Av.—Henry Dinkelkamp, 1445 Benton St.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St.
ST. PAUL, MINN. (German)—Henry Blissenbach, 184 Wyoming St.
ST. THOMAS, CAN.—Horatio A. Osgood, Box 222.
SAVANNAH, GA.—B. R. Young, Stewart Street.
P. A. Proctor, 291 Gwinette St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—John Leonard, Box 1345.—J. H. Britton, Box 560.
SEDALIA, MO.—L. F. McClure, 901 East 8d St.
SHARPSBURGH, PA.—James A. Wakefield.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—L. J. Needham, 508 Main St.—M. W. Gardner, 115 Perry St.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.—John Goff, 155 Central Ave.—Chelsea, Mass.

SOUTH BAY CITY, MICH.—B. Stevens, Box 42, Bay City.
*James A. Brown, Box 139, W. Bay City.
SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—G. H. Fuller.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Jos. E. Luther, 45 Adams.
*W. J. Littlefield, Box 146.
SPRINGFIELD, MO.—J. P. Stover.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—J. D. Reeder, 321 W. Liberty
*Wm. E. Jones.
STEBUNVILLE, O.—David Hall.—Chas. Caldwell, Box 346.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. J. Saulpaugh, 54 Chestnut.
*F. M. Fowler, Room 20, Chace Hall.
THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 106.—C. C. Atkinson.
*Isaiah Dekle.
THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 116 (Colored).—R. W. Paine.
TOLEDO, O.—Chas. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St.
TOPEKA, KAN.—W. H. Wilson, 633 Jackson St., N. Topeka.
TORONTO, CAN.—A. Graham, 95 Peter St.—W. H. Stevens, 55 Grange Ave.
TRENTON, N. J.—Geo. R. Dafter, 250 Jackson St.
TROY, N. Y.—A. J. McKenna, Mohawk & 5th Ave.
E. J. Lake, Lock Box 99.
UTICA, N. Y.—F. V. Flume, 9½ Plant St.—Geo. Lefeldt, 7 Francis St.
VINCENNES, IND.—Robert L. Mackey.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. R. Welsh, 52 C St., N. W. G. Edmondston, 805 11. St., S. W.
WATERBURY, CONN.—Walter Niver, 22 Spencer Ave.—W. J. Spender, Tracy Av.
WHEELING, W. VA.—W. W. Wood, 44 S. Broadway.
*Edward Mossburg, 35 9th St.
WICHITA, KAN.—Geo. Holcomb, 1027 N. 4th Ave.
WORCESTER, MASS.—Jas. P. Elliot, Main St.—E. Parker, 19 Congress St.—F. H. Buxton, 10 Dewey St.
YORK, PA.—Geo. Riedel, 20 N. Pine St.—H. George, 414 W. Col. ave.
YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Geo. Strachan, 947 Shehy St.—Geo. F. Hess, 29 Fruit St.

123. Wichita, Kan.	79	10 00	9 12
124. Syracuse, N. Y.	95	2 25	16 15
125. Utica, N. Y.	9		
126. New Haven, Conn.	261	25 05	
127. Pensacola, Fla.	57	13 40	
128. St. Thomas, Can.	46	2 75	5 40
129. S. Bay City, Mich.	118	5 90	
130. Brockton, Mass.	112	5 60	
131. Binghamton, N. Y.	70	3 45	8 28
132. Richmond, Va.	112	6 25	
133. Beverly, Mass.	29		
134. Brunswick, Ga.	19	7 0	
135. Chelsea, Mass.	65	3 10	
136. Augusta, Ga.	69	11 55	
137. Norwich, Conn.	60	2 95	
138. Cambridge, Mass.	238	17 35	6 41
139. Gloversville, N. Y.	46	2 15	
140. Salem, Mass.	46	2 20	5 28
141. N. Hampton, Mass.	36	3 80	4 56
142. Pittsburgh, Pa.	445	53 40	53 00
143. Canton, O.	53	4 65	4 80
144. Garden City, Kan.	15		
145. Pawtucket, R. I.	52	4 70	5 04
146. Schenectady, N. Y.	60	4 40	6 96
147. Sioux City, Iowa	132	6 95	3 00
148. Lincoln, Neb.	44		
149. Osceola, Mich.	8	1 90	1 80
150. Augusta, Ga.	80	2 50	8 16
151. Ottawa, Can.	17	1 45	
152. Malden, Mass.	31	1 75	
153. Fort Wayne, Ind.	34	2 55	
154. Marlboro, Mass.	29	2 40	
155. Plainfield, N. J.	71	3 55	
156. Creston, Iowa	17	1 60	
157. St. Paul, Minn.	158	13 15	
158. Topeka, Kan.	44	2 10	
159. Armourdale, Kan.	15	1 50	1 32
160. Kansas City, Mo.	45	2 15	
161. Belleville, Can.	184	10 00	23 80
162. Hyde Park, Ill.	25		3 00
163. Saginaw, Mich.	214	10 95	
164. Pittsburgh, (E. End)	96	6 00	
166. Rock Island, Ill.	21	2 10	
167. Elizabeth, N. J.	55	4 00	
168. Salem, O.	21		2 52
169. E. St. Louis, Ill.	60	3 00	
170. Montgomery, Ala.	44	2 10	6 88
171. Youngstown, O.	65	9 25	
172. Newark, N. J.	149		
173. Lewiston, Me.	41		
174. Hudson, Mich.	10		
175. Davenport, Ia.	20	1 00	
176. Newport, R. I.	60		
177. McKeesport, Pa.	42	2 90	
178. New London, Conn.	23		2 76
179. Middletown, Conn.	14	2 10	
180. Braddock, Penn.	26	1 10	
181. Chicago, Ill.	106	6 75	
182. San Diego, Cal.	87	5 25	
183. Boston, Mass.	30		
184. Boston, Mass.	8		
185. Sharpsburgh, Pa.	14		
186. Steubenville, O.	32	2 40	1 80
187. Vincennes, Ind.	15	1 50	
188. Findlay, O.	11	1 40	1 32
189. Quincy, Ill.	142		
190. Washington, D. C.	39		1 56
191. York, Pa.	39	2 20	
192. Natick, Mass.	15	1 60	1 20
193. N. Adams	10		
194. London, Canada	25	3 55	2 04
195. Pasadena, Cal.	67		
196. Hyde Park, Mass.	14	55	
197. Montgomery, Ala.	14	55	
198. Dallas, Tex.	13	1 45	
199. S. Chicago, Ill.	112		
200. Ft. Plain, N. Y.	13	65	
201. Paducah, Ky.	35	3 00	
202. Fostoria, O.	14	5 00	
203. Poughkeepsie	27	5 00	
204. Oshkosh, Wis.	10	5 50	
205. Johnston, Pa.	7	5 00	
206. Bentonville, Ark.	22	5 00	
207. Aurora, Ill.	9	5 00	
208. Lancaster, Pa.	25	5 00	
209. Cincinnati, O.	14	5 00	
210. Kalamazoo, Mich.	7	5 00	
211. Allegheny City, Pa.	20	5 00	
212. St. Paul, (Scan)	18		
213. Chattanooga, Tenn.	7		
214. Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)	27		
Total	19 984	\$1268 27	\$887 36

*No Report from F. S. 1 New Unions.
Reports of Financial Secretaries must be in this Office at the latest by the 8th of each month. Those failing to comply will be marked with a (*)

ONE RESULT OF STRIKES.

It is not often that strikes in any of the trades have the good effect of introducing valuable improvements in the arts. There are exceptions to the rule, however. From the history of the use of iron in building construction, it appears that the builders of Paris were first induced to employ rolled girders in the floors of their structures by reason of a strike of carpenters which occurred in that city some forty years since. Captain Fowe, in writing on this subject, says: "The employment of rolled iron in girders and joists for floors, which is now very largely adopted in Paris, owes its origin to the circumstances of a very extensively organized strike of carpenters which took place in that city in the year 1846, before which time iron was, even to a greater extent than in this country [England], debarred by its price from entering into competition with wood in the construction of buildings and private dwellings. In order to extricate themselves from the position in which they were thus placed by such an event, and with a view of preventing its recurrence for the future, the Parisian architects and builders turned their attention to the substitution of iron for wood, both in the roofs and also in the flooring of buildings, and more particularly to the best means of reducing the weight and cost of the material.—Carpentry and Building.

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, Oktober 1886.

Vom Zunftverband der freien Gewerkschaft.

Das Land, in dem sich die den Verhältnissen der Neuzeit angepaßten Organisationen der Arbeiter zuerst entwickelten und welches man daher auch das klassische Land der modernen Gewerkschaften (dieser Begriff ist hier im weiteren Sinne zu nehmen, also nicht zu verwechseln mit der Bezeichnung jener speziellen Art gewerkschaftlicher Organisationen, die z. B. in Deutschland den Namen Gewerkschaften führt) zu bezeichnen pflegt, ist England. In England können wir daher diesen Entwicklungsgang, den Weg zur freien Gewerkschaft der Neuzeit, am besten verfolgen. Wohlgerichtet den Weg. Es ist nämlich noch eine Frage, ob die englischen Gewerkschaften auch heute noch auf der Höhe ihrer Aufgabe stehen, ob sie mit der weiteren Entwicklung der wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse gleichen Schritt gehalten haben, oder ob sie nicht allmählich zurückgefallen, von den Verhältnissen überflügelt worden sind, und wir stehen nicht an, zu erklären, daß wir geneigt sind, diese Frage im letzteren Sinne zu beantworten.

Was sich in der ersten Zeit ihres Entstehens nämlich entschieden als ein Vortheil für die englischen Gewerkschaften erwies, scheint in der Folge verhängnisvoll für sie werden zu wollen: ihr Zusammenhang mit den Traditionen der alten zünftlerischen Organisationen.

Die englischen Gewerkschaften, und das ist ihnen oft zum Lobe nachgesagt worden, verdanken ihr Entstehen keiner theoretischen Spekulation, sondern sie sind aus der Praxis, aus dem praktischen Bedürfnis herausgewachsen. Die alten Zünfte hatten gegenüber dem kolossalen Aufschwung der Industrie, dessen Schauplatz England seit Ende des 17. Jahrhunderts war, das Feld räumen müssen, ihre engherzigen Vorschriften über Art und Umfang des Betriebes jedes einzelnen Industriezweiges erwiesen sich als schädliche Fesseln des technischen Fortschrittes und hatten, wo sie nicht von den Zunftmeistern selbst über den Haufen geworfen wurden, höchstens die Folge, daß sich die entwickeltere Industrie neue Zentren schuf, wo sie durch den Zunftzwang nicht beengt war; als Beispiel seien nur Birmingham und Manchester genannt. Und noch ein zweiter Grund war für das Absterben der Zünfte maßgebend: sie hatten nicht nur den technischen Betrieb, sondern auch die Ausbeutung der menschlichen Arbeitskraft überwacht, und diese Überwachung wurde nicht minder lästig empfunden, von den ersten Ausbeutern natürlich, während die Arbeiter alle Ursache hatten, an diesen Vorschriften mit Zähigkeit festzuhalten. So kommt es, daß sich der Kampf zwischen Arbeit und Kapital im vorigen Jahrhundert fast ausschließlich als ein Kampf abspielte um Aufrechterhaltung der alten Zunftvorschriften, um Festhalten am alten Verkommen, ein Kampf, in welchem die Arbeiter das konservative, den Neuerungen widerstrebende, die Kapitalisten das fortschrittliche, das revolutionäre Element vertraten. Dieser, in dem wirtschaftlichen Entwicklungsgange Englands begründete Gegensatz spiegelt sich auch in den politischen Verhältnissen dieses Landes wieder, worauf wir hier indes nicht eintreten können.

Während aber die Fabrikanten die alten Zunftvortheile, insbesondere die strengen Vorschriften über das Behaltenswesen ruhig unbeachtet ließen, wo sie ihnen nicht pakteten, wachten sie um so eifriger darüber, alle jene Vorschriften aufrechterhalten zu sehen, welche die selbstständige Organisation der Arbeiter verboten. Und das gelang ihnen bis in das erste Viertel dieses Jahrhunderts hinein. Erst im Jahre 1825 fallen gegenüber der immer drohenden Haltung der Arbeiterklassen die Gesetze, welche die Arbeiterkoalitionen verboten, nachdem aber 1813 auch die Gesetze über Lohnregulirungen endgültig abgeschafft waren. Bis dahin waren die Arbeiter gezwungen gewesen, entweder ungesetzmäßig oder gewaltthätig vorzugehen oder sich Organisationen unter herrenloser Firma zu schaffen, die aber in der Regel auch nur so lange dauerten, als die spezielle Situation. Eine Ausnahme machten nur die um das Jahr 1802 aufgenommenen „Friendly Societies“ (Gegenseitigkeitsvereine), die unter dem Deckmantel reiner Unterstüßungskassen zu Wohlthätigkeitszwecken die Wahrung der gewerblichen Interessen ihrer Mitglieder sich zur Aufgabe machten und mit Recht als die direkten Vorläufer der heutigen Gewerkschaften gelten. Aber auch diese „Friendly Societies“ zeigten sich stark von zünftlerischem Geiste beiseit, so machte sich z. B. eine solche Vereinigung von Arbeitern der Wollindustrie zur Aufgabe die gerichtliche Verfolgung derjenigen,

„welche das Gewerbe eines Webers gesetzwidrig betreiben.“

Es besteht also, wie man sieht, ein geradezu direkter Zusammenhang zwischen der alten Zunfttradition und dem Geist, der die großartigen Organisationen der englischen Gewerkschaften ins Leben rief. Wozu sie anfangs durch die Noth gezwungen waren, die Beschränkung auf bestimmte eng umschriebene Fragen des Tages, das wurde auf diese Art ihr leitender Grundsatz.

„Der konservative Charakter der ganzen englischen Gewerkschaftsbewegung“, schreibt Brentano, der Lobredner derselben, „tritt uns sofort in ihrer Entstehung entgegen. Nicht um eine neue Ordnung zu Gunsten der Arbeiter einzuführen, sondern zur Aufrechterhaltung der ehemals gesetzlich bestehenden Regelungen haben wir die Gewerkschaften ins Leben treten. An den Grundzügen dieser Regelungen hielten sie als an dem Herkommen fest, ungeachtet der heftigen Angriffe der Defektionisten, welche ungehemmte Konkurrenz predigten, und von Anhänger der Owen'schen Schule, welche für Genossenschaften agitierte. Besonders aber trat während der Chartistenbewegung die konservative Bedeutung der englischen Gewerkschaften im praktischen Leben hervor. Bekanntlich hielten sie sich zum großen Leidwesen der Chartisten die Gewerkschaften absolut fern von dieser Bewegung.“ (Brentano, zur Kritik der englischen Gewerkschaften S. 331-332.)

Wenn man bedenkt, daß die revolutionärste Forderung der Chartisten das allgemeine Stimmrecht war, so wird man zugestehen, daß eine vorsichtiger Politik von Arbeitern wohl kaum verlangt werden kann. Was haben sie nun durch diese Politik erreicht?

Sie haben mächtige Organisationen geschaffen, Organisationen, deren jährliche Einnahmen und Ausgaben nach Millionen von Mark bilanzieren. So hatte die 1860 gegründete Vereinigte Gewerkschaft der Zimmerleute und Schreiner (Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners) im Jahre 1879 eine Mitgliederzahl von 17,034, ein Einkommen von 39,855 Pfd. St. (797,100 Mark) und einen Kassenbestand von 53,596 Pfd. St. (1,071,920 Mark). *) Noch gewaltiger ist der Status der seit 1826 bestehenden Vereinigten Gewerkschaft der Maschinenbauer (Amalgamated Society of Engineers). Dieselbe zählte im Jahre 1880: Mitglieder 44,692. Einnahme 128,047 Pfd. St. (2,560,940 Mk.). Ausgabe 139,090 „ „ (2,781,800 „)

Der Kassenbestand war 130,074 Pfd. St. (2,601,480 Mark), hatte aber 1877 schon 575,275 Pfd. St. (5,505,400 Mark) betragen, was für die vier Jahre der heftigsten Krisis ein Defizit von gegen 3 Millionen Mark ergibt! Während der 10 Jahre von 1871 bis 1880 gab dieser eine Gewerkschaft allein für Unterstützung an arbeitslose Mitglieder 505,300 Pfd. St., d. i. über 10 Millionen Mark aus.

Das sind wahrhaft schwindelnde Zahlen, wohl geeignet, unsere Bewunderung zu erregen. Eine Arbeiterverbindung, die derartiges leistet, ist eine wirkliche Macht. Hier zeigt sich die glänzende Seite der englischen Gewerkschaften. Ueber den Rahmen der Einzellokalität, eines bestimmten Distrikts hinaus, weithin über das Land verbreitet, vereinigt sie in ihrem Verband die Elite ihres Berufes, schützt sie ihre Angehörigen gegen alle möglichen Unfälle, gegen Krankheit, Arbeitslosigkeit, Unfälle, Elend im Alter etc., verhindert sie so das Unterbieten auf dem Arbeitsmarkt, derer Schmuckkonkurrenz, diesem Todfeind aller auf Verbesserung der Lage der Arbeiter gerichteten Bestrebungen.

Fragen wir nun, wie groß die Gesamtzahl der in Gewerkschaften organisierten englischen Arbeiter, so sind die Angaben darüber verschieden. Doch ist es eher zu hoch als zu niedrig gegriffen, wenn wir die Zahl auf 500,000 bemessen, 1879 hatten z. B. nur 245 Gewerkschaften mit 237,899 Mitglieder Berichte an die Registratur eingeleitet, wozu gesetzlich alle Gewerkschaften verpflichtet sind. Aber selbst wenn wir die Zahl von einer halben Million annehmen, so bleiben, wenn wir die Arbeiterbevölkerung Großbritanniens nur auf 8 Millionen Köpfe veranschlagen, dieser halben Million organisierter Arbeiter 7½ Millionen unorganisierter Arbeiter gegenüberstehen, wobei wir nur die männlichen Arbeiter gerechnet haben, neben denen noch 3½ Millionen weiblicher Arbeiter in Industrie und Landwirtschaft thätig sind.

Das ist die Rekrute der Medaille. Die großen Gewerkschaften vertreten nicht die englische Arbeiterklasse, sondern eine Aristokratie der englischen Arbeiterklasse. „Sie sind die Organisationen der Arbeitszweige, in denen die Arbeit erwachsener Männer allein anwendbar ist oder doch vorherrscht.“ (Friedrich En-

*) Dieselbe zählte 1879 an arbeitslose Mitglieder 88,757 Pfd. St. (775,140 Mark).

gels, England 1845 und 1885.) Wir machen ihnen, indem wir das konstatieren, keinen Vorwurf, sondern konstatieren nur eine Thatsache. Aber wir halten es für nöthig, diese Thatsache zu konstatieren, damit man nicht aus den Erfolgen dieser bessergestellten englischen Arbeiter einen Schluß zieht auf die Lage der englischen Arbeiterklasse überhaupt. Es sind privilegierte Gewerke, in denen sich die Gewerkschaften zu einer so großen Macht entfalten konnten, privilegiert dank einer Reihe von Umständen, von denen hier nur die bisherige Uebermacht Englands auf dem Weltmarkt auf der einen Seite, die auf Erhaltung dieses Privilegiums gerichtete Politik der betreffenden Gewerkschaften selbst auf der anderen Seite erwähnt werden soll.

„Die Maschinenflosser, Zimmerleute und Schreiner, Bauarbeiter“, sagt Engels in dem erwähnten Aufsatz, „sind jeder für sich eine Macht, so sehr, daß sie selbst, wie die Bauarbeiter es thun, der Einführung der Maschine erfolgreich widerstehen können.“ Mit anderen Worten, sie bilden eine geschlossene Macht, die bisher nicht gebrochen werden konnte, und sie bilden sie, weil sie quasi abgeschlossene Körperpersönlichkeiten bilden. Sie bestimmen die Zahl der Lehrlinge, die ein Meister halten darf, und dulden keinen ungelerten Arbeiter unter sich, sie bestimmen auf diese Weise auch das Angebot von Arbeitskräften. Alles, was ehemals auch die Kunst that. Und indem sie sich sogar der Einführung konkurrierender Maschinen widersetzten, zeigen sie sich erst recht von zünftlerischem Geiste durchweht. Und so lange sie auf diese Art ihre Lebenshaltung sichern, kann man es ihnen unter den heutigen Verhältnissen nicht einmal übel nehmen.

Die Frage ist nur, ob dieser Zustand auf die Dauer aufrecht erhalten werden kann. Und vagegen sprechen allerdings eine ganze Reihe von Thatsachen.

Wir haben aber gesehen, daß die Gewerkschaften nur dadurch die Schmuckkonkurrenz unter sich verhindern, daß sie ihre Arbeitslosen mit Mitteln unterstützen, die dieselben davor schützen, sich um jeden Preis anbieten zu müssen. In den letzten Jahren sind nun die Ausgaben für diesen Zweck so gestiegen, daß trotz Erhöhung der Beiträge und Herabsetzung der Unterstützungen die Bilanzen immer größere Defizite aufweisen.

Ferner haben die Gewerkschaften bisher als Ausstüßmittel in schlechten Geschäftszeiten die Auswanderung nach den Vereinigten Staaten und den Kolonien benutzt. Dieses Mittel verschlägt aber, seitdem auch in den Kolonien Krisis und Ueberproduktion eingetreten, von Jahr zu Jahr weniger.

Drittens verschlechtern sich die Konkurrenzverhältnisse Englands von Jahr zu Jahr. Das Heer der Arbeitslosen wächst, die Ueberfluthung mit Produkten des Auslandes wächst, schon jetzt exportirt Amerika Maschinen nach England! es handelt sich nicht mehr um das Monopol Englands auf dem Weltmarkt, sondern es wird bald seine Konkurrenzfähigkeit überhaupt in Frage gestellt werden.

Mit dem Privilegium Englands fällt aber dann auch das Privilegium der englischen Gewerkschaften. Unwiderstehlich werden sie in den Konkurrenzkampf der Gesamtarbeiterklasse gezogen. Dann werden sie auch die letzten Reste des alten Zunftgeistes von sich abwerfen, dann werden sie aufhören, die von den Lohnschreibern der Kapitalisten gehätschelten braven Kinder zu sein, dann werden sie sich nicht mehr darauf beschränken — was sie in den letzten Jahrzehnten gethan — sich eine bevorrechtete Sonderstellung gegenüber der Mehrzahl ihrer Arbeitsbrüder zu sichern, sondern ihre bessere Organisation dazu benutzen, Vorkämpfer für die Interessen der Gesamtheit zu sein, das eigene Wohl in der Förderung des Gemeinwohls zu suchen, anstatt, wie jetzt, zu erklären: Wir sind gegen den gesetzlichen Normalarbeitstag, weil wir ohne einen solchen auskommen.

— Cigarrenmacher unter der Jurisdiktion der Internationalen Union arbeiten überall acht Stunden per Tag.

— Die Regierung von Belgien hat eine Anleihe von \$8,000,000 gemacht, um den Arbeitslosen Beschäftigung geben zu können.

— Der Pariser Gemeinderath hat mit 33 gegen 32 Stimmen einen Antrag angenommen, in allen Werkplätzen der Stadt die neunstündige Arbeitszeit einzuführen.

— Wir empfehlen den Mitgliedern der Bruderschaft, von nun an darauf zu achten, daß keine Cigarre gekauft werde, die einer Riste entstammt, welche nicht mit einem blauen Label versehen ist.

— Die Maurer-Bosse in Milwaukee wollten ihren Arbeitern den von denselben erungenen Achtstundentag wieder streitig machen, doch scheiterte dieses Anstehen an dem festen Zusammenhalten der Arbeiter und gingen dieselben nach zweiwöchentlichem Kampfe als Sieger aus demselben hervor.

Gewerksvereine und Knights of Labor.

In verschiedenen Kreisen hört man jetzt Behauptungen über die wachsenden Missverständnisse zwischen den Gewerkschaften und den Knights of Labor; wir glauben jedoch, daß kein Grund zu ernstlicher Besorgnis vorhanden ist. Die Schwierigkeiten kommen nicht durch Streit zwischen den Organisationen selbst, sondern durch das Eindringen von neuen Elementen in die Arbeiterbewegung, welche glauben, sie können am besten aufbauen, indem sie niederreißen.

Kein intelligenter Knights of Labor kann es verantworten, verächtlich von der „Gewerkschafts-Idee“ zu sprechen. Niemand, der die Arbeiterbewegung kennt, kann auch nur für einen Augenblick die großen Dienste missachten, welche die Gewerkschaften geleistet haben. Selbst an Zahl überbieten die Gewerkschaften heute noch alle anderen Arbeiter-Organisationen.

In der menschlichen Gesellschaft gibt es stets eine Richtung, der die altgewohnte Weise zu langsam geht und die auf kürzerem Wege zum Ziele gelangen möchte. Dies ist ganz gut, vorausgesetzt, der neue Weg ist gut vorbereitet und führt nicht in den Sumpf.

Die Knights of Labor haben ein großes Prinzip aufgestellt — die innige Zusammengehörigkeit der Arbeiter aller Klassen zu einander. In wiefern die praktische Durchführung dieses Prinzips heute möglich ist, muß sich erst noch entscheiden. Bis wann die wiedererfindenden Elemente vereinigt werden können, bleibt vorläufig eine offene Frage.

Die Gewerkschaften haben ihr Endziel mit jedem Jahre erweitert; sie stehen auf einem gesunden Boden. Ihr Vorgehen mag weniger praktisch scheinen, als das der Knights, ob es aber auch weniger nützlich ist, muß erst die Zeit lehren. Bis dahin sollte jenen traurigen Schwachköpfen ein energisches Galt zugewiesen werden, welche Alles betiteln zu müssen glauben, was nicht von dem verhältnismäßigen jungen Orden der Knights of Labor ausgeht.

Wir wiederholen nochmals, daß keine Feindschaft zwischen den Gewerkschaften und den Knights existirt, und Jeder, der eine solche hervorgerufen sucht, sollte sofort von allen wahren Freunden der Arbeiter-Bewegung unterbittet werden.

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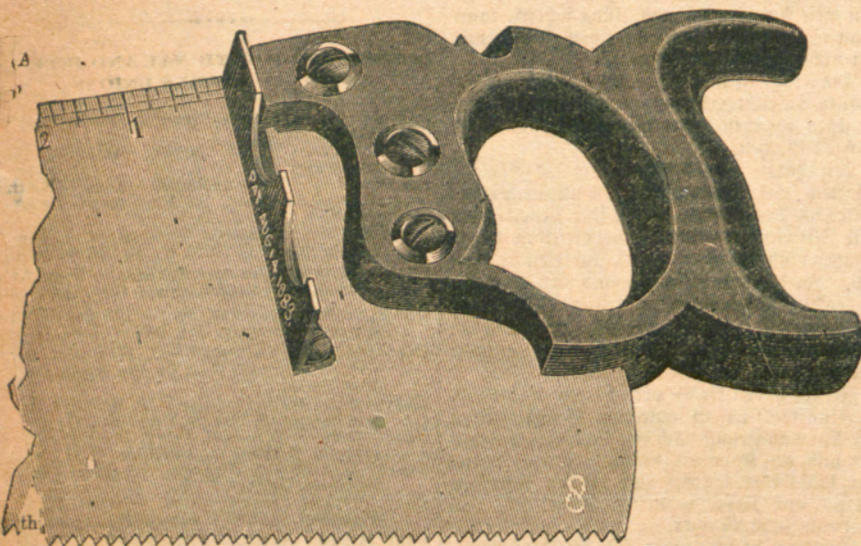
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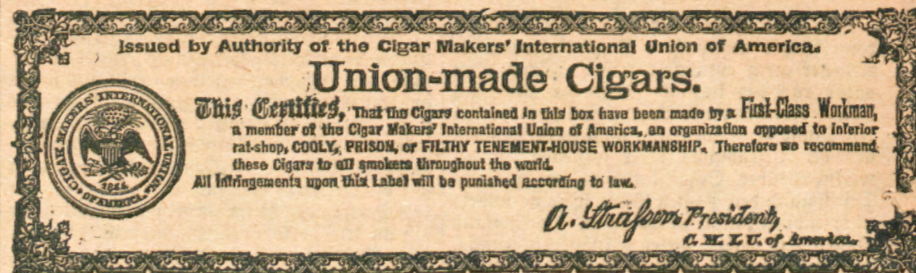
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The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

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THE CARPENTER

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VOLUME VI. No 11.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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21,000 Monthly.

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A TESTIMONIAL.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 22, 1886.

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FORT WORTH, TEX.—\$2.25 to \$2.50; work fair. One firm monopolizes nearly all the work in town. Piece work is known here. Three men laid flooring 1 1/4 x 3" for 50 cents per square, 19 1/2 squares. The three men worked 5 days each or 15 days work for all three, thus earning 65 cents per day.

NEW YORK—A member of Union 33 came to this city and worked 10 hours a day for \$2.50 in violation of trade rules. The facts were brought to the attention of General Secretary McGuire and Union 33, and the offending member was promptly ordered to respect the working rules of New York city or be expelled. It is evident the Brotherhood will allow none of its members to "scab" it against the United Order. Wherever a member goes he must respect the rules of the city he goes to.

PATRONIZE our advertisers, for they patronize us and are worthy of a trial. By the way, each Local Union should make a special effort to get at least one advertisement for THE CARPENTER. Try your hardware merchants. Rates furnished on application to G. S.

A FIRST CLASS firm is Ladd, Curry & Co, tools, cutlery and hardware business. Their stock is unequaled in variety, completeness and fair prices. Our members in Boston and vicinity will find it to their advantage to trade with this firm.

SEPTEMBER report of Amalgamated Carpenters shows 459 branches; 26,181 members; 1,182 on unemployed benefit; 532 on sick benefit, and 175 superannuated. Trade is bad all over Great Britain and the colonies. J. S. Murchie has been re-elected for the sixth time by an overwhelming majority.

IRON MOLDS UNION voted \$500 to place a suitable monument over the remains of W. H. Sylvester, the founder of their Union.

HENRY GEORGE's candidacy for Mayor of New York has introduced a new social force into politics, and his campaign is brilliant and phenomenal. All phases of the labor movement are united in his support.

JOHN BURNETT, the experienced General Secretary of Amalgamated Engineers, has been placed in charge of the newly established Government Labor Bureau in England.

IN PROVIDENCE, R. I., the Building Trades League is arranging to secure a suitable hall where the unions of the building trades can hold their meetings.

IN ALBANY, N. Y., 3,000 bricklayers, carpenters, masons and hod carriers locked out three weeks by the Builders Exchange, have resumed work. The bosses now talk of forming a National Builders Union for the purpose, as one of them says: "To send to the different branches of our Union the names of men who have struck while in our employ, and they will be unable to obtain work until they can show a card from us discharging them." Just think of it, these arrogant bosses propose to actually hold a man in servitude until they give him a card.

IN CHICAGO the stock yard men are making a brave resistance against any return to the ten hours system. Since May 1st they have had the eight hours.

BROTHERHOOD ITEMS.

ONE HUNDRED delegates attended the Canada Trades Congress held at Toronto last month.

LOCK-OUT of the Detroit bricklayers is ended after a six weeks' struggle.

WE UNDERSTAND Union 10, Detroit, Mich., has a Walking Delegate Bro. G. A. Allen, and his headquarters are at 50 Larned street West.

INTERNATIONAL Furniture Workers' Convention opened September 22d, at Evansville, Ind., and decided not to join the Knights of Labor. The Metal Workers' National Union in convention reached a like decision.

THANKS to the Master Workman, Montgomery, Ala., and to the Labor Advocate, Oakland, Cal. Both papers have special columns weekly devoted to our Brotherhood.

O. F. CURTIS, contractor, New Britain, Conn., signed a contract with Union 97 last spring to quit at 4 p. m. Saturdays. He broke his word recently, and all the masons, stone cutters and laborers at once quit work with the carpenters. Result: O. F. Curtis finally "caved in" and signed the agreement a second time.

BRO. JOHN McCORMACK, Union 49, Meriden, Conn., died September 26 from the effects of a fall forty feet from a staging. He leaves a wife and six children. Union 49 attended the funeral in a body. We regret to say Bro. McCormack was not in benefit at time of death. He was elected to membership some seven months ago, but for some reason failed to appear for initiation until two months afterwards, thus leaving him less than six months a member at the time of death.

OUR UNIONS on the Pacific have resolved to boycott the nails made by the Pacific Nail Works, Oakland, Cal.

IN PHILADELPHIA the Building League numbers 11 unions and 40 delegates, representing over 16,000 men. Bro. C. E. Burleigh, of Union 8, is secretary.

A DELEGATE from Australia attended the British Trades Congress at Hull. He was deputed to urge the workmen of England to stop the flow of emigration to New South Wales and Victoria, as the labor market is heavily overstocked.

NATIONAL Trade Union Conventions have been held recently as follows: The Working Brewers at Baltimore; the Brushmakers at Philadelphia; Cabinet Makers at Evansville Ind.; Metal Workers at Cincinnati, O.; Progressive Tailors at Brooklyn; the Stationary Engineers at Reading, Pa. The Bakers will meet at Chicago, June 12.

RICHMOND, VA.—We are endeavoring to form a Trades Assembly while, the employers and capitalists are organizing a "Law and Order" League against Trades Unions.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Best contractors here employ none but Union men. Union men all steadily employed. The rule is double pay for all time over 9 hours. No piece work.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—Nine hours is now the general rule among carpenters in this city. Those contractors who refused to concede 9 hours last May now have fallen into line.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA—Town full of idle carpenters; wages \$2.50. Go East, young man!

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Union 56 has raised its entrance fee to \$5.

WE OBSERVE that in Local Unions where there are branches, the Financial Secretary of the Union is not able to report promptly nor accurately to this office.

GALVESTON, TEX.—A certain contractor notified his men to resume the 10 hour system after Oct. 1. In 24 hours after that he changed his mind. The men now work only 9 hours.

UNION 154, Marlboro, Mass., has raised its fee to \$2 and adopted a sick benefit of \$2 per week for 13 weeks.

YORK, PA.—There are some carpenters here who work for 90 cents a day and eat black bread and cheese.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Our rule is to work with none but Union men. The last non-union contractor has fallen into line and hires none but Union men. Union 74 now charges \$5 initiation fee.

A MEMBER writes: Carpenters seem hard to organize. There is too much of a big "I" about them. They allow the dime in hand to obscure the bright vision of the dollar in the future.

CINCINNATI, O.—Non-Union men now see they have to join if they want steady work. You cannot find a job in the city where there is not a Union carpenter. We could not say that six months ago.

PASADENA, CAL.—We established the nine hours on October 1. Union 195 charges \$2.50 initiation fee.

WHEREVER State Labor Bureaus ask information from the Local Unions as to strikes, trade movements, apprentice system, etc., it should be freely given.

UNION 58, Omaha, Neb., is having a new growth after heroic struggle of months.

TROY, N. Y.—Contractors in the city are like their kind everywhere. They will hire a stranger in preference to a home man.

LABOR NEWS.

A NATIONAL Union of Stenographers has been formed, having its headquarters in Chicago.

AN INTERNATIONAL Union of Sandstone Cutters is being pushed from St. Paul, Minn.

AFTER YEARS of agitation the workmen of Pennsylvania secured the passage of the Store Order Act of 1881, so to secure their wages in cash, and not be fleeced by store orders. Judge Gordon, of the Supreme Court, now decides the law unconstitutional.

CON THORN.

The genial and capable Financial Secretary of Carpenters' Union No. 8, of Philadelphia, is a candidate for the legislature in the Third District of that city. For four years he has filled the post of Financial Secretary, and has displayed considerable zeal and devotion as a Trades Union man. His sterling integrity and uprightness of character are proverbial. Con Thorn possesses all the attributes essential for a good legislator. And we hope the citizens of the Third District will elect him.

WHY NOT BREAK THE RING?

A correspondent from Denver, Col., writes as follows:

Three mills here control the lumber, glass and paint interests, and as they all contract, of course they fix the prices. If they get one profit out of four or five, all of which the smaller contractor must have, they are content. Two of them pay the men the best wages in town, and are able to compete easily with the outside contractors. All contractors have to give an excessive bond, and the mill men stand ready to play bondsmen, and in return command the trade at their own prices. This compels many outside contractors to pay less wages to keep even.

MONIES SENT TO PROSECUTE THE TEXAS CAPITOL SYNDICATE.

An appeal has been sent out from Austin, Tex., by the Knights of Labor to all our local unions, asking financial aid to prosecute a ring of contractors who have paid convicts from the State and imported stone-cutters from Europe in violation of the Contract Labor Law. In response to that appeal the secretary, J. Geggie, sends the following report:

AUSTIN, TEX., Oct. 7, 1886.
I have to report receiving the following contributions from your local unions:
Union 122, Germantown, Pa. \$5 00
" 29, Baltimore, Md. 5 00
" 84, Akron, O. 10 00
" 2, Cincinnati, O. 5 00
" 109, Galveston, Tex. 10 00
" 66 Houston, Tex. 2 00

Received up to October 7, 1886 \$37 00
I will send you notice of the receipt of any more from your locals as soon as received.

Yours, fraternally,
J. GEGGIE,
Secretary of Committee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. Franz, of No. 184 William street, publishes a neat little pamphlet, the first of a series to be issued, entitled "The Dawn of Real Freedom." This brochure places "Capitalism on Trial" and secures a conviction in the minds of all reasoning men. The price of the little book is five cents.

THE SHOP COUNCIL.—By J. C. Bayles, Editor of the Iron Age, price ten cents per copy. The aim of this pamphlet is to establish a simple method of adjusting difficulties between employers and employees. It possesses considerable merit and originality with a tinge of practicability.

PALLISER'S FORMS OF BUILDING SPECIFICATIONS.—Price thirty-five cents each, or three dollars per dozen. Published by Palliser, Palliser & Co., 24 East 42nd street, N. Y. These forms are suitable for frame or brick buildings and are revised and improved. They meet the endorsement of all architects and Builders. The Pallisers are an enterprising firm and propose, next Spring, to issue a work on "New Cottage Homes."

THE LABOR PROBLEM.—Harper & Bros., publishers; Edited by W. E. Barns. This work of 330 pages contains some excellent chapters giving the views, practical and theoretical, of men in all walks of life—divines, professors, journalists, working men and manufacturers. It furnishes an extensive fund of information.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.—By Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the John Hopkins University. Price \$1.50. T. Y. Crowell & Co., 13 Astor Place, New York, Publishers. It is the most complete historical sketch ever published. Professor Ely has for years collected books, pamphlets, newspapers, constitutions of trades-unions, and like material, with this in view; and during the preparation of this book he has travelled several thousand miles, visiting communistic settlements and leading industrial centres, and forming the acquaintance of labor leaders. His picture of the present condition of the labor movement may be relied upon as taken from life.

DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNIONS.

BAKERS.—George Block, General Secretary, 190 William street, N. Y.
BOILER MAKERS.—T. J. Curran, President, 227 Spring street, N. Y.
BOOKKEEPERS (Clerks Included).—Tom O'Neill, General Secretary, 103 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOTTLE BLOWERS (Eastern Division).—F. S. Tomlin, President, 19 Third st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOTTLE BLOWERS (Western Division).—Louis Arrington, President, Michigan City, Ind.
BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS.—Thomas O'Dea, General Secretary, Box 1074, Cohoes, N. Y.
BRUSH MAKERS.—John A. Loughhead, Secretary-Treasurer; Philadelphia, Pa.
CARPENTERS (Amalgamated).—J. Hamilton, District Secretary, 311 West Twenty Ninth street, New York.
CARPENTERS (Brotherhood).—P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, Box 180, Cleveland, O.
CARPENTERS (U. O.).—J. H. Perry, District Secretary, 293 S. Third st., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
CIGAR MAKERS.—A. Strasser, President, Fitch Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.
COAL MINERS (Amalgamated).—George Harris, President, 34 Gibbon street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
COAL MINERS (National Federation).—C. E. Evans, General Secretary, New Straitsville, O.
ENGINEERS (Amalgamated).—W. W. McClelland, 335 West 13th street, N. Y.
ENGINEERS (Locomotive).—P. M. Arthur, Chief Cleveland, O.
ENGINEERS (Stationary).—G. G. Minor, Box 555, Cincinnati, O.
FEDERATION OF TRADES.—W. H. Foster, Secretary, 1921 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
FIREMEN (Locomotive).—Eugene V. Debs, General Sec., 620 Main street, Terre Haute, Ind.
FURNITURE WORKERS.—H. Emrich, General Secretary, 819 First avenue, New York.
GLASS WORKERS (Flint).—W. J. Smith, President, 90 Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GRANITE CUTTERS.—Josiah B. Dyer, General Secretary, 1907 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.
HATTERS (Finishers).—D. J. Haggerty, President, 56 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HATTERS (Makers).—George L. Gill, President, 164 Walworth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HATTERS (Silk).—W. S. Higby, General Secretary, 212 Broadway, N. Y.
HATTERS (Wool).—A. M. Taylor, General Secretary, Matteawan, N. Y.
HORSE SHOERS.—James Rafferty, President, 4 E. Jefferson St., Allegheny City, Pa.
IRON MOLDS.—P. F. Fitzpatrick, President, 183 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.
IRON AND STEEL WORKERS. [Amalgamated].—Wm. Weihe, President, 514 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
METAL WORKERS.—George Appell, General Secretary, 90 E. Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.
MUSICIANS (National League).—Jacob Beck, Secretary, 1203 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
NAILERS (Heaters and Rollers).—M. A. Chew, General Secretary, Box 64, Wheeling, W. Va.
PIANO MAKERS.—George H. McVey, 562 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
PLASTERERS.—Joseph McDonnell, General Secretary, 4248 Prairie Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
PLUMBERS (Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters included).—Patrick Coyle, 317 1/2 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
R. R. BRAKEMEN.—Brakemen's Journal, Rock Island, Ill.
R. R. CONDUCTORS.—C. S. Wheaton, Chief, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
R. R. SWITCHMEN.—Joseph D. Hill, Secretary, 164 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
SHOE LASTERS.—Edward L. Daley, Secretary, 2 Silsbee street, Lynn, Mass.
SPINNERS.—R. Howard, General Secretary, Box 203 Fall River, Mass.
STEREOTYPERS (New York and vicinity).—Joseph Dean, Secretary, Telegram Office, New York.
TAILORS (Custom).—Joseph Wilkinson, General Sec'y, 135 West Twenty-Fifth st., New York.
TELEGRAPHERS.—Tom O'Reilly, President, 76 Courtland street, New York.
TYPOGRAPHICAL (International Union).—David M. Pascoe, General Secretary, 728 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
TYPOGRAPHY (German-American).—F. Milke, General Secretary, 184 William str., N. York.
WEAVERS (Silk).—John William, General Secretary, West Hoboken, N. J.
WOOD CARVERS.—William Lane, General Secretary, New Haven, Conn.

THE CARPENTERS are well organized in Western Pennsylvania. There are two unions in Pittsburgh and one in Allegheny, with a combined membership of nearly 1,300. Unions have also been organized in Braddock and McKeesport, and organizers are visiting all neighboring country towns building up branches.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office as second-class matter
Published at No. 19 Frankfort St., Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, NOVEMBER, 1886.

THE DAYS THAT ARE TO BE.

When the shackles shall be rendered,
And this bondage shall be ended,
And fraternity extended
Over land and over sea;
Then the darkness shall be lighted,
And the wrongs of men be righted
In the days that are to be.

For the sleep of death is broken;
And the blind have sought a token;
And the lips of fate have spoken—
Deaf may hear and blind may see:
For the promise has grown dearer,
As fulfillment draweth nearer,
And the dawn is growing clearer
Of the days that are to be.

—The Watchman.

THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

We have had but brief dispatches about the British Trades Union Congress, which has just held its nineteenth annual session at Hull. This, though very unfriendly, is the fullest, and we condense it as follows:

"The proceedings of the Congress were rather remarkable. These congresses, always important, seem taking a new line, or several lines. Trades unions have abandoned or modified the old theory of keeping out of politics, and their Parliamentary Committee, for promoting legislation in the interests of labor, extends its supervision to the election of labor candidates. The unions, moreover, are stretching out their hands on one side to the Church, and on the other to the Socialists. They invited the sympathy of the pious by a Sunday meeting to demonstrate the connection between trade-unionism and Christianity. Mr. Maddison, the newly elected President, delivered an address which was one long outcry against poverty and against capitalism as the source of poverty. He considers the existing social system of England rotten to the core, and believes poverty remediable by a combination of workers, who, among other things, are to boycott employers of underpaid labor. Missionaries should be sent abroad to induce workmen in foreign countries to adopt the same policy. Sensible proposals about eight hours' work are coupled with panaceas for poverty in which the State is to play the part of a beneficent despot. To this end labor is to have a largely increased representation in Parliament. A resolution was finally carried by a vote of three to one for the appointment of an Electoral Committee for dividing the kingdom into electoral districts, with the view of promoting the interest of labor candidates for Parliament. More important still is the open alliance between the Trades Unions and Land Reformers, now rapidly forming. A proposal for land nationalization, pure and simple, was only defeated by a vote of 41 to 47. A resolution in favor of drastic reform of the land laws, including compulsory cultivation of waste lands, and opposing emigration meantime, was debated many hours, and was finally carried unanimously. A committee was appointed to prepare a bill for submission to Parliament, embodying the points embraced in the resolution. Joseph Arch appeared as one of the principal speakers, and his advice governed the action of the Congress on this question. A strong resolution was also carried against landlords royalties on mines, which the Congress fearlessly pronounced to be iniquitous, and proposes to ask Parliament to confiscate.

ASSESSMENTS, \$142 and \$143, amounting to 12 cents per member, have just been levied; and we hope all Unions will display their usual promptness in making returns of the same. This will, we expect, be the last assessment under the present Constitution, as under the new Constitution, which will go into effect December 1st, the system of assessments is entirely abandoned, and the ten cents per capita tax then becomes the rule, payable first for December tax.

"I PAY FOR ALL!"

Many years ago, over the door of an inn in London, hung a sign representing the four ruling elements of the government. It was the picture of four men standing upon the shoulders of each other. At the top stood the king, and on his breast was the legend: "I govern all." Under him stood the soldier, and on his breast was the motto: "I fight for all." Next came the clergyman, upon whose breast were the words: "I pray for all." At the bottom stood the laborer, every nerve strained to support his tremendous burden, and on his breast was written: "I pay for all." How true was the sentiment thus laconically expressed! A whole sermon is comprised in those last four words.

THE HAZZARD CIRCULAR!

This circular was issued in 1862 by English capitalists and circulated "confidentially" among American bankers. Here is a clause from it:

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed.

This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor, and carries with it the care for the laborer; while the European plan, led on by England, is capital to control labor by controlling wages."

HE'S NOT SCARED.

Labor organization has an able and eloquent champion in the venerable Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, Illinois, who recently used the following language:

"Our labor troubles are of an altogether different and more serious nature than this scarecrow of anarchy. That the race shall live for a few men is not tolerable from our point of view, and our destiny compels us to strive and bring about a social condition in which all men shall live for every man. Now the lot of the laborer is not here nor anywhere what we know and feel it might and ought to be. The laborers, who in proportion as their minds have been awakened, have become conscious of the hardships and limitations to which they are subject, feel this more keenly than any other class, and hence they have formed innumerable organizations to protect their rights and promote their interests. It is utterly futile to make an outcry against these trades unions. They exist and the ends for which they exist, in spite of incidental abuses connected with their working, are praiseworthy, and there is no power which can put them down."

A GOOD RULE.

One of the by-laws of D. A. 51 provides that when an application for membership is received in any L. A. from an applicant whose trade is already organized in that jurisdiction, the committee on propositions shall ascertain whether he is or has been a member of said Trade Union. If so, he must be required to furnish proofs of his good standing before he can be admitted. If such a rule had been enforced in D. A. 49, the disagreements leading to open warfare between the Knights and the Trade Unions in New City might have been avoided. The Trades Unions are the older organizations. They already embrace within their membership the best and most reliable workmen. They have already weighed men in the balance and found them either up to the standard or wanting. And when a Local Assembly admits a man to membership who is in ill repute with his own Trade Union, it makes a mistake in two ways: First, it has sown the seeds of dissension between Assembly and Union when, if any good is to come from organization, they would work in harmony; and, second, a bad man for the Union is not a good man for the Assembly. A traitor to one is sure to prove, sooner or later, a traitor to the other. The Assembly weakens itself—it builds the edifice of labor organization out of crumbling stone and rotten timber—whenever it admits such a man.—Troy Clarion.

FEAR OF WANT.

"Fear of want," the imp of competition, is a spectre that haunts our lives and dodges our footsteps as we plod wearily through a beautiful world teeming with everything necessary for the comfort and happiness of man. Our race is so blind with pride, superstition and ignorance that we flounder helplessly along the briars, tearing our flesh upon the thorns, while within easy reach lies a roseate pathway bordered with fragrant flowers and luscious fruits.—San Francisco Truth.

WHAT ONE UNION HAS DONE.

There are 30,000 members of the Cigarmakers' International Union who earn their bread by daily toil. In the face of difficulties such as almost no other trade has to contend with, they have built up a well disciplined trade organization, second in practical accomplishment to no other in the land. Through its work the cigarmakers have advanced wages to a reasonable extent, largely done away with child labor—spending \$35,000 in New York State alone to fight the tenement house system, and have done something no other labor society has done, enforced a universal eight-hour working day.—John Swinton's Paper.

NINE HOURS IN NEW HAVEN.

The nine-hour system is now securely established in the Carpenter trade of New Haven, Conn. For a time the situation was critical, but the bold and energetic steps taken by our brotherhood at the Buffalo Convention in pledging full financial support to Union 126 and making good the promise by at once appropriating \$200 from the general fund was a damper on the machination of certain contractors in the "Elm City." Last spring the employers organized in the Builders' Exchange, proposed that 9 hours per day and 30 cents per hour should be the rule for the future, and to avoid a strike the men accepted. Barely a month after a few contractors proposed to reduce wages to 27½ cents per hour, and to make ten hours a day's work. Whoever refused to accept these terms was at once discharged. This was a splendid example of how some employers keep an agreement! The partial success of a few in that direction was emboldening others to adopt similar tactics, and, of course, it was only a question of time until even the fair and honorable contractors would be compelled to adopt the course of the "Jim Crow" contractors. But the attitude of our Brotherhood in support of Union 126 has put a quietus on the "kickers," and the out-pouring of the people at the carpenter's state picnic, at Savin Rock, likewise contributed to settle matters in favor of the 9-hours system. To insure the permanence of the system we advise carpenters to stay away from New Haven this winter.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A. E. G., Denver, Colo.—Is there any secret work connected with the Brotherhood?

Answer.—In obedience to the expressed wish of the Convention a new Ritual has been prepared, and it is simplified, so that all secret work is done away with. The new Ritual will soon be supplied to the local unions.

F. S., Newark, N. J.—Is a member of the B. entitled to benefit if he belongs to the U. O. of Carpenters?

Answer.—There is nothing in our constitution against it.

T. T. S.—Can a union contractor sublet carpenter work at piece work without being liable to expulsion?

Answer.—If he does, he is liable to expulsion.

AN ENGLISH lockmaker has constructed a key which he says is capable of opening 22,000 patent lever locks, all of which differ in their wards or combinations. As described the key weighs three ounces, is nickel plated, and is said to be the result of three years' labor on the part of the inventor in making drawings of different wards and combinations.

EXPULSIONS.

STARK CARTER and H. H. HENNEL are the correct names of the unworthy men expelled from Union 69, East St. Louis, Ill.

C. C. MISSNER, Union 84, Akron, O., was expelled joining the Builders Exchange (a society of contractors) in violation of our laws.

UNION 122, GERMANTOWN, PA., has expelled: Henry L. Stokes, Henry Miller, Valentine Dahl, William L. Hockenberry, Walter Whetly, Thomas C. Whittingham, Peter J. Fritz, G. W. Idell, Jacob Grubler, Stephen Whittington, Joseph B. Holloway, Charles T. Rambo, Ezekiel Powell, Michael Kaul, William Silves and William Rothman, for violating the nine-hour rule and "scabbing."

UNION No. 4, ST. LOUIS, MO., has expelled John Hain, George Ferguson, W. Pearson, Thomas Britt, Pat McCarthy, John Schauer, J. H. Goodman, M. C. Ready, H. C. Frost, and Nathaniel Rhodus for violating the eight-hour rule.

UNION 189, QUINCY, ILL., has expelled August Goebert, John Lutz, James Braden, and Henry Winking for "scabbing."

GEORGE RUCKLAND, Union 199, S. Chicago, Ill., for "scabbing" and violating constitution.

B. F. MOON, Union 162, Hyde Park, Ill., for working 10 hours in violation of the eight-hour rule.

AMOS CROUCH, Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., for hiring non-union men.

C. L. SHUTTLEWORTH, Union 17, Bellaire, Ohio, for misappropriating funds of the union and monies that he should have sent the G. S.

JOHN C. PAGE, Union 55, Denver, Col., for "scabbing" during mill strike, and George H. Murch from same union for hiring non-union men.

E. P. TERWILLIGER, Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., has gone to California, and our local unions in that region are warned not to admit him.

JOSEPH I. PACKARD, Union 78, Troy, N. Y., fraud and "dead beat," swindled the Troy Protective Building Association out of \$42. He is 5 feet, 8 inches, weighs 145 pounds, of dark complexion and thin face; has an impediment in speech.

JOHN FOX, ex-Treasurer Union 115, Bridgeport, Conn., for defrauding the union out of about \$20. He is a first-class fraud.

IT WAS AN ERROR last month to report A. Swanwick, Union 109, Galveston, Tex., as expelled. He was only suspended.

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

SEPTEMBER 16.—Charters granted: Chattanooga, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.

Claims approved: No. 134, Salem, A. Heim; Frey; and No. 137, Jacob P. Marmour.

No. 145, James W. Porter; No. 136, Miss Louise. Claims laid over for information: Amos Benjamin, Savannah, Ga.

Letter from Union No. 1, Washington, D. C., asking permission to have a general vote, to be allowed \$300 paid for benefits during its suspension. E. B. decided that they cannot listen to any terms only those laid down by convention.

Appeal from Valentine Dahl, expelled from Union 122, Germantown, Pa. Laid over to await statement of Union 122.

Appeal from George H. Wells, R. S. of Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y. Laid over to await statement of Union 6.

Appeals from Robert St. Helens, James Guinan, San Francisco, Cal.; travelling cards expired and refused admission into Union 22 until they got new travelling cards. E. B. sustained action of Union 22.

Bro. R. Stephen, Oakland, Cal., reports that he is ready for an organizing tour in Central California, and will soon make complete report.

Warrants drawn for \$625.00 for claims Nos. 133, 134, 135, and 136. In claim No. 133 only \$75 was drawn to pay funeral bill; balance, \$175.00 is to be held in general treasury until legal heirs are found.

Funeral Bill in Gebhard Fisher's claim, No. 124, returned to be vouched for by trustees of Union 2.

OCTOBER 7.—Charters granted: Menomonee, Mich.; Waltham, Mass.; Covington, Ky.; E. Boston, Mass.

Bills of \$4 each allowed to Brothers W. J. Shields and Clinkard for organizing Waltham and E. Boston.

Claims approved: No. 139, Amos Benjamin; No. 140, Joseph L. Redie; No. 141, Nicholas O'Brien; No. 142, Morris Williams; No. 143, Mrs. Mary L. Hoffer; No. 144, Mrs. Jennie F. Shank; No. 145, Mrs. Sarah L. Bross.

Claims disapproved: John McCormack, Meriden, Conn., deceased, being only five months and six days a member.

Appeal of Valentine Dahl, Germantown, Pa., expelled from Union 122 for violating 9-hour rule. E. B. ordered a new trial be granted Bro. Dahl.

Appeal of George H. Wells, Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y. Papers referred back to union, with recommendation that dispute be settled amicably and laws of the Brotherhood be rigidly observed.

Appeal of Union 97, New Britain, Conn., in case of W. S. Bowen, holding withdrawal card from said union and "scabbing" it by working in violation of 8-hour rule Saturdays. The said Bowen desires readmission into Union 97. E. B. recommends to Union 97 that Bowen's withdrawal card be revoked, and he can only be readmitted as a new member, and only at option of local union.

Funeral bills presented, and allowed in following claims: No. 124, Gebhard Fischer, \$134.15; No. 125, J. R. Schiedow, \$165.00; No. 132, Henry Pupke, \$64.45; No. 138, James Hergen, \$193.50. In latter claim the Ex. Bd. rejected bills for \$9 for advertising, and for gloves used by members of Union 22, deeming said bills should be paid by Union 22, and not by the B. E. B. also passed a unanimous vote of censure on committee of Union 22, which had charge of Bro. Hergen's funeral for incurring the extravagant expense of \$193.50 for the funeral.

Warrants drawn for \$807.10 for above bills, and also for claim No. 137. Warrant drawn \$250.00 for claim No. 139. G. S. instructed to issue an assessment.

CAPITALISTS taught employees how to be tyrants; how to oppress the weak; how to give little and get much. It now remains for them to instruct the workers in generosity, fair dealing and civic piety.—Ex.

TRADES-UNIONS AND THE K. OF L.

From Mr. Powderly's Annual Address.

Some of our organizers have been so zealous in their way of organizing that they have encroached upon the prerogatives of other organizations, and on several occasions the rights of our members have been seriously interfered with by members of trades-unions. Since the special session of the General Assembly over fifty cases of dispute between parts of our Order and other societies have been placed before me for adjustment. It was necessary to place these cases before the General Executive Board. A few lines in each case was sufficient and the trouble ended. To dig up past troubles is unnecessary, and in consultation with prominent men of the trades-unions I was gratified to learn that they had no desire to revive the past. For the future I recommend that all matters likely to create a breach of the peace between our Order and any other be at once submitted to the executives of both organizations. If a trades-union complains of any action on the part of our Order, let the aggrieved party submit the matter to the president of his union—he to investigate; and failing to effect a remedy, to place the matter before the General Master Workman and Executive Board. If the aggrieved party is a member of an Assembly of the Knights of Labor let the same procedure be gone through with, and, above all things, let a speedy and impartial investigation and an immediate settlement be made. This plan has worked well in every new case called to my attention since the Cleveland session, and it is worthy of adoption. More trouble has been caused us by men who profess to be members of the Knights of Labor than by members of trades-unions. I respect a man, who, being a member of a trades-union, does everything honorable in his power to defend and perpetuate his organization; but for the Knight of Labor who would even attempt to subordinate our Order to any other I have nothing but contempt. In my estimation there is but one place for such a man, and that is on the outside of our Order. If the representatives of the trades-union and of our Order come together and both are sincere in their devotion to their respective organizations, an honest and satisfactory solution of every difficulty can be arrived at. No sacrifice of principle or regard for either organization need attend such a meeting.

A TELEGRAM.

During the session of the Richmond G. A., the following telegram was read: "As compatriots, the Brotherhood of Carpenters greets the Knights of Labor. May the General Assembly establish lasting fraternity with Trades-Unions, recognize them as auxiliaries in the labor movement and hasten the federation of all earth toilers."

CÆSAR said: "The Ides of March have come." When they had passed he was lifeless at the foot of Pompey's statue. Battered wealth can never comprehend the suffering of the poor. Marie Antoinette, when told that the fishwomen were revolting because they had no bread, replied in her confused ignorance with the insult, "Why don't they eat cake?" When Paris was in a wild tumult the king played locksmith to avoid the danger and wrote in his diary, "Nothing in particular happened to-day." Yet they had moved the foundation of his monarchy. Charles I, with contempt for the people said: "France needs mowing," and asked "What can these round heads do?" and he told them to go and eat grass. In one week from that time they were carrying his head on a pole. Rousseau wrote a book pleading for honesty and purity in the French Government, which was treated with contempt by the aristocratic class. Carlisle says the second edition of that book "was bound in the skins of the sneering aristocracy."

VICTOR HUGO said: "The paradise of the rich is made out of the hells of the poor."

CONFERENCE WITH KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Sept. 28, at 10 a. m., the Standing Committee of five elected last May by the Trades Union Conference in Philadelphia, assembled at the office of the Granite Cutters National Union, 1907 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. The entire committee was present, consisting of Wm. Weihe, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, President of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, P. F. Fitzpatrick, Cincinnati, O., President of Iron Molders Union of N. A., Chris Evans, New Straitsville, O., General Secretary Coal Miners National Federation, and P. J. McGuire, Cleveland, O., General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The object of the meeting was to wait upon the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor and arrange in advance of the Richmond General Assembly for harmonious relations with the Trades Unions. It is, of course, generally known that at the Cleveland Special Assembly a treaty was presented to the K. of L. by the Trades Union Committee, and after long and earnest debate for nearly four days, it was decided by the G. A. at Cleveland that a special committee of five be appointed, "with powers to confer with the Trades Union organizations to report for action to the next General Assembly."

On June 3d the G. A. adjourned, and on June 12th I wrote to T. V. Powderly and inquired about the appointment of the committee, to which I received the following reply:

P. J. MCGUIRE, ESQ., CLEVELAND, O.:
DEAR SIR,—In view of the fact that it would be a difficult thing to call five men away from their homes and occupations on a moment's warning or notice, and inasmuch as the General Executive Board of the K. of L. are to be at headquarters, 500 Locust street, Philadelphia, it will greatly facilitate business to have the General Executive Board act with similar committees from other labor organizations when appointed.
I feel confident that much better results will follow the action at the hands of the Board than at the hands of a new and inexperienced committee.
Fraternally yours,
T. V. POWDERLY.

The above letter is published to satisfy many inquiries as to why the committee of five from the K. of L. has not been appointed.

On Sept. 28 the Trades Union Committee proceeded in a body to the Bingham House, Philadelphia; and three met T. V. Powderly, Fred Turner, John W. Hayes and T. B. Barry of the Knights of Labor; Messrs. J. B. Dyer, General, Secretary of the Granite Cutters; David Pascoe, General Secretary of the International Typographical Union, and John A. Kirchner, Secretary of the Federation of Trades, accompanied the Trades Union Committee. After a long and very pleasant conference we learned that the Executive Board of the K. of L., the first meeting after its return from Cleveland, had appointed a committee of five, but had not notified the Trades Unions, nor made any official announcement of the committee.

In view of the near approach of the Richmond General Assembly, the Trades Union Committee made the following propositions to Mr. Powderly:

1. That the Trades Union Treaty proposed last May have due consideration.
2. That in cases of future encroachment or difficulties, that the facts be made known to the Chief Officer of the Trades Union, and by him be sent to Mr. Powderly for immediate settlement by the Executive Board of the K. of L. and vice versa.
3. The special committee of five be appointed to investigate past grievances of Trades Unions and secure evidence with a view to enact suitable legislation on the subject.

These propositions were accepted by Mr. Powderly and he faithfully assured us that he would recommend their adoption at Richmond. He also promised to correct some misstatements made against Mr. Strasser of the Cigarmakers, the Trades Union Committee then retired to 607 Walnut street and went into executive session and drafted the following address:

To the Members and Officers of all Trades Unions:
The standing committee of the National and International Trades Union Conference held in this city May 18 last has performed its work and presented to the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, in special session at Cleveland, O., the treaty prepared by the Trades Unions. To-day the Trades Union committee has waited upon the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor to secure some definite action at their hands at the forthcoming General Assembly at Richmond, Va. We desire to report that we have the most positive assurances from General Master Workman T. V. Powderly and some members of the General Executive Board of the Knights of

Labor that they will use every endeavor at Richmond to establish proper and satisfactory relations with the Trades Unions.

It is with the utmost satisfaction that we note that all the trades unions of America have had an unparalleled growth since last May. The trades union movement is by no means a failure, but the past short-lived attempt at organizing for strike purposes and then to disband, whether successful or defeated, have been failures. The life, strength and perpetuity of a labor organization is in high dues, sufficient benefit and strict discipline. This is the basis upon which trades unions are founded and they have stood the test of time and are destined to have a more glorious future in America.

They have braved the fierce opposition of capitalists, and though in their day they have had to contend with conspiracy laws and the black list, they have raised the level of wages and reduced the hours of labor and removed many evils affecting the working classes. To accomplish this work has cost unmeasured sacrifice on the part of the trades union men, and for many years the active men in the movement have labored not alone for their own trade, but for all classes of labor as well, so that after all there is a fraternity of feeling among trades union men in behalf of all branches of honest toil. This was amply proven when the trades unions rushed to the aid of the telegraphers during their memorable strike and in the lockout of the coal miners in the Hocking Valley. At all times trades unions have been ready to render moral and financial assistance to all branches of struggling labor whether Trades Unions or Knights of Labor.

We hold it to be the duty of every workman to organize for his own protection, and we believe there will be of necessity various forms of labor organization, but this requires by no means that there should be any antagonism between any of these organizations. They should work together in harmony and avoid clashing. This is the desire of all true workmen. We look to the Richmond General Assembly of Knights of Labor to outline a policy whereby all phases of the labor movement may work together side by side and move on with majestic and powerful strides and uplift the working people.

WILLIAM WEIHE, Chairman.
P. J. MCGUIRE, Secretary.
P. F. FITZPATRICK.
CHRISTOPHER EVANS.
ADOLPH STRASSER.

It was also decided to issue a call for a National Labor Congress to be held at Columbus, O., on Dec. 8, 1886, for the purpose of forming a closer alliance of Trades Unions and of establishing an American Federation of Labor. The Secretary was instructed to invite all Trades Unions and to send an invitation to the Federation of Trades to take part in the movement. The objects of such Federation will be:

1. The encouragement and formation of Trades and Labor Unions.
2. The encouragement and formation of Trades Assemblies or Central Labor Unions in each city.
3. The formation and promotion of State Trades and Labor Assemblies and National and International Unions and the Federative unity of all branches of labor.

The committee then adjourned to meet at Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1886.
P. J. MCGUIRE.

WHY WE WON'T WORK WITH NON-UNION MEN.

There has been considerable discussion as to the right of men belonging to a labor union refusing to work with "scabs" or non-unionists, and at first sight it appears very unreasonable that men should insist that all persons working with them should be members of some labor organization; but, like all other questions, there are two sides to it. Every intelligent observer must know that if it was not for organization among the workingmen, a large number of the employers of labor would reduce them to absolute slavery. They organize for self-protection, and in protecting themselves they at the same time protect those who are not members of labor organizations. The non-union men enjoy all the benefits of any advance in wages that is obtained, and while it is for them to settle with their own consciences the honesty of reaping advantages to obtain which they have done nothing, it is quite natural that union men, who are making sacrifices of time and money to get an advance in wages or a reduction of the hours of labor should feel offended at not only the lack of sympathy, but the positive refusal of the "scabs" to assist them in obtaining concessions which are for their mutual benefit, and again, it is too often the case that non-union men are mere clubs in the hands of the employers with which they hope to break the heads of labor organizations. These are some of the reasons why union men are not disposed to work with those who do not belong to the union. We think they are entitled to consideration.—Chicago Knight of Labor.

IT WILL be found that the success of arbitration has been secured where there have been strong unions to compel the acceptance of the awards.—Joseph D. Weeks.

LEGALITY OF THE BOYCOTT.

Hon. James G. Maguire, of San Francisco, recently gave an extra-judicial opinion that boycotting is perfectly legal. For the opinion he was attacked by a monopolistic paper in that city and he has made this caustic and convincing reply, which ought to silence every critic of his position, and which will interest every laboring man in America:

Boycotting has in it no element of violence, no threat or suggestion of violence. It is purely a peaceful system of non-intercourse. It is the great moral agent which freed Ireland from brutal atrocities which are so eloquently pictured. It is a rational and merciful substitute for the rack, gibbet, faggot, dungeon or spear, and is more effective than all these weapons combined. You denounce the practice of enforcing conformity to the material interests of communities by peaceful means, because, forsooth, in olden times such sentiments were enforced by imprisonment, torture and murder. This is "ignorantio clench" with a vengeance.

You might as well condemn Sunday Schools on account of the vice practiced in dives. Such arguments make up the comedy of special pleading. If any conclusion is to be drawn from them, it must be that you are opposed to sustaining such interests by any means. But you charge that I have pre-judged a question which may come before me on the bench. Judges should undoubtedly avoid giving their personal opinions concerning disputed questions of law which may come before them, but there are some established civil rights with respect to which even judges may entertain and express opinions. I consider it tolerably safe to express my opinion concerning a matter that has been judicially settled beyond controversy in this country for nearly half a century. Perhaps the most instructive of all adjudged cases upon this subject is the celebrated case of the Commonwealth vs. John Huet et al. in 45 Mass. (4 Met. Rep. p. 111). In 1840 John Huet and several others were indicted for conspiracy. In the indictment it was charged, among other things, that the defendants, with divers others unknown, being workmen and journeymen in the art and occupation of bootmakers, did unlawfully assemble and meet together, and, being so assembled, did unjustly and corruptly conspire, combine, confederate and agree together that none of them would work for any master or person in the said art, mystery and occupation who should employ any workman or journeyman or other person in the said art who was not a member of the said club or combination, after notice given him to discharge such workmen from the employ of such master; to the great damage and oppression, etc.; and further charged "that by means of said conspiracy they did compel one, Isaac B. Wait, a master cordwainer, to turn out of his employ one, Jeremiah Horn, etc. In this action the position taken by the journeymen bootmakers (which is the very position taken by the boycotters to-day) was fully sustained by the conservative Supreme Court of Massachusetts in an elaborate and masterful opinion by no less a jurist than the illustrious Chief Justice Shaw. This decision has been uniformly followed by the bench in the United States from that day to the present and it has been acted upon by labor unions and those with whom they have come in contact for the past forty-four years.

BEHIND EVERY law, it has been said, is the policeman's billy and the soldier's bayonet. If there is not behind the billy and the bayonet, a popular belief that the law is just, the billy and bayonet will prove at least to be but as seeds shaken by the wind.—Er.

COMBINATIONS of Workingmen for the protection of their labor are recommended alike by reason and experience.—Duke of Argyll.

JOHN RUSKIN never uttered a truer sentiment than when he declared the following: "Whereas, it has long been known and declared that the poor have no right to the property of the rich, I wish it also to be known and declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor."

THE CARPENTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
OF AMERICA.

TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid
Address all letters and monies, to
P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, NOVEMBER, 1886.

ON DEC. 1ST the new transfer cards and new Constitutions will be ready to supply to Local Unions. The General Secretary is now ready to receive your orders. The New Rituals have been sent to all the Local Unions, and we trust they will meet with general approval.

DON'T FORGET to aid Charleston, S. C. There are several members of Union 52 who have lost all their furniture and their homes are completely wrecked. The ball has started to roll and we trust to hear from every Union. It is one of the principles of our Brotherhood to render mutual aid in such cases.

BOGUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Brothers, wherever you see an advertisement in any paper calling for "Carpenters Wanted" to go to some city you would help our cause greatly if you would at once send a copy of said paper with the advertisement marked, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Union in the city where men are advertised to go. Then, if the advertisement is a fraud the Secretary can act against it. There are many bogus advertisements going the rounds that can be "knocked in the head" this way.

A FORCIBLE CONTRAST.

In England, the dues in most Trades Unions are one shilling per week, or four shillings per month. Wages for carpenters average 7 to 8 pence per hour, so that a month's dues equal 6 hours' work. In the United States the majority of carpenters' unions pay only 25 cents per month as dues to their unions. Wages average \$2.25 per day for 10 hours, or 25 cents per hour. Consequently the American workman contributes a trifle over one hour's wages to support his union, while the workman in England gladly gives 6 hours' wages. When the workmen of America are willing to take the same financial interest in their unions as do the workmen of England, then we can hope to see greater benefits for the members. A labor organization without financial backing is based on "wind," and is very apt to "go up in a balloon."

THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

FROM Bradstreet's we clip the following: "So far this year reports from all large cities show expenditures for the first half of the year at \$67,000,000, against \$53,000,000 for the first half of last year. The number of buildings projected fell from 16,319 for the first of last year, to 15,093 for the first half of this year in the cities named. A fair summing up of building enterprise throughout the country would indicate that this year's operations, despite the discouragement to which they have been subjected, are in excess of last year's. A fair judgment of the situation justifies the prediction that building activity will increase from this out, and that next year will be a more prosperous year than this."

FROM EVERY quarter of the Union we note the nomination of well known and trusted labor men for various public offices from Councilman to Congressman and from Mayor to Governor. Over a dozen names might be mentioned of candidates who are members of our Brotherhood. This is an indication that the once derided "labor agitators" are not now so insignificant.

FIXING A SCALE.

A Trade Union in fixing a scale of wages does not compel employers to pay the scale to men not worth it. The Union simply says any man not worth the fixed scale has no business at the trade. In reality the scale of wages set by a Union is supposed to be the proper rate to recompense a workman of average ability. Those worth more will get it; those worth less need not be hired.

But where there is no Union or no scale of wages, what is the rule? The employers, in busy times, will hire all the first-class workmen and pay them more than is given the "saw and hatchet" men. But as soon as dull times come the employers will "lay off" the first-class men unless they come down to take "saw and hatchet" wages. Consequently, under such conditions in dull times, you will find "saw and hatchet" men more generally employed, while first-class men must walk the streets. The principles of Trade Unions are in opposition to that.

We hold that the man who has given years to learn the business has the first legitimate claim to employment in the trade, and when work slacks up it should be the "saw and hatchet" men who should be "laid off." Wherever there is a fixed scale of wages well lived up to you will find that it has the effect in dull times of "laying off" the "saw and hatchet" men first, for the contractors will not pay the scale to them when first-class men are to be had. But without a fixed scale of wages the unscrupulous class of contractors always give the preference to the cheapest and most inferior men.

HELP THE PAINTERS.

Believing that all members of the Building Trades are interested in, and desirous of seeing a thorough organization of each and every branch connected therewith, and in order to aid us in the work of founding a Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, we earnestly ask the local secretaries of your Brotherhood to forward us the address of painters' unions in their locality, or the name of some one who would take interest in the work.

Respectfully and fraternally,
J. T. ELLIOTT,
453 Fulton avenue,
Baltimore, Md.

CAPITAL'S PROFITS.

"Pa, what is a union?"
"A union of what, my dear?"
"A union of workmen, pa?"
"Oh, it is a lot of foolish fellows who get together to run the business of their masters."
"But how can they do that, pa?"
"Well, they can't; but they think they can."
"Haven't they a right to do that, pa?"
"No, my child, nobody but the master knows what a man is worth."
"Don't a man know what work he does, pa?"
"Sometimes he does, my dear, but not always."
"How is that, pa?"
"Because I don't let them know my business, my child."
"But they know what they are worth to other masters, pa?"
"H'm, yes, sometimes."
"Well, then they know if they are getting as much from you as other masters are paying."
"Yes, I suppose so, my child."
"Well, pa, can other masters afford to pay more than you?"
"Not much, my child. I have got a corner."
"What's that, pa?"
"A corner, my child, is when people are forced to buy what I make and buy it at my price."
"Then you make a good profit, pa?"

"You bet I do, my child."
"Better than other masters, pa?"
"I guess so, my child."
"Then why can't you give the men more wages, pa?"
"Why, my child, I pay good wages now—as high, nearly, as anybody else."
"But you have better profits, pa. You ought to give the men good wages."
"My child, you don't understand this question."
"But the men make the profits for you, don't they, pa?"
"Certainly not; they only do the work."
"But if they didn't work there wouldn't be any profits, would there, pa?"
("H'm, I suppose not). Oh, yes, my child, my capital is entitled to the profits."
"But does your capital do the work, pa?"
"No, my child; but if my capital was not there the men could not work, and so my capital makes the profits."
"But, pa, ten years ago you didn't have any capital when you started business. I've heard you say you started without a dollar. Who earned your capital?"
"My child, the question is too deep for you to understand; you will overtax your brain, and then you will be sick. Run away and play."—From the Labor Leaf.

GOOD NEWS.

THE Master Building Association of Boston have voluntarily just issued a series of resolutions in which they agree to adopt the nine hour rule, to go into effect April, 1887, and to be in force during 1887. The men are to be paid by the hour and all the Master Builders of New England are urged to adopt the same system. Without doubt, the firm and courageous stand made by our brothers in Boston last spring, has not been forgotten by the contractors, and the fruits are now to be seen.

AID FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Union 155, Plainfield, N. J.	\$ 5 00
" 87, St. Paul, Minn.	25 00
" 132, Richmond, Va.	10 00
" 199, South Chicago, Ill.	10 00
" 56, Los Angeles, Cal.	25 00

AID FOR QUINCY, ILL.

Union 87, St. Paul.	\$15 00
" 56, Los Angeles.	25 00

CINCINNATI, O.

The Amalgamated Council of Building Trades has been very successful recently in their efforts to advance the interests of the trades that body represents. The Directors of the Work House, who say they oppose contract convict labor where it comes in conflict with honest labor, have promised a committee from that body to employ no one on any buildings who are not members of Trades Unions.

The Board of Public Affairs, who control most of the improvements in the city, seem to be a different class of men. They pigeon-holed a communication from the same body, without replying to its contents.

The carpenters in this vicinity are booming, and, judging from the persistency with which they work, they will continue to boom.

NEW UNIONS.

During the past month the Brotherhood has granted charters to six new unions, viz: 215, Menomonee, Mich.; 216, Waltham, Mass.; 217, Covington, Ky.; 218, E. Boston, Mass.; 219, Detroit, Mich.; (German); 220, S. Framingham, Mass. Three out of the six have been organized in Massachusetts. This indicates that General President Shields is wide-awake.

THE LOCAL UNIONS express general satisfaction with the work of our Buffalo Convention, and our growth of new unions continues.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION has been adopted by an overwhelming majority, and goes into effect December 1, 1886. On that date the General Secretary expects to have the headquarters in working order at Philadelphia.

ORTHODOX ECONOMISTS have held labor to be a commodity, but it differs essentially from all other commodities, in that it is inseparable from its owner. Unlike other wares, labor cannot be stored, nor can a sample be sent to a distance. Nothing, then, is more natural than that, as the ordinary merchant can gain by temporarily withholding goods from the market, in order to obtain a higher price, so would the laborer gain, if he could similarly, at times, hold back his commodity, labor. Combinations of labor give power to the members.—Prof. E. W. Bemis.

If You suffer the poor to grow up as animals, they may chance to become wild beasts and rend you.—Danton.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

Carpenters over 60 years of age cannot be admitted to membership in the Brotherhood, unless they waive all claims to General Benefits. Then they can be admitted as Honorary Members. This is the ruling of our Executive Board.

No. 126.—OTTO E. STEVENSON, age 35, initiated February 25, 1885. Union 55, Denver, Col., permanently disabled April 15, 1886. Papers received Aug. 20. Laid over for information and finally approved Sept. 4. Paid Sept. 6.

No. 127.—MRS. EMILINE FOWLER, age 65, wife of Bro. A. B. Fowler, Union 80, Hastings, Mich., initiated Jan. 24, 1885, died of Bright's disease July 28, 1886. Papers received Aug. 21. Laid over for information and approved Sept. 4. Paid Sept. 6.

No. 128.—JOHN BYSTREAD, age 41, initiated March 9, 1883. Union 22, San Francisco, Cal. Admitted by card to Oakland Union 36, Sept. 5, 1884. Admitted by card to Des Moines Union 68 Dec. 23, 1885, died of consumption in Chicago, Ill., April 24, 1886. Papers received July 30. Laid over for particulars and finally approved Sept. 4. Paid Sept. 6.

No. 129.—MRS. ELIZABETH VAN HEUSEN, age 36, wife of Hugh Van Heusen, initiated Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1885, died of peritonitis July 25, 1886. Papers received Aug. 1. Laid over for information and finally approved Sept. 4. Paid Sept. 6.

No. 130.—MRS. ELIZA MCENTEE, age 30, wife of Bro. Timothy McEntee, initiated Union 104, Dayton, O., May 28, 1885, died of consumption Aug. 16, 1886. Papers received Aug. 30. Approved Sept. 4. Paid September 6.

No. 131.—MRS. R. B. HULL, age 26, wife of Bro. F. H. Hull, initiated Union No. 2, Cincinnati, July 14, 1885. Wife died in child-birth Aug. 29, 1886. Papers received Sept. 6. Approved Sept. 7. Paid Sept. 8.

No. 132.—HENRY PUPKE, age 40, initiated Sept. 17, 1885, Union 109, Galveston, Tex., died of bilious fever Aug. 31, 1886. Papers received Sept. 6. Approved Sept. 7. No heirs. Funeral bills paid by B.

No. 133.—CHAS. FRITZ, age 38, initiated Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1884, died of pneumonia Aug. 7, 1886. Papers received August 14. Laid over for completion of papers and finally approved Sept. 7. No heirs. Funeral bills paid.

No. 134.—SALMO A. HEIM, age 38, initiated Union 124, Danbury, Conn., died July 22, 1886, from injuries received in a railroad accident. Papers received Aug. 18. Laid over for information; finally approved September 16. Paid Sept. 17.

No. 135.—JAMES W. PORTER, age 44, initiated Union 119, Newark, N. J., October 12, 1885, died July 3, 1886, from congestion of the brain. Papers received September 7; approved September 16. Paid Sept. 17.

No. 136.—MRS. LOUISE FREY, age 24, wife of Bro. Fred Frey, initiated Union 90, Evansville, Ind., April 10, 1885, died Aug. 18, 1886, of rheumatism of heart. Papers received September 14; approved September 16. Paid September 17.

No. 137.—JACOB P. MARMOUR, age 38, initiated Union 7, Louisville, Ky., April 1, 1885, died Sept. 8, 1886, of congestion of the brain. Papers received September 13; approved September 16. Paid September 17.

No. 138.—JAMES HERGEN, age 50, initiated June 19, 1885, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal.; died accidentally by fall of a tree June 29, 1886. Papers received July 11; approved July 21. No heirs. Laid over to procure funeral bills. Paid October 8.

No. 139.—AMOS W. BENJAMIN, age 30, initiated November 20, 1885, Union 57, Savannah, Ga., died of hasty consumption August 29, 1886. Papers received Sept. 21; approved October 7. Paid October 8.

No. 140.—JOSEPH L. REDIC, age 24, initiated February 13, 1886, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.; died of typhoid fever September 13, 1886. Papers received September 23; approved October 7. Paid October 13.

No. 141.—NICHOLAS O'BRIEN, age 51, initiated March 24, 1882, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal.; died by falling from scaffold September 5, 1886. Papers received September 20; approved October 7. Paid October 13.

No. 142.—MORRIS WILLIAMS, age 50, initiated October 6, 1883, Union 52, Charleston, S. C., died of hemorrhage of lungs September 1, 1886. Papers received September 23; approved October 7. Paid October 13.

No. 143.—MRS. MARY E. HOFFER, age 22, wife of Bro. John Hoffer, initiated February 6, 1884, Union 7, Louisville, Ky.; died of puerperal fever September 19, 1886. Papers received September 27; approved October 7. Paid October 13.

No. 144.—MRS. JENNIE SHANK, age 36, wife of Bro. Henry Shank, initiated October 7, 1885, Union 104, Dayton, O., died of consumption Sept. 6, 1886. Papers received October 3; approved Oct. 7. Paid October 13.

No. 145.—MRS. SARAH L. BROSS, age 48, wife of Bro. W. C. Bross, admitted September 8, 1885, Union 150, Augusta, Ga., died of typhoid dysentery September 15, 1886. Papers received Oct. 4; approved Oct. 7. Paid Oct. 13.

Let Bears delight the Bulls to bite,
For God ordained it so;
Let Capitalists between them fight,
For 'tis their nature to;
But Workingmen should never let
Their angry passion rise,
Their brawny hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes.

A LARGE body of French Trades Unionists recently visited London and the provincial exhibitions in England. During their visit they took occasion to study the English system of trades unions, and a meeting was held in which the delegates from France fraternized with the English workmen.

AT CAMBRIDGE, ENG., the National Association of "Master" Builders held its semi-annual convention last month. This organization is the outgrowth of the English Trade Union movement, and each society of the "Masters" enters into an annual agreement with the trade union of the men, and thus strikes are avoided.

STATE OF TRADE.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA—Prostrate; \$1.50 to \$1.75.
 TORONTO, ONT—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2. 9 hours.
 BELLEVILLE, ONT—Good; \$1.25 to \$2. 59 hours.
 HAMILTON, ONT—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.25; 55 hours.
 ST. CATHARINES, ONT—Fair; \$1.80 per day. 9 hours.
 ST. THOMAS, ONT—Flat; \$1.25 to \$2. Crowded.
 LONDON, ONT—Flat; \$1.25 to \$1.75. 9 hours.
 OTTAWA, ONT—Bright; \$1.50 to \$2.25.

THE EASTERN STATES.

LEWISTON, MAINE—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
 MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Bright; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
 PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 NEWPORT, R. I.—Getting slack; \$1.50 to \$2.50.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50. 59 hours.
 NEW HAVEN—Middling; \$2.25 to \$2.75. 9 hours.
 NEW BRITAIN—Very dull; flat; \$2 to \$2.75.
 BRIDGEPORT—Improving; \$2 to \$2.75.
 DANBURY—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.25. Too many here.
 WATERBURY—Middling; \$2.00 to \$2.75. 59 hours.
 NORWICH—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Stay Away.
 NEW LONDON—Very dull; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 MIDDLETOWN—Middling; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 ANSONIA—Very dull; \$2 to \$2.75.
 MERIDEN—Im. roved; \$1.75 to \$2.75.
 S. FARMINGHAM—Middling; \$1.75 to \$2.50.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON—Quiet; .25 to 2.75.
 BOSTON—Middling; \$2.25 to \$2.75. 58 hours.
 CHELSEA—Very good; \$2 to \$2.75.
 SOMERVILLE—Medium; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 CAMBRIDGE—Brisk; \$2 to \$2.50. 59 hours.
 LYNN—Good; \$2.50 to \$3.00.
 BEVERLY—Slack; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 SALEM—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50; 9 hours a day.
 BROCKTON—Middling; \$2.25 to \$2.75.
 LAWRENCE—Very brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.75.
 HAVERHILL—Good; \$2.25 to \$2.75. 59 hours.
 MARLBORO—Brisk; \$1.75 to \$3. 58 1/2 hours.
 MALDEN—Good; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Plenty of men.
 WORCESTER—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 NATICK—Good; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
 HYDE PARK—Slack; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 SPRINGFIELD—Overcrowded; \$2 to \$2.50.
 HOLYOKE—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Good Prospects.
 NORTHAMPTON—Brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 N. ADAMS—Bright; \$2 to \$2.50.
 WALTHAM—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Fair; Union men \$2.50. 9 hours.
 WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brisk; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM—Fair; \$2.50 to \$2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
 TROY—Dull; \$2.40 to \$3. 8 hours a day.
 COHOES—Quiet; \$1.75 to 2.50. 58 hours.
 ONEONTA—Very good; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 SCHENECTADY—Dull; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 UTICA—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 GLOVERSVILLE—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50.
 SYRACUSE—Very dull; \$1.50 to \$2.00.
 BINGHAMTON—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 ROCHESTER—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
 BUFFALO—Busy; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
 FORT PLAIN—Middling; \$2.00 to \$2.50.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA—Crowded; \$2.25 to \$2.75. 54 hrs.
 GERMANTOWN—Good; \$2.00 to \$2.75. 9 hours.
 PITTSBURGH—Quiet; \$2.00 to \$2.75. 9 and 10 hrs.
 YORK—Quiet; \$1.35 to \$1.75. Plenty of men.
 SHARPSBURG—Medium; \$1.75 to 2.50.
 MCKEESPORT—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 BRADDOCK—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 PHILIPPSBURG—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.25.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK—Brisk; \$2 to \$3. 9 hours a day.
 ELIZABETH—Fair; \$2 to \$3. 59 1/2 hours.
 TRENTON—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.25. 59 hours.
 PLAINFIELD—Fair; \$2.50 to \$2.75. 59 hours.
 CAMDEN—Good; \$2.25 to \$2.50. 9 hours.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast! The cheap railroad fares have flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

ALAMEDA—Moderate; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.
 SAN FRANCISCO—Overstocked; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.
 SAN RAFAEL—Middling; \$2.25 to \$3. 9 hours.
 OAKLAND—Dull; \$2 to \$3. 9 hours a day.
 LOS ANGELES—Fair; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.
 PASADENA—Medium; \$2.50 to \$3.
 SAN DIEGO—Middling; 2.25 to \$3. Stay Away.

WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Good; \$2 to \$2.75. Crowded.
 CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; \$2.50 to \$3.
 ST. PAUL, MINN.—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Stay away.
 MINNEAPOLIS—Overcrowded; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
 OMAHA, NEB.—Flooded; \$2 to \$2.50. Stay Away.
 LINCOLN, NEB.—Improving; \$1.75 to \$2.75.
 MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 EAU CLAIRE—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.50. Men leaving.
 EVANSVILLE, IND.—Very dull; \$1.75 to 2.50.
 NEW ALBANY, " —Very fair; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
 FT. WAYNE, " —Medium; \$1.50 to \$2.
 VINCENTS, " —Very fair; \$1.50 to \$2.25.

IOWA.

DES MOINES—Tolerably fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 CRESTON—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25; men leaving.
 DAVENPORT—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 CEDAR RAPIDS—Quiet; \$2 to \$2.50.
 SIOUX CITY—Overstocked \$2 to \$2.75. 59 hours.

KANSAS.

PARSONS—Flat; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
 LEAVENWORTH—Very dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 TOPEKA—Many idle; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Stay away.
 GARDEN CITY—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.75. Stay away.
 CAANUTE—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 ARMOURDALE—Good; \$2 to \$2.50. Crowded.
 WICHITA—Overcrowded; \$2 to \$2.50.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—Very Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25. 9 hours.
 OWosso—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 GRAND RAPIDS—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Many idle.
 HASTINGS—Quite Good; \$1.50 to \$2.
 BATTLE CREEK—Improving; \$1.25 to \$2.
 E. SAGINAW—Not brisk; \$1.25 to \$2.00. Many idle.
 MUSKOGON—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 OSCODA—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
 JACKSON—Quite Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
 HUDSON—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.
 S. BAY CITY—Quite Good; \$1.50 to \$2.

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

CHICAGO—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
 HYDE PARK—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
 ROCK ISLAND—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.75. Repairing.
 QUINCY—Strike here. Stay away. \$1.25 to \$2.50.
 DECATUR—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.
 E. ST. LOUIS—Dull; \$2 to \$3; 8 hours. Stay away.

MISSOURI.

Stay away from St. Louis as the Bosses overstocked the town with hordes of idle men. Let the union men stand firm and united and we can maintain the Eight hours.

ST. LOUIS—Dull; 22 1/2 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours
 ST. JOSEPH—Very dull; \$1.75 to \$2.75.
 SEDALIA—Business dead; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
 SPRINGFIELD—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 KANSAS CITY—Busy; \$1.75 to \$2.75.

OHIO.

AKRON—Improving; \$1.75 to 2.25. Stay away.
 CLEVELAND—Medium; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 YOUNGSTOWN—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 STEUBENVILLE—Medium; \$1.50 to 2.50.
 COLUMBUS—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 CINCINNATI—Slack; crowded; \$2 to \$2.75. 59 hrs.
 SANDUSKY—Improving; \$1.25 to \$2.25; 9 hours.
 FINDLAY—Good; \$50 to 2.75.
 MARTINS FERRY—Very dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 MARISSON—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 CANTON—Improving; \$1.75 to \$2.25. 59 hours.
 SALEM—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 TOLEDO—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25. Poor Prospect.
 SPRINGFIELD—Flat; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 DAYTON—Bright; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 BELLAIRE—Medium; \$2 to \$2.50.
 FOSTORIA—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.25.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Charleston, S. C., is crowded; 10 men for one job. Don't go there!

WHEELING, W. Va.—Improving; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 COVINGTON, KY.—Fair; \$2 to \$2.25.
 LOUISVILLE, KY.—Middling \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 PADUCAH, KY.—Fair, \$1 to \$2. Stay away.
 RICHMOND, VA.—Excellent; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
 PENSACOLA, FLA.—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50; 9 hours.
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 MEMPHIS, TENN.—Improving; \$2 to \$3; 9 hours.
 MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; \$2 to \$3. Stay away. 9 hrs.
 MONTGOMERY—Good; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Overcrowded.
 HOUSTON, TEX.—Improving; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 GALVESTON, " —Dull; \$2 to \$2.50. 53 hours.
 DALLAS, " —Very fair; \$2 to \$3.
 AUSTIN, TEX.—Crowded; \$2 to \$3.
 SAVANNAH, GA.—Brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 BRUNSWICK, " —Quite brisk; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
 AUGUSTA, " —Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Stay away.
 THOMASVILLE—Very dull; men leaving town.
 BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Brisk; 1.50 to \$2.

GLUING.

Experienced wood-workers have always contended that a glue joint, properly done, is stronger than the wood itself. And yet joints often give way at the surface where the glue is used, which is accounted for by bad material. A similar reason is frequently the true cause, which few artisans wish to acknowledge. It is merely that skill is lacking. In gluing wood, it is asserted by competent authority, that bad work is produced by applying glue to both surfaces. A good job is secured by applying the glue hot, but not extremely so, to one surface, which should be cold, while the other surface should be heated at the stove, but should have no glue upon it. By this method the glue will permeate the wood and bind the surfaces together firmer than nature binds the fibers. It is said by good cabinet-makers that if these precautions are taken, less difficulty will be found with glues which, skillfully handled, usually will do the work required of them.

SCARCELY ANY one now denies that trades unions have materially raised wages. Mr. Robert Giffin, the famous English statistician, has shown that in thirteen selected trades wages increased seventy per cent. between 1830 and 1880, but it is significant that in these trades, such as carpenters, bricklayers, masons, miners and weavers, the trades unions are among the strongest in England.

THE MAN who denies his employees the right to join an organization for their own protection and education is a petty tyrant. The man who submits to such tyranny is an abject slave.—Picket.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

NEARLY thirty years ago, Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, declared on the floor of the Senate that "the ballot box is stronger than any army with bayonets." Said he, "If they (the people) knew the tremendous secret that the ballot box is stronger than any army with bayonets, and could combine—where would you be? Your society and government would be reconstructed by the quiet process of the ballot box."

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS of the Railroad Switchmen and the Railroad Firemen were held in September. Both conventions were largely attended.

A GREAT sailors' strike prevails on the Pacific Coast; all sails are tied up.

BRO. A. VINETTE, of Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., has been very active in aiding the sailors' strike on the Pacific Coast, and has also organized a Long-shoresman's union in San Pedro.

IT MUST be borne in mind that \$2.25 per day in the Eastern States is even better than \$3 in California, as the cost of living is extremely high on the Pacific Coast.

THERE are two associations of builders and contractors in St. Paul, Minn.

UNION 189, Quincy, Ill., has been on strike for 9 hours since July 1st, and is still solid.

UNION 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., charges \$15 initiation fee, and it has fixed a scale of wages that all honest men must respect.

ANY MEMBER who violates the 9-hours working rules of Union 20, Camden, N. J., is subject to a fine of \$10 for each offense.

FINE of \$50 is the penalty imposed by the contractors of Los Angeles, Cal., on any builder who breaks the 9-hour rule.

IN MARLBORO, Mass., the rule among union carpenters is: "No card, no work!"

A TRADES ASSEMBLY has been formed in Meriden, Conn.

LOCKOUT of masons in Providence, R. I., is not yet settled. The union men, however, are securing jobs as their own employers.

UNION 33 has an employment bureau at 134 Eliot street, Boston, Mass., Bro. J. G. Clinkard is walking delegate, and his office hours are from 7 to 9 a. m., 4 to 6 p. m.; Saturdays, 2 to 4 p. m. At other hours he visits the various jobs to look after the interest of the union.

TO THEIR credit be it known that one or two carpenter bosses of Hartford, Conn., work their men only 9-hours per day, and give them full pay.

CARPENTERS' National Union of Germany comprises 92 local unions, and 5,233 members.

ALL BRANCHES of the building trade in Dresden, Germany, are at present locked out to destroy their unions.

TWENTY-SIX new unions have been added to the International Bricklayers and Masons' Union this year. It now numbers 116 strong unions, and with our Brotherhood it is on the best terms of fraternity. Wherever a bricklayers' union can be organized, and none exist, we hope our unions will endeavor to start one. Thomas O'Dea, Box 1074, Cohoes, N. Y., is General Secretary, and he is ready to furnish constitutions and documents.

THE PAST TWO MONTHS have witnessed a very severe strain on our finances. A mass of claims have poured in on us and we are proud to say we have been able to meet every one of them promptly and fully. Since August 1st, up to date, thirty-eight claims, \$5,332.10, have been paid out from this office.

AN EFFORT is being made to form a national organization of gas and steam fitters.

NATIONAL Association of Machinists will hold a meeting at Cincinnati this month.

JOURNEYMEN Plumbers' association of New York, has \$30,000 in its treasury.

THERE ARE two things," says Socrates, "which the magistrates of Athens will be careful to keep out of our city—opulence and poverty; opulence, because it engenders effeminacy; poverty, because it produces baseness; both, because they lead to revolution.

BOYCOTTING LEGAL IN MAINE.

The Rockland Opinion, Me., in its last issue editorially states, on the authority of the Supreme court of that State, that boycotting is legal and proper in the State at least. The opinion of the court is that "Every man has a right to determine what branch of business he will pursue, and to make his contracts with whom he pleases, and on what terms he can. He may refuse to deal with any men or class of men. And it is no crime for any number of persons, without an unlawful object in view, to associate themselves together and agree that they will not work for or deal with certain men or classes of men, or work under a certain price, or without certain conditions." The court even goes further and says that "An action does not lie for conspiring to do a lawful act, HOWEVER MALICIOUS THE MOTIVE, for the very obvious reason that the act was lawful."

WOODEN BOLTS.

Wooden bolts in house building, and their superiority over nails, is thus commented on by an English journal: "Why do you make so lavish a use of nails in the carpenter work of our houses, to the exclusion of the honest, old oaken pin? Pull down any building, if it be merely a barn, more than 200 years old, and you will not find a single nail in the original work; rafters and joists were all bolted together so stoutly as almost to defy the tools of the destroyer. Many an old manor barn, when pulled down of late years—as, unfortunately, only too many of them are—has shown itself to have been better built than most palaces are now. There are arguments in the way of economy of time, and so on, in favor of the use of nails in house building, but they are as nothing compared with the solid advantage of using wooden bolts. The iron nails in time canker and rot rafters and floors, but bolts hold them together 'like grim death,' and render a house practically indestructible."

THE VALUE OF TRADES UNIONS.

Workingmen know well that trades-unions have raised wages in many vocations, and that they are the only things that have yet given the working classes any power of resisting a strain of competition that, unchecked, must force them to the maximum of toil for the minimum of pay.—Henry George.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CHARLESTON

Has made one thing manifest, and that is, that a large per cent. of the buildings were erected of poor material and were improperly built. A prominent architect and builder of New York, who has just returned from the devastated city, took occasion to examine some of the mortar and brick in the debris that were found on every hand, and denounces the manner in which they were put together. "It seems to me," he said, "that a good deal of the destruction in Charleston is due to careless and imperfect work. I have noticed in very many instances that the mortar used in the construction of dwellings there is of a very inferior kind. In some instances there are hardly any traces of lime and cement."

THE DATES of organization of some of the strongest labor organizations is given by a writer in the Century Magazine: The International Typographical Union was formed in Cincinnati in 1852; Iron Molders' Union of North America in 1859; Cigarmakers' International Union in 1864; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in 1864; Knights of Labor in 1873; Miners' National Union in 1882; Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in 1876; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in 1873; Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in 1881.

IT COSTS more to take a bushel of potatoes from Albany to New York by rail than from Liverpool to New York by steamer.

THE CARPENTERS of Quincy, Ill., are still on strike—about thirty unemployed, the balance working nine hours.

THE LONDON, Eng., commission appointed to inquire into the causes of the depression in trade have been summoned to meet on the 10th of October to elaborate its final report.

Ueber Disciplin.

Eine Armee ohne Disciplin, oder eine solche, in welcher dieselbe lag und gleichgültig gehandhabt wird, ist ein Messer ohne Heft, dem die Klinge fehlt. Von einer derartigen Armee läßt sich nichts erwarten, mit ihr nichts ausrichten und es ist zehnmal besser für einen Staat, gar keine Armee zu besitzen, als eine, welcher die Disciplin fehlt. Unter Disciplin versteht man das Pflichtbewußtsein des Einzelnen, dessen Unterordnung im Interesse der Gesamtheit und die stetige Bereitschaft, jederzeit für die Wahrung des Corpsgeistes — des Geistes der Solidarität — einzutreten, sobald es erforderlich wird.

Eine Gewerksorganisation ist in vielen Beziehungen mit einer kämpfenden Armee zu vergleichen. Gleich einer Armee hat sie bestimmte Ziele zu verfolgen und gewisse Vorschriften zu beobachten, die eine gewisse Disciplin erforderlich machen, falls ein Erfolg erzielt werden soll. Während aber militärische Armeen der Disciplin sich gezwungenermaßen unterwerfen müssen, unterziehen sich dieselben die Arbeiter-Armeen freiwillig, in Folge einer gewissen Erkenntnis der gemeinsamen Bestrebungen, weshalb die Disciplin weniger bedrückend ist und mehr auf den natürlichen Gesetzen der Selbstbeherrschung, als auf äußerem Zwange beruht.

Die Disciplin, also die selbstauferlegte Unterordnung des Einzelnen im Interesse der Gesamtheit, ist bei Jenen am besten ausgebildet, die am aufrichtigsten und in der selbstlosesten Weise für ihre Ueberzeugung eintreten, während dieselbe andererseits entweder gar nicht oder sehr gleichgültig gehandhabt zu werden pflegt, wo entweder das wahre Verständnis für die Ziele fehlt oder der Mangel an genügender Erkenntnis sich noch breit macht. Ein nachahmungswürdiges Beispiel liefern die englischen Arbeiter vor der Freigabe der Koalitionen, wo trotz des Fehlens einer direkten Verbindung der Mitgliedschaften ein einheitliches Denken und Handeln vorherrschte, welches nicht mit Unrecht die Bewunderung der ganzen Welt herausforderte.

Wenn wir uns nun heute mit diesem Thema befassen, so geschieht das mit der Absicht, unsere Leser, besonders den Mitgliedern des Verbandes, den Werth und die Bedeutung der Disciplin innerhalb der Organisation vorzuführen. Es ist ein Irrthum, anzunehmen, die Disciplin innerhalb einer Organisation bestehe nur darin, alles zu befolgen, was die Verschönerung oder die Beschlüsse des Verbandes vorschreiben, im Uebrigen aber man alles thun dürfe, was nicht ausdrücklich verboten ist; nein, das genügt keineswegs. Jedes Mitglied muß die Absichten, welche der Verband verfolgt, in jeder Beziehung und bei allen Umständen zu verwirklichen suchen. Heißt es, die Arbeitszeit auf der von dem Verband festgesetzten Frist zu halten, dann muß das unter allen Umständen durchgeführt werden, und es genügt nicht, daß in einer Werkstätte ein Mitglied seine Arbeitszeit einhält, ohne sich um die Arbeitszeit seiner Nebenarbeiter zu kümmern; das betreffende Mitglied des Verbandes muß auch darauf sehen, daß auch die Anderen die Arbeitszeit einhalten, wie es das Streben jedes einzelnen Mitgliedes überhaupt sein soll, darauf zu sehen, daß seine Werkstätte eine Verbands-Werkstatt in der vollen Bedeutung des Wortes sei, in welchem alle Bestimmungen ausgeführt werden, welche der Verband von seinen Mitgliedern in deren eigenem Interesse fordert. Das ist was wir unter strikter Disciplin der Organisation verstehen. Gegen einen Prinzipal, der die Verbandsgesetze verletzt, bei dem Verband Klage führen und unablässig Committees auf den Beinen erhalten, welche mit dem Prinzipal zu konferiren haben, ist kein Beweis handelnder Thakraft der Arbeiter der betreffenden Werkstätte und auch kein Beweis guter Disciplin. Wenn in einer Werkstätte Dinge vorkommen, die nach Meinung der betreffenden Arbeiter nicht ganz in der Ordnung sind, dann sollen alle Arbeiter einer solchen Werkstätte für einander einstehen, dem Prinzipal selbst Vorstellungen machen und von ihm die Beseitigung etwa vorhandener Missethände fordern. Wenn dieser Geist des selbstständigen Handelns unter den Arbeitern aller Werkstätten des ganzen Landes einmal sich eingenistet hat, dann erst können wir von einer guten Disciplin reden, dann wird der Verband unüberwindlich in seiner Wirkung, aber auch dann erst kann eine strikte Durchführung der Forderungen des Verbandes ermöglicht werden. Deshalb lenken wir die Aufmerksamkeit der Mitglieder auf die Wichtigkeit einer richtigen und wirksamen Disciplin, die ihren Anfang in den Werkstätten nehmen, und die von da aus in alle Verhältnisse der Organisation sich erstrecken muß. Jene Disciplin, beruhend auf dem Charakter des Einzelnen, auf dem selbstauferlegten Pflichtgefühl, muß es sein, auf welcher allein der Erfolg unserer Organisation beruht und vermöge welcher allein auf die Dauer Gutes geschaffen werden kann. — Zeitschrift der Zimmerleute.

THE SAWS THAT LEAD THEM ALL.

DISSTON & SONS' PATENT D-8 HAND SAW.



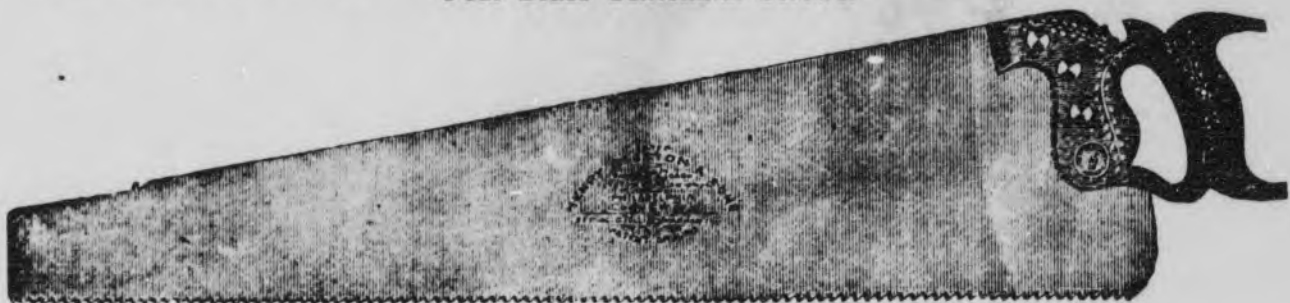
This Saw combines all the valuable improvements in Hand-Saws that have been made by us of late. The first and most important improvement is the hollow or skew-back, the success of which can best be attested by the number sold. The peculiar shape of the butt or heel, coupled with the new method of fastening to the handle, give a full stroke of the blade without fear of catching or hooking in the work; and as the handle is put further on the blade you have a full stop on the proper point and a greater command over your Saw, by reason of being two inches nearer the point, which must give more power.

The Saw being let into the handle on a circle, has a perfect bearing, which, with the new screws, makes it stronger and almost impossible to work loose, and avoids the unsightly gap that is seen on the back of the old style handle. All the above features are patented.

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Having the Latest Close up of Handle, Spring Steel Blade, Extra Thin Back, Finely Grained, with an Apple Handle and Four Brass Centennial Screws.



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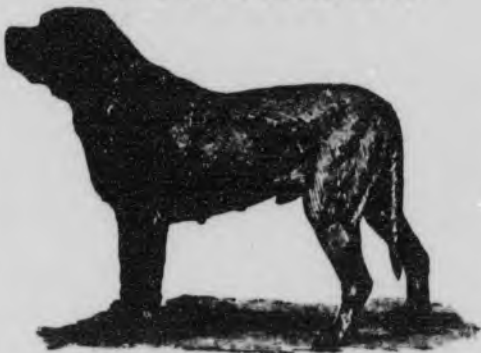
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This Wonderful Fire-Arm is Protected by Patents, and we are the
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

BY a simple and ingenious invention it is so constructed that it can be loaded with ball and shot cartridges at the same time. In placing this new Shot Gun and Rifle combined on the market, at a price far below that of other first-class Fire-Arms, we give the METALLIC PURCHASER the benefit of every possible reduction. The price we offer the Patent 5-Shot Breech-Loading Rifle and Shot Gun at, barely covers the cost of manufacture, but it will insure a sale in every town in the United States, the result of which would take years of advertising to accomplish. This offer of the ROYAL PATENT 5-SHOT BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN and RIFLE at our present low price, holds good only for a limited time, and is for the purpose of introduction solely. In fact, if all our contracts for material and work had not been placed months ago, before the great rise in metals and labor, we could not make these FIRE ARMS at the present cost. OUR PATENT SHOT GUN and RIFLE is WARRANTED and GUARANTEED to be thoroughly made and of as fine material as any Fire-Arm in the world! Every part is made by special and expensive machinery, in large lots. Fire-Arms, like Sewing Machines and Pianos, have always paid an enormous profit to Gun Dealers, the actual cost being but a small part of the selling price. Only for the purpose of introduction will we sell a limited number of the ROYAL at the present price. We know this to be in the end the most effective and cheapest way to introduce a meritorious article. FIVE TIMES WITH ONE LOADING, and is very ACCURATE and EFFECTIVE at both Short and Long Distances. It can be loaded with either ball or shot cartridges in less than a half minute, and every shot discharged in six seconds if necessary. The barrel is manufactured from the best material and tested in the most careful manner, all the trimmings are Nickel Plated, handsomely designed, Elegant English Walnut Stock, with Pistol Grip and Removable Peep Sight and the best of Steel Locks. This marvellous invention as a Breech-Loading Shot Gun, has been pronounced equal to the best imported English Guns that are selling at \$100 each, and as a RIFLE it is warranted perfect. It is only by manufacturing these Patent Combination SHOT GUNS and RIFLES in very large quantities that we are enabled to supply such an excellent and perfect Fire-Arm for such an extraordinary low price! All other Breech-Loading and Repeating Rifles without the Shot Gun, retail from \$15.00 to \$50.00. We will send the PATENT 5-SHOT BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN and RIFLE COMBINED, with Cleaning Tools, for \$8.00, carefully boxed, provided you cut this advertisement out and return it to us with your order on or before December 31, 1894. Only one gun will be sent with each advertisement; after December 31, 1894, the price will be \$12.50. If desired, we will send C. O. D. on receipt of \$2.00 to insure us against loss of Express charges. When full amount of cash is sent with order, we will send cartridges free. Each Gun is warranted to be just as represented or no sale. In Ordering, State Bore you wish Shot barrel, when not given, we send medium size. If you have friends living in New York you can have them call on us and examine or purchase the gun for you. Send money by Registered Letter or Post Office Money Order.

Hundreds of testimonials to be seen in our office.
ROYAL IMPORTING COMPANY,
247 Pearl Street, New York.



AVOID MISTAKES.

Save time and Make Money by using THE EASY ESTIMATE BLANKS for Carpenters & Builders. Samples free. Address: J. P. HICKS, Atlantic, Iowa.



J. H. Fleharty & Co.,
SEALS, BADGES,
Rubber Stamps, Stencils, Steel
Stamps, Burning Brands,
Alphabets, etc.
92 Seneca St., CLEVELAND, O.

Barnes' Pat. Foot and Hand Power Machinery.

BUILDERS' SCROLL SAW 15⁰⁰

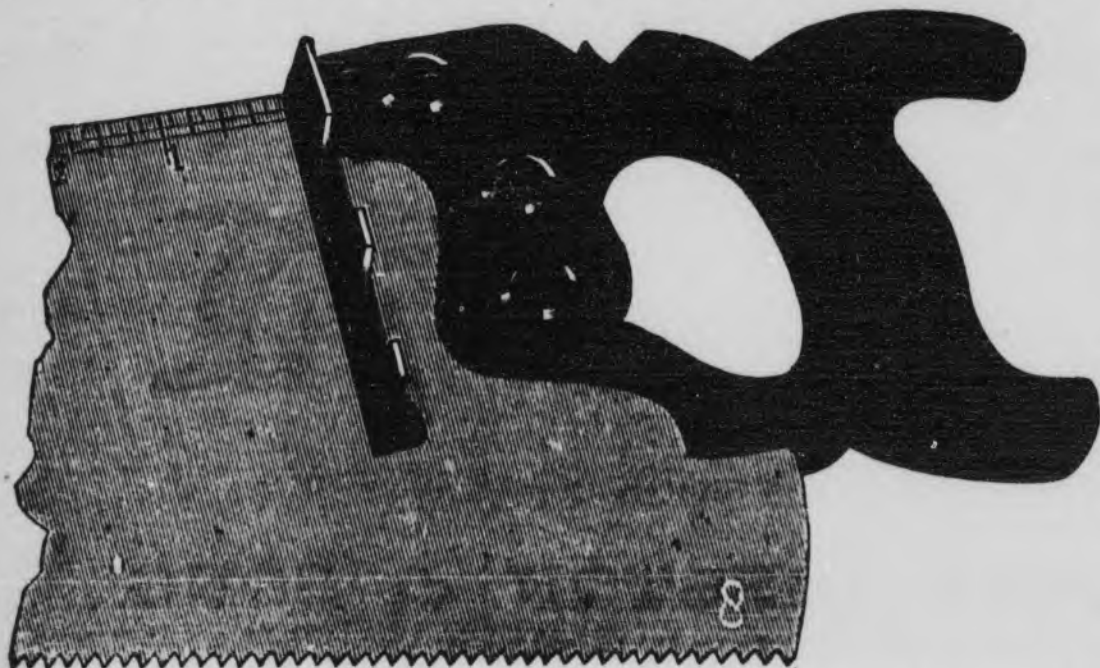
This machine will pay for itself in two days at prices common with steam power mills for scroll work. We have a complete outfit of machinery suited to builders' use--Hand Circular Rip Saw, Combined Cut-off and Rip Saw, Scroll Saw and Borer, Former, Mortiser, Tenoner, Lathes, Etc. They are labor and money-saving to builders. We sell them with ample time allowed for trial in the shop of the purchaser. You can order them of your dealer in supplies--if not, order direct from our factory. Send for illustrated catalogue free.

W. F. & JOHN BARNES CO., Rockford, Ill.
Address No. 2269 Ruby Street.



ANDREWS' PAT. HAND AND COMPASS SAWS.

Special Offer to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.



In calling your attention to the above improved square would say it is one of the handiest Saws made. No user of a Saw can afford to be without it. For scaffold work, roofing, and in fact, any place a Saw is used, this will be found the most convenient. We make them 27 inches long, running blade into handle to strengthen it, and make the Saw balance nicely in the hand.

All our Saws are fully warranted; since advertising in this journal we have sent Saws to its patrons all over the United States, and in all cases the Saws have given the best of satisfaction.

Will send this new Saw, express paid, to any part of the United States for \$1.75 net. Try one, and if you don't like it we will refund money. Agents wanted in every city and town for our improved Saws. Send for new catalogue just issued.

In Compass Saws and Handles we lead. Our Compass Saw Handle will do duty for a dozen blades, no holes being required to fasten to handle. The blade can be turned to any angle desired. Every carpenter should have one. Price, with 12 inch blade, 60 cents; sent to any part of the United States.

E. ANDREWS & SONS. Saw Manufacturers,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA

C. B. CHURCH, Pres't. W. H. YERKES, Sup't.

Independent Ice Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

KENNEBEC ICE.

A Constant Supply Guaranteed Throughout the Season.

Prices as low as any Responsible Company in the District.

Be Sure and Patronize the YELLOW WAGONS

Office, Cor 12th and Penn Ave.,
Depot 9th St. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LADD, CURRY & HANMER

1287 to 1291 WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

HARDWARE!

Carpenters' & Joiners'

TOOLS.

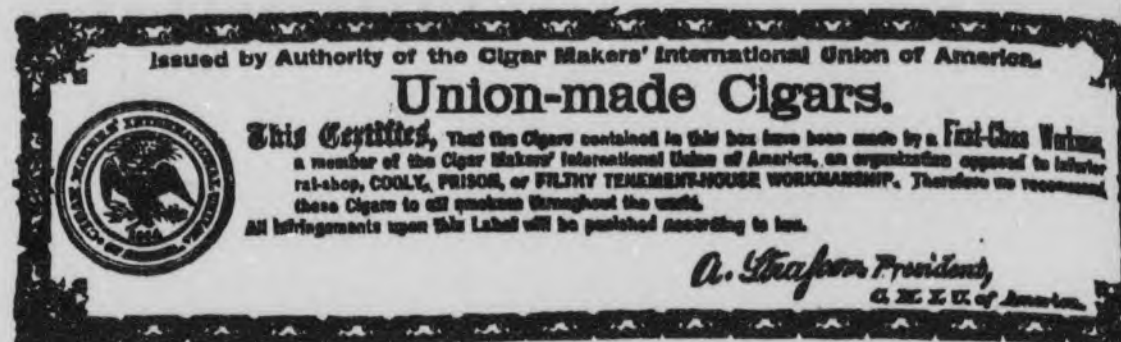
GOODS SENT TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

LADD, CURRY & HANMER,

1287 to 1291 WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-

house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor shorter hours of labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

See that the Label is on the Box.

ALL SEGARS.

MANUFACTURED BY

STRAITON & STORM,

BEAR THE

UNION LABEL,

And the firm name appears on the inside lining of each box.

To guard against imitations, notice their factory number.

No. 11. THIRD DISTRICT,
STATE OF NEW YORK.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The attention of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, all its Local Unions and of carpenters and workmen generally, is most earnestly called to the following union labels. Be sure to call for union label goods in the trades named and buy no others. In this way you will assist in crushing out scab shops, and it will assist organized labor to gain fair wages and be treated with respect.

UNION HATTERS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the Label adopted by the Hatters' International Union, and is a sure indication that the goods are made by Union workmen. Before you buy a hat, look under the sweat band for the Union Label. Buy no other!

UNION HAND MADE CANS.

See that your grocer has canned goods with this trade mark, stamped in the tin on the bottom of the can. It is to be hoped that union men and friends of organized labor will call the attention of their wives and daughters to this fact when about to purchase canned goods. They are the best, and the cans are free from chemical poisons.

UNION LABEL CIGARS.

When you buy cigars never forget to look for the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is across the outside of the cigar box and signed "A. Strasser, President." See 6th page of this Journal.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSEN,

Manufacturer of



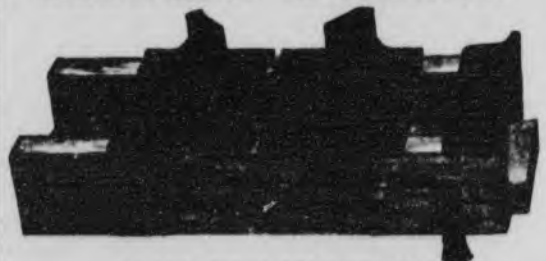
Flags and Banners for all Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

Over 1100 Flags and Banners manufactured.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

MITRE BOXES.



OLMSTED'S IMPROVED. AS Adjustable Iron Saw Guides for any thickness of Saw Blade. The Saw cannot cut the frame away. They are perfectly true and reliable. Price (No. 1 will saw molding 1 1/2 x 3 inches) \$1 each; No. 2 will saw molding 2 1/2 x 4 inches \$1.50 each. Will be sent (express paid) on receipt of price, and 25 cts. each additional. Circulars free. L. H. OLSTED, Corona, New Jersey.

FOX'S COMBINATION SQUARE AND MITRE

Is simple, accurate, and durable, no adjusting, nothing to get out of order, always ready for use, in fact is a substitute for a whole set of the common kind. Sold by all Hardware Dealers, or sent prepaid by mail for \$1. Club Rates to Unions.

PHILO L. FOX,

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,
140 Park Avenue, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (108 Prince St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.



A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VI. No 12.

CLEVELAND, DECEMBER, 1886.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

SWORN CIRCULATION,
21,000 Monthly.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE CARPENTER has the largest guaranteed circulation of any Trade Journal among Carpenters and Joiners. No other publication affords so many advantages to those having Tools, Hardware or Building Supplies to dispose of, as does THE CARPENTER, from the fact its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

A TESTIMONIAL.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 22, 1886.

P. J. McGUIRE, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—We want to continue our advertisement in THE CARPENTER, as it has brought us good results; every place we have sent saws has brought orders for more.

E. ANDREWS & SONS,
Saw Manufacturers.

We have no middle men to act as agents for us. We prefer to deal directly with our advertising patrons.

For advertising rates, apply directly to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 180, Cleveland, O.

NEW ADDRESS.

On and after November 23, 1886, all correspondence, monies, and documents for this office must be addressed to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

STEER CLEAR OF THESE CITIES.

Trade is very dull in the following cities, and large numbers of men are idle and searching for work. So we advise carpenters to keep away from the places below named:

Pasadena, Cal.
Quincy, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Canton, O.
San Diego, Cal.
Springfield, Mo.
Rock Island, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.
New Haven, Conn.
St. Paul, Minn.
Topeka, Kan.
Augusta, Ga.

Contractors in Pasadena, Cal., are sending East for men! They are offering false inducements of big wages and plenty of work! We say to Carpenters everywhere, don't believe these false stories. Stay away from Pasadena and from the State of California. The entire Pacific coast is flooded with idle men, and employers want to cut down wages by crowding it still more.

NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of Railway Brakemen was founded September 23, 1883. It now has 244 lodges and 15,000 members, an increase of 80 per cent. the past year.

BRICKLAYERS and Mason's International Union meets in Annual Convention in Washington, D. C., January 10, 1887.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUE of Providence, R. I., now has its own hall, and all the unions of the building trades in that city will hereafter meet there. A reading room and employment bureau is to be established in connection with the hall.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Dull; wages \$2 per day for best men. City full of saw and hatchet men. Many men idle, so don't come here.

TROY, N. Y.—The Carpenters Assembly of the Knights of Labor have great trouble with carpenters who come here on Knights of Labor cards, and want to work for any price. This is working a great injury to the Union scale of wages.

BRO. J. NEWTON MARINER, age 32, Union No. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, fell accidentally from a second floor window about 16 feet, on his shoulders, and he was paralyzed from neck down. He lingered 12 hours and died. He was not long enough a member to be in benefit—initiated Aug. 19, 1886.

INITIATION FEE of Union No. 171, Youngstown, O., is now raised to \$5, and still they keep streaming in.

BROTHERHOOD ITEMS.

UNION No. 162, Hyde Park, Ill., has knocked out piece-work in that town completely.

IN TOPEKA, KANS., the Typographical Union and Carpenters Union No. 158 are busy forming a Trades Assembly.

PASADENA, CAL.—We have won the 9-hours system on October 1st! And it was gained without a reduction in wages or a strike. All the contractors except one have conceded the demand.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—A good many carpenters have left here and gone to Key West, Fla., and we hope they will start a Union there.

UNION No. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., held a very successful mass meeting on September 22, at Winton's Hall. A delegate from New Haven was present.

THEY RING THE BELL!

ST. CATHERINES, CAN.—A Builders' Association is being formed to work in concert with the Unions of the men. Nine hours is solid. The city bell is now rung at 5 p. m., instead of 6 p. m., on the nine-hour system, by order of the City Government.

PARSONS, KAN.—Since the railroad strike here in the Southwest last spring all Union men and Knights of Labor have been boycotted, and it is next to an impossibility for them to get employment.

GRAND WORK is being done by Bro. Charles A. Rockwood and the Building Trades Council, of Cincinnati. The non-union men and non-union bosses are brought to their senses on every occasion, and Brother Rockwood, walking delegate of Carpenters' Union No. 2, has his office at Workmen's Hall, and can be seen there daily between 12 and 2 p. m.

BRO. A. F. WARREN, Secretary of Union No. 173, Lewiston, Me., and delegate to Buffalo Convention, recently lost two fingers from his right hand.

UNION No. 7, Louisville, Ky., protested to the employers against any reduction of pay on account of short hours during the winter months, and the Union men gained their point.

UNION No. 33, Boston, Mass., through the efforts of its walking delegate, is fairly booming. Trade however, is very dull in Boston, and travelers had better keep away.

UNION No. 143, Canton, O., has made it the rule after a new member is initiated, to give him one of our Brotherhood pins, and the cost of the same is charged in the initiation fee. Union No. 143 has also adopted a Sick Benefit of \$4 per week for 12 weeks.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The strike of the building trades of this city still continues—notwithstanding all reports to the contrary.

TWENTY unions are now represented in the Amalgamated Building Council of Cincinnati, O.

UNION No. 150, Marlboro, Mass., proposes to institute the 9 hour system and be paid by the hour.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Plenty of outside carpenters from neighboring towns are in this city, working piece work and under union rates. The city is overstocked with these "hams."

CAMDEN, N. J.—Our Fair under charge of Union 20 was a complete success. We received nearly \$300 worth of tools donated by manufacturers and hardware men. See list on page 7.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The standard wages fixed by Union 72 last spring was \$2.50 per day, and we will not admit any one who can not demand that rate. We prefer to build our union of the best material to be had, at least the foundation, and afterwards consider what to do with the other class.

NEW ALBANY, Ind.—Since Union 19 has been organized here we have raised wages from \$1.50 per day to \$2.50 for union men.

PADUCAH, Ky.—There has been some trouble here among part of our members who work at the railroad shops. The foreman was hiring "scabs" and our members objected.

LYNN, Mass.—On October 18, Union 112 decided to inaugurate the 9 hour system at 9 hours pay.

LONDON, Canada.—There is a city government job here, given out to a contractor who is working his men 10 hours per day in violation of our 9 hour rule. Union 194 proposes to have that wrong rectified.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—New men crowding us daily, and they mostly leave again in a few weeks, for they find the advertisements about lack of men and \$5 per day are base lies.

FROM A TABLE of figures prepared by the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Carpenters in England for the use of the British House of Commons, it is shown that in the past ten years the number of accidents from wood working machinery are continually on the increase, and they now propose to amend the Factory and Workshop Act to provide that employers must furnish a guard for circular saws and shapers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., is overstocked with carpenters and workmen of all kinds. It is the "jumping off place" for the "dead broke" going West or coming East, and they work for anything to get enough to take them away in a few weeks.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

"THE Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day," is the title of a new book just published at Boston, Mass. Geo. E. McNeill is the general editor, and Frank K. Foster, P. J. McGuire, John Jarret, Senator Howard, Edwin Rogers, John M. Farquar, John J. O'Neill, D. J. O'Donoghue, F. H. Giddings and others are contributors.

We are striving for a great reform—to relieve the masses from the sordid grasp of a relentless and soulless despotism—a despotism that enthalls labor, destroys property, prostitutes governments, corrupts laws, defies justice and robs the people.—Justice.

At a recent meeting of farm servants in Aberdeenshire one of the speakers said that about the first thing a farmer said to his servant in the morning when he got up was, "Is a' th' beasts richt th' day?" but never "Are ye weel yer sell?" Should a servant die, his place could easily be filled, but if one of his cattle dropped off, it was a more serious matter.

I Do NOT recognize as either just or salutary, a state of society in which there is any "class" which is not laboring, except from bearing their share of the necessary labors of human life, except those unable to labor, or who have fairly earned rest by previous toil.—John Stuart Mill.

THE RICH can take care of themselves. I shed no tears over the miseries of capital. I think of the men in mines and factories, in huts, hovels and cellars—of the poor sewing women—of the poor, the hungry and the despairing. Wealth is the surplus of labor, and the wealth of the world should keep the world from want.—Bob Ingersoll.

IT IS SAID that a resolution was adopted at the Richmond Assembly providing that members of the International Cigarmakers' Union must decide to which organization they will belong: the Knights of Labor or the Cigarmakers' Union, as they cannot maintain their relations with both. As a consequence the Cigarmakers of St. Louis and Sedalia, Mo., have renounced the Knights. This exodus is likely to extend to other trades if the K. of L. interferes in union matters.—New Haven Advocate.

"LABOR OMNIA VINCIT" is an old and recognized truth. The substantial granite and polished marble are placed to men's enduring use by labor. The diamond presents its original crystallized beauty in enhanced brilliancy under the hand of labor, and labor carefully bestowed if not equal to genius has accomplished that which genius in its highest and most gifted touch has never reached.—Judue W. A. Cooke.

In Amsterdam, there is a floor constructed which has no joists whatever. The room is sixty feet square. The floor consists of three thicknesses of tongued and grooved flooring, each layer being one and a half inches thick. The first course is laid diagonally across the opening; the second, also diagonally, but the reverse of the first; and the third course is laid parallel with one of the sides of the room. Each layer is securely nailed to the other. The middle of the floor is kept about two and one-half inches higher than it is at the sides of the room.

STRONG UNIONS RECOMMENDED.

In address lately delivered before the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Joseph D. Weeks said:

It will be found that the success of arbitration has been secured where there have been strong unions to compel the acceptance of the awards. It is not my purpose to discuss the advisability of unionism. From what has been said in previous chapters it will be inferred that to the principle I give my hearty assent. I believe with the Duke of Argyle "that combinations of workmen for the protection of their labor are recommended alike by reason and experience." What I desire to ask those who object to arbitration on this account is if their objection will do away with unionism, or if it will remove the necessity of recognizing and treating with unions in the near future. Unionism is here and it will not depart. It is growing yearly in power, in wisdom, and in organization. It can not be crushed out; it will not permit itself always to be ignored or despised. Is it wisest to treat it as an enemy or a friend? Is it not best to make it, in the language of the Count of Paris, "a new element of productive power and an earnest pledge of peace?"

The most effective pledge of industrial peace, in view of the present constitution of industrial society and the conditions which obtain, is arbitration and conciliation, with strong unions to enforce its decisions. I speak of strong unions, for it is only a strong union that dare be just. A weak union, which represents but a part of a section or trade, is timid and cowardly and yet tyrannical, and seeks to make up in bluster and flagrant injustice what it lacks in power. But a strong union can be just and generous without fear of being charged with cowardness, and when there is beside it a strong employers' association, strikes and lockouts will be of rare occurrence, peace will be assured, and production go forward under the most promising conditions.

A GOOD OLD IDEA.

That the eight-hour movement is not a modern idea may be learned from the verse which appeared on a banner carried at a workmen's demonstration in England between 1815 and 1820:

Eight hours of work,
Eight hours of play,
Eight hours of sleep,
Eight shillings a day."

THROUGH LABOR organizations we see the only hope whereby labor can improve itself and overcome the evils it has now largely to contend with. From the Earonai of Greece and the Collegia of Opithecum of Rome down through the Teutonic and then the English guilds, the liberties we possess to-day have been given to the world. What the Earonai did in making Greece the country that produced the grandest architecture, the Collegia also did in making Rome the greatest manufacturing city of that age. This last gained such strength, however, exercising so much authority, that during the empire the influence was felt everywhere and the Emperors issued edicts to prevent their growth. Finally Julius Cesar declared by an edict the dissolution of the Collegia, and from that date Hume and other historians tell us Rome rapidly fell. With the growth of such bodies is *pari passu* the civilization of a country.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office as second-class matter
Published at No. 19 Frankfort St., Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, DECEMBER, 1886

EIGHT HOURS.

We mean to make things over, we're tired of toil
for naught;
But bare enough to live on, never an hour for
thought;
We want to feel the sunshine, we want to smell
the flowers,
We're sure that God has willed it, and we mean to
have eight hours.

We're summoning our forces from shipyard, shop
and mill,
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight
hours for what we will!
The beasts that graze the hill-side, the birds that
wander free,
In the life that God has meted have a better lot
than we.

Oh! hands and hearts are weary, and homes are
heavy with dole;
If life's to be filled with drudgery, what need of a
human soul?
Shout, shout the lusty rally from shipyard, shop
and mill;
The very stones would cry out if Labor's tongues
were still!

The voice of God within us is calling us to stand
Erect, as is becoming, the work of his right hand;
Should he, to whom the Maker his glorious image
gave,
Cower the meaneast of his creatures, a bread and
butter slave?

Let the shout ring down the valleys, and echo from
every hill—
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight
hours for what we will.
Ye deem they're feeble voices that are raised in
Labor's cause?

Bethink ye of the torrent and wild tornado's laws!
We say not Toil's uprising in terror's shape shall
come,
Yet the world were wise to listen the monitory
hum.
Soon, soon, its deep-toned rally shall all the nations
thrill—
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight
hours for what we will!

From the factories and workshops, in long and
weary lines,
From all the sweltering forges, and from the sun-
less mines—
Wherever toil is wasting the force of life to live—
The bent and battered armies come to claim what
God doth give.

And the blazon on their banner doth with hope
the nations fill—
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight
hours for what we will!
Hurrah, Hurrah, for Labor! it SHALL arise in
might;
It has filled the world with plenty, it shall fill the
world with light!

Hurrah, Hurrah, for Labor! it is mustering all its
powers,
And shall march along to victory with the banner
of Eight Hours!
Shout, shout, the echoing rally 'till all the welkin
thrill—
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight
hours for what we will!

—J. E. Blanchard.

THE WORK OF TRADES UNIONS.

"These horrid trades-unions." "They are the work of the devil." "They have greatly hindered the progress of the workingman's cause." Such phrases are quite common in certain quarters. But perhaps if we come a little closer to this bugbear thing, we may find that it has neither horns nor hoofs, and does not threaten inevitable ruin to any large human interest that is entitled to survive.

Let us get a brief glimpse of history. The spirit of association is the spirit of man. It is essential to progress and to civilization. For ages men have been uniting, not only as families and as society, but in special unions for worshiping or feasting together, or for mutual help in sickness and poverty, or for the promotion of some common object of trade and industry. The right of free association was from the beginning a recognized principle of Roman law. Numa encouraged the formation of the craft guilds. During the Empire large numbers of trade societies flourished at Rome and throughout Italy, Gaul and the East. In Greece also, during the second and third centuries, B. C., there were numerous bodies of a similar sort. During the Middle Ages guilds flourished throughout all Europe. Such trades as the masons and stone-cutters formed a system of lodges, with headquarters at Strasbourg, which included all the masons and stone-cutters of Germany, France, England, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Hungary. These Middle Age guilds soon became aristocratic institutions, and all power concentrated in the hands of the masters. Yet these associations were the historic ancestry of modern labor unions.

It is to England and to the beginning of the modern industrial revolution that we must look for the birth and progress of trades unions. For almost five centuries it had been a crime in England for workmen to combine to bring their labor into the best market. "The motive for this restrictive legislation was never concealed. It was designed in order to increase rents and profits at the cost of wages." Then came steam and machinery. The domestic system of industry was broken up. Spinning-wheels and hand-looms disappeared. Spinning-jennies and power-looms took their places. Hundreds of workers were concentrated within the same walls. Says Mr. Rogers: "Any attempt on the part of workmen to combine for the purpose of selling their labor at better rates was met with stern repression; any overt act, with sharp punishment."

The workmen earned all the wealth and bore nearly all the cost of the Napoleonic wars, on which the fortunes of manufacturers and land-owners and the glory of statesmen and generals were founded. High profits were extracted from the labor of little children, and the race was starved and stunted, while mill owners, land owners, and stock jobbers collected their millions from the wages of those whose toils they regulated and whose strength they exhausted.

This sort of thing could not last. The very conditions which gave opportunity for oppression, brought also the means of freedom. These hundreds of men and women could not be long associated in daily work without finding out that association was needful for improving the condition of the workers. Just when and how the movement originated we do not know. But soon oppression began to meet with resistance. To combine for an advance in wages, or to object to their decrease was criminal. But stealthily grew the spirit of revolt. Steadily grew the workmen's unions. The law, the Government, the employers, the gentry, the press, all were against them. Yet they grew. Strikes, violence, bloodshed, incendiarisms, labor riots, destruction of machinery became matters of frequent occurrence. The attention of the Government was aroused and after a thorough parliamentary inquiry, the repressive laws were repealed in 1824. The peaceable combination of workmen for legitimate ends was no longer a crime. There were still many hindrances and vexatious oppressions enacted by legislation. It was not until 1871 that the final act of emancipation was passed by Parliament. But since 1824 the cause of English trade unionism has steadily advanced, until now organizations of workmen are legal corporations, "ramifying through every county, enconced in every town, and almost every trade" in the kingdom, and are rapidly reaching a leading place among the institutions of the nation. In the United States the work of labor-organization has proceeded with great rapidity especially since 1860.

To-day almost all trades have some form of union. Some of those are national, others international. What are called Central Unions are composed of delegates of various unions in special localities. There are also trade congresses, representing all trades and all sections. These unions include only a portion of the working classes. Many of the best workmen prefer to remain independent. Many of the incompetent are refused admission to the unions. But the very fact of organization gives to these unions a power quite disproportionate to the numbers concerned. The fact also that their numerical strength is greatest in the centres of industry, while the majority of unorganized workmen belong to the rural districts and smaller towns, largely increases the area of "union" influence.

Some years ago I read Chas. Reade's "Put Yourself In His Place," a novel based upon English labor disturbances. A few years later I heard Anna Dickinson's lecture on "Trades Unions." The novel and the lecture set me very decidedly against the working of the trades union principle, as against a thing wholly bad. Subsequent observation and reading have removed that early prejudice. In Great Britain public opinion on these matters is far more intelligent and far in advance of public opinion in America.

It is well-nigh impossible for the average middle-aged American, not of the wage-earning classes, to understand what right these unions have to exist. They are holy pestilential, he thinks. But pestilential or not, here they are, and here they are likely to stay. That a thing "is" does not make the thing "right." Many things have come into our modern life, and doubtless came to stay, which have no possible justification beyond the fact of their existence; and that, of itself, justifies nothing. But I claim that labor organizations do not belong to the category of things whose only justification is in their existence. Labor-organization has reasons for existence; it has a right to existence. It has reasons and a right founded on the nature of man, on the nature of labor, on the conditions of industry, on the law not of force, but of justice. No one, I think, except the special pleader and the determined not to see, can study the industrial history of the world for the past century without reaching the conclusion that the organization of labor was an essential to the very existence of labor. What is the spirit, the aim, the meaning of Trades Union? We let Mr. Howell, an English Trades Unionist, answer: "In their essence, trades unions are voluntary associations of workmen for mutual assistance in securing generally the most favorable conditions of labor. This is their primary and fundamental object, and includes all efforts to raise wages; to diminish the hours of labor, or to resist attempts to increase the working hours, and to regulate all matters relating to methods of employment or discharge and mode of working."

It is not wrong, then, for men voluntarily to associate to promote their own interests, unless we say that the promotion of one's own interest, with due regard to other people's interest, is itself a wrong? It is not wrong, is it, when a workman finds that, single-handed, he is at an immense disadvantage in getting the best market for his labor, if he shall join with one, ten, fifty, a thousand other workmen, in trying to get the best market? Of course it is only a rude way of speaking when we speak of a labor market. Labor is not properly a commodity in the sense in which wheat, cotton, shoes, are commodities. Labor differs from all these in some quite vital particulars; yet since no more convenient phrases are at hand, rude and inaccurate as are the phrases, we may speak of the commodity labor, and the labor market. One man offering the use of his brain, or his hands, or both, in exchange for wages, is a retail labor market. A trade union is a wholesale labor market. Now the principle of wholesaling is not wrong, is it? You do not object to wholesale stores, stock and produce exchanges, to Boards of Trade, to railroad pools in themselves. If honest competition, or honest combination among merchants and manufacturers, to regulate prices of goods, are not of themselves iniquities to be denounced, why must trades unions committees, who act as brokers regulating the price of labor, be any more denounced? Have labor unions a right to be? Yes, if labor has any right to be?

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor of the United States Senate, made this statement to a witness: "This is the point I want to bring out. I want to get clearly before the country the position that the laborer occupies, and to let it appear that but for these labor organizations which you testify to be, and which I believe to be wholly within the law, and contemplating nothing but legal means, the workmen would be helpless." The time has gone by in England, it ought rapidly to go by in America, when trades unionism needs any apologist. Its history is its vindication. It has won for workingmen what ought to have been granted, but what, as things are, never would have been won without it. It has disproved the economic fallacy of a "wages fund." It has raised wages without increasing the cost of production. It has improved production in quality. It has contributed largely to secure improvement in the condition of the working classes in England and America during the last fifty years. Oh, but the violence, the intimidation, the strikes,

the ignorance, the prejudice, the fallacious theories, the outbursts of passion! Yes; but cannot many of the same things be said of the growth of other institutions, which we regard as legitimate and beneficial.

When we remember the history of the Christian Church, the history of humanity, and by what terrific throes good evolves itself out of and through evil, we must not be too hard upon workingmen? Are we perfect? Do we commit no blunders? Are we never carried away by passion? Are we always able to balance with perfect accuracy the conflicting interests of ourselves and our fellows? "Put yourself in his place." That is a good rule when one wants to judge honestly and fairly.

Remember that the unusually prosperous condition of English labor during the fifteenth century was largely owing to the influence of the labor guilds which English legislation during that century was unable to suppress. Remember, how labor has been oppressed. Remember that in the early days of the modern industrial revolution, labor was being reduced to slavery. Remember, that these modern labor organizations, made necessary by bad conditions, and made possible by the very causes which, unhindered, made the conditions bad, were repressed with passionate violence and obstructed by malignant watchfulness, so long as repression and obstruction were possible. Remember that a thousand evil prophecies have been uttered against them which have never been fulfilled. Remember that not until 1824 could these unions exist openly, and that not until 1871 did they have a fully legalized and corporate existence in England, while in this country they have never been adequately organized and protected, and regulated by law. Remember that the majority of those who composed these unions, were ignorant, by necessity; suspicious, as hunted animals are suspicious, distrustful of advice, because so often deceived by advice, with many violent and vicious men among them. And then with all the facts in mind ask yourselves whether it is wonderful that there have been mistakes, mischiefs, crimes, and much wrong in fact. Is it not the wonder rather that there have not been many more of these characteristics which arouse our complaints?

There have been unwise restrictions, tyrannical regulations, vast aggressions, and hindrances to intelligent labor, and to the work of production. Yes! But these are incidental. Many of the petty tyrannies, which are quoted even now as characteristic of trades unionism, belong to the past. They have been outgrown. Many others will be outgrown. The working men, in spite of all the blunders that have been made, ought to be proud of their organized history. I, as a man, sharing their common humanity, am proud of their history on their behalf. With all the drawbacks, the disadvantages, the dangers—for there are these, since the institutions are made of men—I agree with the conclusion of Mr. Thorold Rogers: "I confess to having at one time viewed them suspiciously, but a long study of the history of labor has convinced me that they are not only the best friends of the workman, but the best agency for the employer and the public, and that to the extension of these associations political economists and statesmen must look for the solution of some of the most pressing and the most difficult problems of our own time."—Selected.

No REFORM, moral or intellectual, ever came from the upper class of society. Each and all came up from the protest of martyr and victim. The emancipation of the working people must be achieved by the working people themselves.—Wendell Phillips.

We want no flag, no flaming rag for Liberty to fight,
We want no blaze of murderous guns to struggle for the right;
Our spears and swords are printed words—the mind our battle plain,
We've won such victories before, and so we shall win again.
—Mackay.

ON A WORN-OUT JACK-PLANE.

'Tis twenty years since first we met;
I bought it new—'e on spick and span;
For work it was already set,
And I a fledgling journeyman.

Among its kith and kin of planes
It place was sturdy pioneer,
To smooth the way for others' gains,
Like sons of toil in every sphere.

Alas! poor Jack, I'm grieved to see—
Remembering all we've knocked about—
That you've succumbed—are dead to me—
Another comrade worn out!

We've toiled together day by day
O'er surfaces both smooth and rough;
You've brought me many a pound in pay
For framing timbers free and tough.

You've helped me, too, with many a rhyme,
While hand and brain together wrought,
Unto your music keeping time
Both sense and rhythm have I caught.

But now, poor Jack, your days are sped,
While I still seem both hale and stout;
The next I'll handle in your stead,
Perhaps e'er long will wear me out.

The wealthy housed in mansions grand
Full oft looked down on you and me,
And yet they can't escape the hand
Of death or grim eternity.

Philanthropists are prone to preach
At us like peevish, scolding wives;
But could they practice what they teach,
If doomed to endless, toiling lives?

No matter, Jack; there's rest, 'tis said,
Beyond the grave for workmen
As well as those called better bred,
So that poor folks meet again.

We were so fond of mirth, dear Jack,
My muse, though sad, as well as I,
Suspects I want a joke to crack—
Tempt me to laugh when I would cry.

Since we were self-amusing, "Jack"—
A trio all unknown to fame—
Till from this world I set the "sack"
I won't forget your worthy name.

Farewell, my fellow-friend of toil,
Sprung from the earth, just like myself!
I'll give you just one coat of oil,
And place you on the lumber shelf.

—Irish Builder.

LABOR FABLE.

A rich man had a piece of land on which a young mule was grazing. "I shall harness you," said the man to the mule, "and make you plow this land to grow melons on, of which I am very fond, while the stalks will supply you with food." To which the mule replied: "If I consent to toil on your terms, you will have all the melons and I will be worse of than now, inasmuch as I shall have to eat dry stalks instead on the fresh green grass. I'll not do it, sir." "How unreasonable you are," remonstrated the land owner; "your father never had any other food but thistles, and yet worked sixteen hours a day without grumbling." "Alas! that is true!" retorted the mule, "but then, you know my father was an ass.—Independent Citizen.

LABOR IN BELGIUM.

At the International Trades Union Congress, held in Paris recently, Mr. Anseele gave the following particulars as to the condition of workmen in Belgium. He declared that in no country were the workmen so poor. The miners worked for thirty-eight cents a day. Some had even worked 500 yards below the surface of the earth for twenty cents a day. A few miles over the frontier the French miner earned fifty to seventy-five cents a day. Near Charleroi he had known some young women descend into the pit at four in the morning, remain there until eleven at night, and only receive thirty-eight cents. In the quarries, in spite of the arduous labor, fifty cents was the ordinary pay. In the weaving industries, full-grown men earned but \$2 a week, though at Ghent, by organizations and strikes, costing some \$15,000, they had succeeded in getting the wages raised to \$3 a week.

A MAN out West bought a bedstead of the wood of which was so green that one warm, spring day it broke out all over with little groves of waving branches. In autumn the children picked the chestnuts from the side pieces, and the next spring tapped the headboard for maple sugar.

THE HEAVIEST wood known among the four hundred species of trees found in this country is said to be the black iron wood of Southern Florida, which is thirty per cent. heavier than water. Sixteen of the species, it is stated are so heavy that their perfectly dry wood will sink in water.

TRADES UNIONS NOT LEVELERS.

Those people who declare that the trade unions desire to raise the pay of unskilled labor to the level of skilled labor are wrong in their statements. In regulating wages the unions simply say that no man shall work for less than living wages, but that any and every man should receive as much as God has given him the brains, strength, skill and ability to earn. The manufacturers are trying to do precisely what they are charging the trades unions with attempting. They are trying to level the workmen and to keep skilled labor down to the level of unskilled labor, and this has been their aim for years. The unions believe in elevating all labor, giving it better wages, more privileges, and every one of its rights that God intended for it at the beginning. Give every man and woman a fair chance, and if they excel in their work let their merit and ability be fully recognized in the doctrine of organized labor. No honest person can fairly oppose this.—Exchange.

HANG THE ANARCHISTS.

Say what you will, my boy, and hang whom we may, says Bob Burdette the famous writer, this discontent, this recklessness, this blind, wicked, furious reaching out after a change for the better by these ignorant men is not born in a beer saloon. It is nourished and strengthened there, because these men have no other club rooms, but that isn't its birthplace. When a banker runs off to Canada with a million, the man whose little deposit of \$75 went to make up the million becomes an anarchist, and wants to throw a bomb at somebody. When a man is sent to jail for stealing a sack of flour and a pair of boots while the defaulting cashier is permitted to go free with one-half his stealings if he will give up the other half, the convict makes up his mind to set fire to a house as soon as he gets out. When a merchant promises to pay \$1 for his goods and then pays only 30 cents, and makes his tenants pay their rent in full, one hundred cents on the dollar, or get out, the evicted tenant naturally wants to sand bag somebody. When a railway company counts its yearly earnings by the millions, and works its yearly employees seven days in the week, it is nursing a brood of anarchists. Hang the anarchists, my boy? I'm afraid the last would have to commit suicide or go unchanged. The bomb that exploded in Chicago—Spies, Fielden and Co. threw it, but they did not make it. Hard, grasping, pitiless greedy hands spent a good many years making that bomb. It's well enough to hang the anarchists, my boy, but I'm afraid we're hanging the wrong ones.

FIVE YEARS FROM NOW.

Mr. Oberly, Civil Service Commissioner, talks as follows: "Five years from now, if we are alive, we shall see most of the demands of the workmen incorporated in the legislation of the country. They will not get everything but they will get a good many things, because they are right. Many of the demands ascribed to socialism are just and the tendency of legislation is to concede them. It will not be long until contract labor in the prisons is done away with, and until there will be no children at labor under age. Many of the states have already legislated on these points. There will be careful supervision of tenement houses and mines. Eventually the railroads and telegraphs will go under the control of the government, as well as similar monopolies. The telegraph will be the first step. There is no reason why the government should not send my message by electricity as well as by steam. The beginning of government control of railroads may be seen already in the railroad commissions established in the several States, and in the movement by the national government for the regulation of inter-state commerce. The progress from the control of commerce to the actual control of the railroads will be a short step. Municipalities will own the gas works and water works, and will furnish the supply to the people at cost. The cry that all these things are socialistic is scarcely worthy of consideration. They are right whether socialistic or not."

A HURTFUL MIGRATION.

Every year there is a migration to New York of English and Scotch mechanics in the building trades. They work here during the busy season, accumulate their earnings and return in the Winter. The American workmen are naturally indignant, and have tried unsuccessfully to prevent this annual flitting. The great majority of those coming here are members of unions. They do not work below union rates. Last Sunday a resolution was presented to the C. L. U. of this city advising those trades interested not to grant union cards to any union man arriving from Europe who did not first declare his intentions of remaining in the country and becoming a citizen.—Swinton, New York.

THE APPRENTICE QUESTION.

At a meeting of the Master Painters' National Association, Mr. J. G. McCarthy, of Chicago, spoke as follows: "The policy of trades' unions in all ages has been favorable to the apprenticeship system; their loudest cry in our times is for some method that will weed out incompetent workmen and prevent handy men from taking the place of regular mechanics. But you say, they attempt to limit the number of apprentices in their respective trades. They do, and justly so; for while the plan prevails of leaving a knowledge of a trade an incident or an accident of employment and substituting apt boys for regular mechanics, we cannot have tradesmen in the true sense of the word. Let employers feel that when they hire a youth it is for the purpose of teaching him a trade in the general acceptance of the term, and not that he may take the place of a mechanic and man of family in one small branch of the trade at one-third the tradesman's wages, and all opposition on the part of the trades' unions will cease to exist. To start with, the current aspect of the subject is in a very demoralized state. The organic law places no obstacles in our way. States and municipalities look with favor on any scheme we may devise that will bring about the desideratum we are striving for. Mechanics, individually and in organized trades' unions, are in perfect harmony with us. Ben Franklin said 'good apprentices make good citizens,' and that being the aim of state education, the plan we have suggested is feasible and desirable. If our lawmakers can evolve from their gigantic intellects some plan that will impress upon the youth of the land the dignity and necessity of labor, future generations will rise up and call them blessed, and instead of depending on emigration to supply us with skilled artisans, we can reasonably expect to see in the immediate future a large class of intelligent American mechanics. The end is worth striving for."

FOR THE PAST twelve years there has been a constant reduction in wages. In 1870 there were 134,000 people in the cotton mills of this country, and they received an average wage of \$288.10 for a year's labor, and in return gave a production of 2,580 pounds of cloth each year. In 1880 the number employed was 172,000, whose average yearly earnings was \$244.65, and the average production was 3,500 pounds, and there has been in the short space of ten years a reduction in the average earnings of \$40 per head, while there has been an increase of forty per cent. in the producing capacity of each operative. The sum of \$44 had been taken from the hand of each operative, and their purchasing power has been reduced, while by the increase in the speed of machinery forty per cent. more goods have been placed on the market.—Senator Robert Howard.

"If I was to live my life over again," said an American defaulter, as he cocked his feet in the office of a Montreal hotel, "I'd be a lawyer instead of a cashier." "For why?" was asked. "Well, I embezzled \$7,000 and am an outlaw and an outcast. My brother-in-law, who is a lawyer, 'managed' an estate so that it put him \$48,000 ahead, and they have just elected him mayor of the town and got him to join the church. I advise young men to think of these things"—Wall Street News.

LABOR.

Labor cleared the forests.
Labor builded the cities and the towns
Labor opened the mines.
Labor built the railroads.
Labor erected the school-houses.
Labor built all the ships, and all the docks, and all the steam engines, and all the cotton gins, and all the spinning jennies, and all the looms.
Labor creates all the wealth that exists, all that ever did exist, and all that ever will exist; and
"The Laborer is worthy of his hire."
Usury never built a railroad.
Usury never built a mine.
Usury never cleared an acre of ground, nor planted a kernel of the golden grain, never erected a workshop.

Or a factory;
Or built a church,
Or a school house;
Or put up a telegraph pole;
Or invented an engine;
Or built one;
Usury never produced or aided in producing a particle of wealth, but it has absorbed the earnings of labor, until—The usurers
Own all the railroads;
And all the telegraphs;
And the mines;
And many of the workshops;
And the factories;
And the churches;
And have mortgages upon one-half of the homes of all the people in town, and city, and country, and
The laborers

Beg for a chance to earn their bread in the workshops and factories, and upon the railroads, and in the marts of trade which their own hands have builded, and upon the land which they have opened, and the usurers answer—If you are content with bread alone, it is well, but see to it that you ask no more.

For if you ask for meat with your bread;
Or if you ask for homes of your own,
Or equal protection from the laws;
Or refuse to vote as we tell you,
Then shall our anger be awakened,
And we will refuse your request to be permitted to work in our factories, our workshops and our mines and the mortgages shall be foreclosed upon your homes and you shall be transformed into a tramp, to be arrested.
Confined in prison,
Sent to the workhouse,
Branded as criminals.
Driven to desperation, that an excuse may be had to call on the army and bayonet you in the streets of the cities which you have builded.—Ex.

TWO GENERATIONS ago the product of a spinning wheel was eight ounces of yarn daily, or three pounds of wool per week. To-day the product of a single spinner is 3,000 pounds daily. Three men can do as much two-day as three thousand could do two generations ago. A girl working on a ring frame will spin a thread each day that will reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A spinner on a mule will produce in one day a thread which would encircle the world. Two generations ago the product of a hand loom was forty eight yards weekly, to-day a girl can weave on power looms 25,000 yards in a single week. It this is great increase in production that causes the glut in the market.

NO ONE ever heard of a trade union being formed until the men were forced into it for self-defense. No liberty-loving person delights in binding himself to rules that limit his freedom, and he would not join his trade society if he did not see that it confers greater benefits than those of which it deprived him. Trades unions are not always wise in their actions. Being composed of finite beings, mistakes are apt to be made. But for every instance that can be shown where union men treated employers harshly, I can show you a hundred where employers have treated the men worse than they would be allowed to use brutes, where they have broken all the divine laws, to say nothing of the human ones, in the selfish zeal to increase their wealth at the expense of the flesh and blood of labor.—Judson Grenell in Labor Leaf.

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Address all letters and monies, to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, DECEMBER, 1886.

CORRESPONDENTS AND EXCHANGES, TAKE NOTICE.

On and after November 22, 1886, the office of THE CARPENTER and the headquarters of the General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will be located in Philadelphia, Pa. All exchanges, correspondence, monies, etc., must be hereafter addressed to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884,
Philadelphia, Pa.

A CONVENTION OF TRADES UNIONS.

A convention of all trades unions in the United States and Canadas has been called to meet at Druid Hall, 146 South Fourth street, Columbus, O., to begin on Wednesday, December 8, 1886, at 10 a. m.

The basis of representation will be: From National or International Unions, less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. From each local trades union, not having a National or International Union, one delegate. But no trades union shall be entitled to representation which has not been organized three months prior to the session of this convention.

Special rates for delegates have been secured at the Farmers' Hotel, South Fourth street, between Rich and Town streets—terms \$1 per day; or at the United States Hotel, northwest corner of High and Town streets, at \$1.50 per day. This convention is called by the Standing Committee of Trades Unions, appointed at the Philadelphia conference on May 19 last. The above convention will be participated in by the delegates of the Federation of Trades, which it is understood will meet in Columbus, O., instead of St. Louis, on December 7, 1886—the day previous.

DON'T DEPOSIT ANY CARDS IN UNION NO. 1.

Traveling brothers in going to Washington, D. C., should deposit their cards in Union 190, and not in Union No. 1. The latter body has no connection with this Brotherhood, and brothers who deposit cards in Union 1 deprive themselves of all benefits of our Brotherhood to which they may be entitled.

LISTEN TO GLADSTONE.

During the recent great political campaign in Great Britain, the industrious ex-premier delivered an address in Liverpool in which, among other grand utterances, the following appears:

"The question is whether the masses were able, constitutionally, to overbear the classes, because it had always been shown that where truth, justice and humanity were concerned, the masses were in the right, and the classes were in the wrong."

It is one of the most melancholy characteristics in the social condition of a country, that with the decrease of the consumptive power of a people, and with an increase of the indigence and misery of the working classes, riches constantly accumulate, and capital concentrates itself in unheard-of amounts in the hands of a few.

NEW UNIONS.

And still we boom! During the past month the Brotherhood has granted charters to six new unions, viz: 221, Marinette, Wis; 222, Westfield, Mass; 223, Jacksonville, Fla; 224, Jacksonville, Fla; 225, Knoxville, Tenn; 226, Santa Barbara, Cal. This makes 25 new Unions since the Buffalo convention, last August; a little over 3 Months ago.

FOSTER MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1886.

To the Labor Organizations of the United States and Dominion of Canada, Greeting:

At a meeting of the Foster Memorial Association, held October 31st, at 607 Walnut street, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to draft an appeal to all bodies of organized labor throughout the United States and Canada, calling upon them to contribute to the erection of a monument to William H. Foster, late secretary of the National Federation of Trades.

Mr. Foster was well known everywhere as an earnest and devoted worker in the cause of labor, having been prominently connected with the International Typographical Union, Philadelphia and Cincinnati Typographical Unions, the Central Labor Unions of the two cities named, and L. A. 3879 and D. A. 1, K. of L.; and to him, as much as to any, organized labor owes the advanced position which it occupies to-day. His exertions in the cause were ever untiring, and to the over-taxation of his strength in this respect is principally due his demise at the early age of thirty-eight.

All contributions should be sent to the Secretary of the Association, E. H. Madden, Evening Post Office, 32 South Seventh street, at the same time notifying the President, David M. Pascoe, Tocsin Office, 728 Filbert street, of the amount contributed.

EUGENE H. MADDEN,
Philadelphia Typographical Union No 2.

JOHN L. DUFFY,
Operative Plasterers' Union.

H. B. KRAFFT,
Central Labor Union.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

Mr. P. J. McGuire, Secretary of the Carpenters' Brotherhood, is soon to leave this city to take up his residence in Philadelphia where the permanent headquarters of the Brotherhood will be located. The Trades and Labor Assembly of Cleveland, in view of this fact, felt that they ought to present to Mr. McGuire some token of remembrance to bear with him to his new home, showing the appreciation in which he is held by the workingmen of Cleveland. An elegant testimonial was therefore prepared under the Superintendency of Mr. Owen Kane, Treasurer of the Trades and Labor Assembly, in the form of a set of resolutions handsomely engrossed, and at last night's meeting Mr. McGuire was requested to visit the hall of the Assembly, where the president, Mr. Peter Forsythe, in a neat address, made the presentation. Mr. McGuire was completely surprised, but responded in a few characteristic remarks in which he said that he appreciated the feeling that prompted the testimonial, although, as a general thing, he was not in favor of presentations.

The resolutions are handsomely gotten up and the engraving is truly beautiful. On one corner is the insignia of the order of which Mr. McGuire is secretary, while on the lower opposite corner is a good drawing of a carpenter at work at his bench. In the center, at the foot of the resolutions, between the signatures of President Forsythe and Secretary Phillips, is a drawing of a watch, on the dial of which is marked twenty-four hours, divided into periods of eight hours each—eight for sleep, eight for work, and eight for recreation.

Mr. McGuire will take with him when he leaves this city the hearty good will and well wishes of the workingmen of Cleveland, in whose cause he has labored faithfully for several years, and to whose efforts they owe, in a large degree, the success of their labor organizations.

Cleveland Daily Appeal

NOTES AND QUERIES.

J. J. B.—Have you any new entering or retiring signs with the new ritual?

Answer.—The old entering and retiring signs must be used.

T. A., Wager, Ark.—Is there not any more secret work, signs and grips in the Brotherhood?

Answer.—They have been dispensed with as useless and unnecessary, for they are seldom used by those entitled to use them, while frauds and dead beats often make them the means of imposition. All secret work or traveling signs in our Brotherhood have been discontinued. A member can be recognized by wearing the badge of the Brotherhood, and he can be tested by calling on him to show a clear card of membership, and in travelling he must have either a transfer card or a traveling card.

W. J. M., Montgomery, Ala.—Should Treasurers of Local Unions be under bonds?

Answer.—Most certainly. The Constitution requires it, and under our new law the General Secretary will see that it is done, for all bonds must be filed in his office.

D. M., Cambridge, Mass.—Are the new Constitutions and Rituals free and also all other new supplies?

Answer.—Not at all. The new Rituals are the only supplies for which no charge will be made. All other supplies are charged for.

F. A. M., Detroit, Mich.—A brother in our Union lost his wife, and he lacks just one day of being six months a member, is he entitled to benefit?

Answer.—He is not fully six months a member, and it is just the same whether he is one day or one month short of the time. He is not in benefit.

J. T. H., Mobile, Ala.—Why are the new Rituals so large?

Answer.—To keep officers from carrying them out of the meeting room.

S. A. P., Pawtucket, R. I.—Union No. 126, New Haven, has issued a circular calling on the Unions for aid: Is it all right?

Answer.—It is not all right. Such circulars should be sent to the E. B. for their sanction. No aid or money should be voted out on any circulars unless the same are first approved by the E. B.

H. C. D., Philadelphia, Pa.—Suppose the members of a Union desired to start another Union in a city and got consent to do so, if entitled to benefit, must they wait six months before they are in benefit?

Answer.—A man once in benefit, as long as he keeps in good standing, is always in benefit, no matter where he goes or what Union he starts or joins.

MILLIONAIRE CARNEGIE'S VIEWS.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who employs nearly four thousand workmen, says that—

"The right of the workingmen to combine and to form trades-unions is no less sacred than the right of the manufacturer to enter into associations and conferences with his fellows, and it must be sooner or later conceded. Indeed, it gives one but a poor opinion of the American workman if he permits himself to be deprived of a right which his fellow in England has conquered for himself long since."

"My experience has been that trades-unions upon the whole are beneficial both to labor and capital. They certainly educate the workingmen, and give them a truer conception of the relations of capital and labor than they could otherwise form. The ablest and best workmen eventually come to the front in these organizations; and it may be laid down as a rule that the more intelligent the workman the fewer the contests with employers."

SOCIETY, as we find it, is organized capacity. Half of its force is spent in repressing or resisting the jealousies and rogueries of its members. We need to organize universal justice based on science. The true Eden lies before, not behind us. We may provide that labor now repulsive shall be attractive; while its efficiency in production shall be increased by the improvement of machinery and the extended use of natural forces, so as to secure abundance, education, and elegant luxury to all. What is needed is to provide all with homes, employment, instruction, good living, the most effective implements, machinery, &c., securing to each the fair and full recompense of his achievement.—*Worker.*

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—October 1886.

On Hand Sept. 31, 1886.....	\$ 943 31
From the Unions (Tax, etc.).....	1449 25
From the Unions (Death Assessments).....	1550 34
From Advertisers.....	27 00

Total.....\$3069 90

EXPENSES—October 1886.

For Office etc.....	390 94
For Printing and Sterotyping.....	223 96
For Death Benefits.....	1150 00
For Badges.....	100 00
Balance on Hand, Oct. 30, 1886.....	2105 00

Total.....\$3069 90

DETAILED EXPENSES—Sept. 1886.

PRINTING. 2,500 Application Blanks.....	\$ 3 75
" 1,000 Notices of Arrears.....	2 00
" 1,000 Members Cards.....	3 25
" 1 Lot of Death Assessments.....	1 00
" 500 Orders for Gen. Treas.....	3 25
" 1,000 Receipts for Gen. Sec.....	3 25
" 1,000 Financial Blanks.....	4 75
" 1,000 English Rituals.....	11 25
" 1,000 German Applications.....	2 50
" 1,000 Note Heads for L. U.....	2 50
" 1,000 Envelopes for G. S.....	3 20
" 21,000 Copies, Nov. Carpenter.....	149 60
" 1,200 Supplements.....	5 25
" 250 Letter Heads for G. S.....	1 75
STEROTYPING. 2 Large Emblems.....	30
" 34 Pages Eng. Constitution.....	17 00
" 2 Preamble etc.....	1 00
" Corrections on Plates.....	1 76
" Title Page of Const.....	70
" English Ritual 4 Pages.....	4 00
" German Application.....	90
" 2 Small Emblems.....	50
Mailing Nov. Journal.....	11 95
Wagon Hire for Nov. Journal.....	80
Expressage, Proceedings, Rituals, and Supplies.....	18 38
13 Telegrams.....	4 17
Postage on Letters, Supplies, New Rituals and Proceedings.....	45 90
Salary for October.....	125 00
Assistance in General Office.....	24 00
Office Rent for October.....	12 00
Post Office Box Rent in Philadelphia.....	3 00
J. S. Clinkard, Organizing E. Boston.....	4 00
W. J. Snields, " Waltham.....	4 00
C. A. Rockwood, " Hamilton, O.....	6 00
F. J. Meyer, " Bridgeport.....	6 10
Expenses of G. S. to Milwaukee, Sept. 19.....	30 00
Services of E. B. and G. T. for Sept. and October.....	48 00
Expenses of G. S. to Chicago, Oct. 23-25.....	33 00
1 Satchel for Traveling.....	3 00
500 Badges, L. W. Pierce & Co.....	100 00
Expressage on same.....	40
Stationery, Twine, etc.....	2 14
Coal and Wood for Office.....	1 85
Scrubbing and Cleaning of Office.....	1 00
One Press Seal for General Office.....	4 50
Name Stamp.....	50
Benefit No. 140, W. H. Redie.....	250 00
" 141, Nicholas O'Brien.....	250 00
" 142, Morris Williams.....	250 00
" 143, Mrs. M. E. Hoffer.....	50 00
" 144, Mrs. Jennie Shank.....	50 00
" 145, Mrs. S. L. Bros.....	50 00
" 146, George Lyon.....	100 00
" 147, Mrs. Minnie Barr.....	50 00
" 148, " Richard Waldron.....	50 00
" 129, " Annie Reiman.....	50 00
Cost of Drafts.....	1 25

Total Expenses.....\$1864 90

CHANGES IN AMALGAMATED RULES.

At the General Council or Convention of the Amalgamated Carpenters, which was in session in Manchester, England, June 22 to July 24, the following are a few of the new rules adopted:

- 1—Allowing Branches to join or form Building Trades Councils.
- 2—To allow members of the Amalgamated to join other carpenters' societies, if they so desire.
- 3—To urge the British Trades Congress to make a national movement for a still further reduction of the hours of labor.
- 4—The American District to have an organizer if they wish, by paying a local levy for him.
- 5—The age of entrance for new members is limited to forty years of age.
- 6—The American District to be allowed to publish its own monthly report.
- 7—Reduction of tool benefit for six months' members.
- 8—Sick Benefit to be for only 20 weeks, instead of 25 weeks.
- 9—Abolition of Emigration Benefit.

AN OLD PIECE-WORK RULE.

As far back as 1807 the Carpenters General Union of England adopted this resolution:

"This society, having deeply considered this subject in all its bearings, feel convinced that it is injurious to all parties concerned, viz:—proprietors, masters and workmen. Through piece-work buildings are slighted, master's characters are lost, and the workman is inadequately paid for his toil. There is no system, this society is fully persuaded, that tends so much to lessen the price of labor as piece-work; therefore, this society strongly deprecates the system, and will do all that in them lays to put as speedy an end to it as possible, by refusing in all cases, wherever they conveniently can, to work piece-work, and they do hope that all parties concerned will assist them in putting down such a pernicious system."

Men who work for less than prevailing wages help to bring down the price of labor, and thereby injure others as well as themselves. That is why trades unions fix a scale of wages and allow none of their members to work for less.

STATE OF TRADE.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA—Prostrate; \$1.50 to \$1.75.
 TORONTO, ONT.—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2. 9 hours.
 BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; \$.25 to \$2. 59 hours.
 HAMILTON, ONT.—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.25; 55 hours.
 ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—Fair; \$1.80 per day, 9 hours.
 ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat. \$1.25 to \$2. Crowded.
 LONDON, ONT.—Middling; \$1.25 to \$1.75. 9 hours.
 OTTAWA, ONT.—Bright; \$1.50 to \$2.25. 9 hours.

THE EASTERN STATES.

LEWISTON, MAINE—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
 MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Bright; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
 PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 NEWPORT, R. I.—Getting slack; \$1.50 to \$2.50.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50. 59 hours.
 NEW HAVEN—Middling; \$2.25 to \$2.75. 9 hours.
 NEW BRITAIN—Very dull; flat; \$2 to \$2.75.
 BRIDGEPORT—Improving; \$2 to \$2.75.
 DANBURY—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.25. Too many here.
 WATERBURY—Middling; \$2.00 to \$2.75. 59 hours.
 NORWICH—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Stay away.
 NEW LONDON—Very dull; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 MIDDLETOWN—Middling; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 ANSONIA—Very dull; \$2 to \$2.75.
 MERIDEN—Improved; \$1.75 to \$2.75.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON—Quiet; \$2.25 to \$2.75.
 BOSTON—Middling; \$2.25 to \$2.75. 58 hours.
 CHELSEA—Very good; \$2 to \$2.75.
 SOMERVILLE—Medium; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
 CAMBRIDGE—Brisk; \$2 to \$2.50. 59 hours.
 LYNN—Good; \$2.50 to \$2.75. 9 hours.
 BEVERLY—Slack; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 SALEM—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50; 9 hours a day.
 BROCKTON—Middling; \$2.25 to \$2.75.
 LAWRENCE—Very brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.75.
 HAVSBURY—Good; \$2.25 to \$2.75. 59 hours.
 MARLBORO—Brisk; \$1.75 to \$3. 58½ hours.
 MALDEN—Good; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Plenty of men.
 WORCESTER—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 NANTUCKET—Good; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
 HYDE PARK—Slack; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 SPRINGFIELD—Overcrowded; \$2 to \$2.50.
 HOLYOKE—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Good Prospects.
 NORTHAMPTON—Brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 N. ADAMS—Bright; \$2 to \$2.50.
 WALTHAM—Fair. \$2 to \$2.50.
 WESTFIELD—Fair. \$1.75 to \$2.25.
 S. FRAMINGHAM—Middling; \$1.75 to \$2.50.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Fair; Union men \$2.50. 9 hours.
 WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brisk; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM—Fair; \$2.50 to \$2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
 TROY—Fair; \$2.40 to \$3. 8 hours a day.
 COHOES—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.50. 58 hours.
 ONEONTA—Very good; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 SCHENECTADY—Dull; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 UTICA—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 GLOVERSVILLE—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50.
 SYRACUSE—Very dull; \$1.50 to \$2.00.
 BINGHAMTON—Fair; \$1.75.
 ROCHESTER—Good; \$2.00 to \$3.00.
 BUFFALO—Busy; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
 FORT PLAIN—Middling; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
 POUGHKEEPSIE—Medium; \$2.25 to \$2.50.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA—Crowded; \$2.25 to \$2.75. 54 hrs.
 GERMANTOWN—Good; \$2.00 to \$2.75. 9 hours.
 PITTSBURGH—Quiet; \$2.00 to \$2.75. 9 and 10 hrs.
 YORK—Quiet; \$1.35 to \$1.75. Plenty of men.
 SHARPSBURG—Medium; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 MCKEESPORT—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 BRADDOCK—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 PHILIPSBURG—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
 JOHNSTOWN—Fair; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
 LANCASTER—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
 ALLEGHENY CITY—Medium; \$2.00 to \$2.50.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK—Brisk; \$2 to \$3. 9 hours a day.
 ELIZABETH—Fair; \$2 to \$3. 59 hours.
 TRENTON—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.25. 59 hours.
 PLAINFIELD—Fair; \$2.50 to \$2.75. 59 hours.
 CAMDEN—Good; \$2.25 to \$2.50. 9 hours.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast! The cheap railroad fares has flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

ALAMEDA—Moderate; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.
 SAN FRANCISCO—Overstocked; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.
 SAN RAFAEL—Middling; \$2.25 to \$3. 9 hours.
 OAKLAND—Dull; \$2 to \$3. 9 hours a day.
 LOS ANGELES—Fair; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.
 PASADENA—Medium; \$2.50 to \$3. 9 hours.
 SAN DIEGO—Middling; \$2.25 to \$3. 9 hours.
 SANTA BARBARA—Fair. \$2.50 to \$3.00.

WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Good; \$2 to \$2.75. 9 hours.
 CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; \$2.50 to \$3.
 ST. PAUL, MINN.—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Stay away.
 MINNEAPOLIS—Overcrowded; \$2.00 to \$2.50.
 OMAHA, NEB.—Flooded; \$2 to \$2.50. Stay away.
 LINCOLN, NEB.—Improving; \$1.75 to \$2.75.
 MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 OSHKOSH, WIS.—Good; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 MARINETTE, WIS.—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
 EAU CLAIRE, " —Good; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 EVANSVILLE, IND.—Very fair; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
 NEW ALBANY, " —Medium; \$1.50 to \$2.
 FT. WAYNE, " —Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25. 9 hours.
 VINNENNES, " —Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25. 9 hours.

IOWA.

DES MOINES—Tolerably fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 CRESTON—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 DAVENPORT—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 CEDAR RAPIDS—Quiet; \$2 to \$2.50.
 SIOUX CITY—Overstocked \$2 to \$2.75. 59 hours.

KANSAS.

PARSONS—Flat; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
 LEAVENWORTH—Very dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 TOPEKA—Many idle; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Stay away.
 GARDEN CITY—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.75. Stay away.
 CHANUTE—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 ARMOURDALE—Good; \$2 to \$2.50. Crowded.
 WICHITA—Overcrowded; \$2 to \$2.50.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—Very Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25. 9 hours.
 OWASSO—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 GRAND RAPIDS—Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.50. Many idle.
 HASTINGS—Quite Good; \$1.50 to \$2.
 BATTLE CREEK—Improving; \$1.25 to \$2.
 E. SAGINAW—Not brisk; \$1.25 to \$2.25. Many idle.
 MUSKOGON—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 OSCODA—Good; \$1.75 to \$2.25.
 JACKSON—Quite Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
 HUDSON—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.
 S. BAY CITY—Quite Good; \$1.50 to \$2.
 MENOMONEE—Quiet; \$2.00 to \$2.25.
 KALAMAZOO—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.25.

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

CHICAGO—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
 S. CHICAGO—Fair; \$2 to \$2.50. 8 hours.
 HYDE PARK—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
 ROCK ISLAND—Quiet; \$1.25 to \$2.75. Repairing.
 QUINCY—Strike here. Stay away. \$1.25 to \$2.50.
 DECATUR—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.
 E. ST. LOUIS—Dull; \$2 to \$3; 8 hours. Stay away.
 AUBURN—Middling; \$2.00 to \$2.50.

MISSOURI.

Stay away from St. Louis as the Bosses overstocked the town with hordes of idle men. Let the union men stand firm and united and we can maintain the Eight hours.

ST. LOUIS—Dull; 22½ to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
 ST. JOSEPH—Very dull; \$1.75 to \$2.75.
 SEDALIA—Business dead; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
 SPRINGFIELD—Quiet; \$1.50 to \$2.00.
 KANSAS CITY—Busy; \$1.75 to \$2.75.

OHIO.

AKRON—Improving; \$1.75 to \$2.25. Stay away.
 CLEVELAND—Medium; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 YOUNGSTOWN—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 STEUBENVILLE—Medium; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 CINCINNATI—Slack; crowded; \$2 to \$2.75. 59 hrs.
 SANDUSKY—Improving; \$1.25 to \$2.25; 9 hours.
 FINDLAY—Good; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 MARTINS FERRY—Very dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 MARISSON—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 CANTON—Improving; \$1.75 to \$2.50. 59 hours.
 SALEM—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 TOLEDO—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.25. Poor Prospect.
 SPRINGFIELD—Flat; \$1.50 to \$2.25.
 DAYTON—Bright; \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 BELLAIRE—Medium; \$2 to \$2.50.
 FOSTORIA—Brisk; \$1.50 to \$2.25.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Charleston, S. C., is crowded; 10 men for one job. Don't go there!

WHEELING, W. VA.—Improving; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 COVINGTON, KY.—Fair; \$2 to \$2.25.
 LOUISVILLE, KY.—Middling \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 PADUCAH, KY.—Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Stay away.
 RICHMOND, VA.—Excellent; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
 PENSACOLA, FLA.—Slack; \$2 to \$2.50; 9 hours.
 JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Fair; \$1.75 to \$2.00.
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Middling; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 MEMPHIS, TENN.—Improving; \$2 to \$3; 9 hours.
 KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Good; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Fair; \$1.25 to \$2.25.
 MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; \$2 to \$3. Stay away. 9 hrs.
 MONTGOMERY—Good; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Overcrowded.
 HOUSTON, TEX.—Improving; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 GALVESTON, " —Dull; \$2 to \$2.50. 53 hours.
 DALLAS, " —Quiet; \$1.75 to \$2.75. Stay away.
 AUSTIN, " —Crowded; \$2 to \$3.
 SAVANNAH, GA.—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.50.
 BRUNSWICK, " —Quite brisk; \$1.25 to \$2.50.
 AUGUSTA, " —Dull; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Stay away.
 THOMASVILLE—Fair; \$1.50 to \$2.00.
 BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Slacking up; 1.50 to \$2.

Carpenters over 60 years of age cannot be admitted to membership in the Brotherhood, unless they waive all claims to General Benefits. Then they can be admitted as Honorary Members. This is the ruling of our Executive Board.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 146.—GEORGE LYONS, age 41, initiated Feb. 3, 1885, Union 83, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Permanently disabled by a fall from a Building, August 30, 1886, paralyzed from his feet to hips, with spine permanently injured. Papers received October 2. Approved Oct. 20. Paid Oct. 22.

No. 147.—MRS. MINNIE C. BARR, age 21, wife of Bro. Chas. H. Barr, initiated Sept. 24, 1884, Union 65, Grand Rapids, Mich. Wife died of Puerperal fever Sept. 17, 1886. Papers received Oct. 5. Approved Oct. 27. Paid Oct. 28.

No. 148.—MRS. RICHARD WALDRON, age 27, wife of Bro. Richard Waldron, initiated Dec. 6, 1885, Union 132, Richmond, Va. Wife died of Malarial fever, Sept. 15, 1886. Papers received Oct. 11. Approved Oct. 27. Paid Oct. 28.

No. 149.—MRS. ANNA REIMANN, age 26, wife of Bro. John Reimann, initiated Aug. 12, 1881, Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y. Wife died of Puerperal fever Oct. 8, 1886. Papers received Oct. 17. Approved Oct. 27. Paid Oct. 28.

No. 150.—CHAS. ZALENKA, age 50, admitted Oct. 12, 1884, Union 76, New Orleans, La., died Oct. 21, 1886, of pulmonary consumption. Papers received Nov. 4. Approved Nov. 6. Paid Nov. 11.

No. 151.—MRS. ANNA WALSCHHAUSER, age 22, wife of John Walschhauser, initiated October 8, 1885, Union No. 5, St. Louis, Mo. Died October 16, 1886, of Typhoid Malaria. Papers received October 28. Laid over for completion. Approved November 10. Paid November 11.

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Oct. 20.—Warrants drawn for \$900. Claims 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145.
 Claim approved: No. 146, Geo. Lyon, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Warrant drawn for \$100, Claim 146.
 Letters and circular read from members of Union 21 of Chicago, and 162 of Hyde Park, Ill. showing an attempt by outside parties to bring all our Chicago Unions into the Knights of Labor. The E. B. ordered the G. S. to at once proceed to Chicago and investigate.

Oct. 27.—Charters granted: Marinette, Wis.; Westfield, Mass.; and Jacksonville, Fla.
 Claims approved: 147, Mrs. Minnie C. Barr; 148 Mrs. Richard Waldron; 149, Mrs. A. Reimann. Claims disapproved: Mrs. Ellen Fanning, Salem, Mass., [husband only 5 months and 19 days a member]. Mrs. Ellen Hicks, Worcester, Mass., husband in arrears 4 months and 18 days and was never reinstated by vote of the Union.

Claims laid over for further particulars: Hermann Grawart, St. Paul, Minn.; Wm. G. Lord, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Anna Walschhauser, St. Louis, Mo. All three of these claims were presented without any official certificate from the union.

Bill of \$10.50 for medical services for Bro. Fritz, Buffalo, N. Y., who died without heirs. Funeral Bills being allowed, the E. B. decided not to pay doctors bill.

Letter from Protective Association of Philadelphia desiring unity. Action of G. P. in appointing Bros. J. J. Maguire, C. B. Kulp and W. J. Ford of Union No. 8, to act as a committee in the case was endorsed.

Letter from Bro. Jacob M. Heisley, Washington, D. C., who holds \$4.32 funds of Union No. 1, but who has been debarred from their meetings. He desired to know what to do with the money. Ordered placed in Treasury of Union 190.

Letter from Charleston, S. C., Union 52, giving list of members who have been injured by Earthquake. List referred back by G. S. to give more specific details. Action of G. S. en orsed.

Appeal from Henry Snyder, Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., expelled for working piece work. Action of Union sustained.

Appeal from J. R. Winne, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., expelled for violating 8 hour rule. Action of Union sustained.

Letter from Union 186, Steubenville, O., showing that a man rejected by their Union had endeavored to gain membership in Union 188, Findlay, Ohio, but Union 188 refused to admit him. There being no law on the subject the E. B. unanimously decided that when a candidate is rejected for good cause he shall not be eligible for membership in any other L. U. under our jurisdiction. The names of all rejected members shall be furnished the G. S. for publication.

A set of questions from Bro. H. Bien, Union 84, Akron, O., received. On the first question E. B. ruled that in giving grants of money to aid other trades it is advisable to make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment, any assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members. On the second question, ruled that no final withdrawal card can be given to a member to join the K. of L.

Appeal from Bro. D. F. Crawford, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa. On the first point E. B. ruled that a member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union must be considered as present at the meeting and is eligible for nomination for office. Secondly, that the members of Union 142 now elected as Delegates to the Trades Assembly shall continue to act as Delegates.

Report from Bro. R. Stephens, Oakland, Cal., as to progress of his work in organizing Unions in Central California. He has visited Santa Clara and San Jose. Report accepted.
 G. S. reported result of his visit to Chicago. Report accepted.

Warrants drawn for \$150 for Claims No. 147, 148 and 149.

Report of Auditing Committee on accounts of G. S. for Aug., find them correct as printed in Sept. Journal, and the Committee ask further time on Sept. accounts, as the accounts are very large.

NOVEMBER 3.—Charters granted: Jacksonville, Fla.; Knoxville, Tenn., and Santa Barbara, Cal. No further information on the Grawart, Lord and Walschhauser claims. Laid over a second time. Claims presented and laid over for information: Mrs. Sarah B. Green, Haverhill, Mass.; Mrs. Catherine Smith, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. Mary Pugh, Charleston, S. C.

Letter from the C. S. of Union 93, Worcester, Mass., received, regarding the Hicks claim for wife's funeral benefit. E. B. reaffirmed their former decision not to pay the claim, as they see no evidence to alter their opinion.

Letters read from San Francisco as to the Schiedow claim. Ordered filed.

Bro. C. A. Rockwood, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was authorized to organize Hamilton, Ohio, and the sum of \$6 was appropriated for the expenses.
 Letter from the German Carpenters' Union of Chicago, asking terms for entrance into the Brotherhood. Answer of G. S. endorsed.

Bro. R. Stephens, of Oakland, Cal., was given until Nov. 25, 1886, to keep his promise to organize new unions in California, and render a full account for the \$75 appropriated by the E. B. and received by him for organizing purposes. Failing to do so charges will be preferred against him.
 Letter from G. S. to Union No. 126, New Haven, Conn., approved, calling on said Union for report of monies spent out of the \$200 voted by the Buffalo Convention.

NOVEMBER 6.—Application for a charter from members of Branch 5, Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., for a union in the northeast part of said city. Ordered that charter be granted, provided Union No. 8 offers no reasonable objections.
 Claim approved: No. 150, Charles Zalenka, New Orleans, La.

Report of Bro. J. J. Maguire, Chairman of Special Committee to arrange for admission of Carpenters' Protective Union of Philadelphia, received and filed. Report showed progress.

Appeal of Bro. Cade E. Stackleford, Union No. 74, Pensacola, Fla., fined \$5 for working with non-union men, in violation of Local By-Laws. Action of Union No. 74 sustained.

List of members who are sufferers from earthquake in Charleston, S. C., received from Union No. 52. G. S. instructed to make further inquiries.

Letter from Bro. E. Parker, Worcester, Mass., Corresponding Secretary of Union No. 93, explaining the Hicks claim. Resolved by E. B. that the G. P. be requested to visit Worcester and make an investigation.
 "Letter from Bro. N. J. Murphy, Union No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., explaining local situation, and

requesting the G. S. to visit St. Louis. E. B. instructed G. S. to visit St. Louis whenever possible.

Auditing Committee on Accounts of G. S. for month of September report they have examined same, and find them correct, as printed. Report received and filed.

Committee to canvass vote on Constitution report they have examined the same, and find that on the Constitution 127 Local Unions voted—101 in the affirmative, and 26 in the negative. On the Local Rules 120 voted—106 in the affirmative and 14 in the negative.

NOVEMBER 10.—Applications for charters from Milwaukee and Pittsburgh: Agreed charters be granted, provided no reasonable objections are offered by the Local Unions in those cities.

Claim approved: No. 151, Mrs. Anna Walschhauser, St. Louis, Mo.

Claims laid over: Mrs. S. B. Green, Haverhill, Mass. Evidence from physician shows that relatives of deceased knew she was affected with consumption eighteen months ago, and the husband was not quite one year a member when she died. Claim of Louis Sundburg Chicago, Ill., laid over to get date of initiation; papers incomplete.

Appeal of Avery Coulson, Union No. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa. A vast mass of testimony was read. E. B. decided, inasmuch as Union No. 142 failed to notify Union No. 165, that they had rejected Mr. A. Coulson, and as there was no law in the Constitution on the subject at the time, that Bro. Coulson's appeal be sustained, and he be recognized as a member.

Appeal of Bro. Jerro O'Connor, fined \$1 by Union No. 142, of Pittsburgh, for going to work during the nine-hour strike, and subsequently the fine was raised to \$10. E. B. decided that the fine of one dollar be enforced, and the ten dollar fine be annulled.

Committee on Audit of General Secretary's Accounts for October, reported progress.

Warrants drawn for \$300 for claims Nos. 150 and 151.

EXPULSIONS.

J. TALBOT, from Detroit, Mich., for defrauding the union of \$22.50.

E. K. CARR and B. C. BROWN, from Union No. 119, Newark, N. J., for working 10 hours, in violation of 9-hour rule.

GILBERT BRADLEY, from Union No. 112, Lynn, Mass., for conduct unbecoming a member.

W. A. MCCONNELL and J. FREDERICKSON, from Union 183, Boston, Mass., for joining the "Master" Builders Union.

J. P. MCGINLEY, from Union No. 21, Chicago, Ill., for defrauding the Union.

CHARLES WEBER, from Union No. 87, St. Paul, Minn., for violating obligation and working against interests of Union.

WM. L. GREENOUGH, from Union No. 135, Chelsea, Mass., for violation of obligation and refusal to appear for trial.

P. CORRIGAN, BENJ. HAGUE and THOMAS SOCIA, from Union No. 126, New Haven, Conn., for breaking nine-hour rule.

GEORGE D. YODER, from Union No. 150, Augusta, Ga., for misappropriating \$21 of Union funds entrusted to him as Treasurer.

MONIES SENT TO PROSECUTE THE TEXAS CAPITOL SYNDICATE.

An appeal has been sent out from Austin, Tex., by the Knights of Labor to all our local unions, asking financial aid to prosecute a ring of contractors who have hired convicts from the State and imported stone-cutters from Europe in violation of the Contract Labor Law. In response to that appeal the secretary, J. Geggie, sends the following report:

AUSTIN, TEX., Nov. 3, 1886.
 As Secretary of Committee on Prosecution of Capitol Syndicate, I have to report receiving the following contributions to the fund from your Local Unions.
 Union 153, Fort Wayne, Ind. \$2 50
 " 95, Holyoke, Mass. 5 00
 " 26, Jackson, Mich. 1 00
 " 107, Sandusky, O. 1 00
 " 157, St. Paul, Minn. 5 00
 " 132, Richmond, Va. 5 00
 " 73, Leavenworth, Kan. 6 00
 " 58, Omaha, Neb. 5 00
 " 166, Rock Island, Ill. 5 00
 Previously reported..... 37 00

Received up to November 3, 1886..... \$72 50

With thanks to You for various favors received to aid our Cause, and to the Local Unions of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for the money sent, I remain

Yours, fraternally,

J. GEGGIE,

Secretary of Committee.

[NOTE.—\$15.00 more has just been sent to Austin, Tex., by the G. S. from Union No. 11, Cleveland, O., making a total of \$87.50.]

AID FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Union 89, Mobile Ala. \$15 00
 " 157, St. Paul, Minn. 10 00
 " 2, Cincinnati, O. 10 00
 " 208, Lancaster, Pa. 2 50
 " 25, Toledo, O. 15 00
 " 11, Cleveland, O. 10 00
 Previously Reported..... 75 00
 Total..... \$137 50

AID FOR QUINCY, ILL.

Union 87, St. Paul..... \$15 00
 " 56, Los Angeles..... 25 00
 " 157, St. Paul..... 10 00
 " 198, Dallas Tex..... 2 00
 " 199, S. Chicago, Ill..... 5 00
 " 27, Toronto, Canada..... 20 00
 " 11, Cleveland, O..... 10 00
 Total..... \$87 00

UNION NO. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., has adopted a series of resolutions requesting their employers to hire none but union men—skilled mechanics—and to establish an apprentice system, and co-operate with Union 115 to achieve these ends.

UNION NO. 129, S. Bay City, Mich., held its first annual picnic and ball on September 6. Very successful.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of General Secretary—97½ Ontario St., Cleveland, O.
General-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.
General-Treasurer—Ignatius Bodigheimer, 411 Scovill Ave., Cleveland, O.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—B. Nelligan, 6 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.
2d Vice-President—John J. Maguire, 218 Drayton St., Philadelphia, Pa.
3d Vice-President—J. E. Fallis, St. Louis, Mo.
4th Vice-President—W. Abrams, Detroit, Mich.
5th Vice-President—Robert Ritch, Hamilton, Can.
6th Vice-President—M. A. Cole, Syracuse, N. Y.
7th Vice-President—C. F. Gaeke, St. Paul, Minn.
8th Vice-President—J. H. Biesen, Richmond, Va.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

H. J. Bailey, 6 Guthrie St.; H. N. Fisher, 41 William St.; E. Taylor, 52 Bank St.; W. B. Ketteringham, 5 Jennings Ave.; C. E. Harrison, 128 Scovill Ave. (All resident in Cleveland, O.)

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a*. In the majority of Unions the two offices are combined.)

AKRON, O.—J. A. Swinehart, 727 Exchange St.—A. Woodring.
ALABAMA, CAL.—John Larkin, Box 16.
ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.—C. L. Mohney, 49 Darrough street.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—*C. W. Powell, Box 221.—Chas. C. Gale, Box 2365.
AUGUSTA, GA.—(Col.) Thos. P. Lewis, 418 Broad St.
AUGUSTA, GA.—Glenn R. Mills, 1533 Rollersville.
ANSONIA, CONN.—G. N. Boyd, Box 801.—*T. W. Ennis, Box 589.
ARMOURDALE, ILL.—W. E. Powell, Box 99.
AUBURN, ILL.—J. J. Flanders, 420 S. Lasalle St.
BALTIMORE, MD.—*H. W. Hale, 56 Courtland St.—Wm. S. Isaacs, 113 N. Fulton Ave.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—J. W. Pomfret, Box 2317.
W. E. Chinnock, 166 Kalamazoo St.
BELLAIRE, O.—*J. W. Jones, Rose Hill.
BELLEVILLE, CAN.—W. B. McFarlane, Box 547.—*Geo. Morden.
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—L. G. Hamilton.
BEVERLY, MASS.—Leslie W. White, Box 843.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—H. De Lester, State St., over W. U. office.—A. W. Walker, 54 Walnut St.
BOSTON, MASS.—*Martin O'Brien, 6 Fruit St.—J. G. Clinkard, 134 Elliot St.
BOSTON, MASS.—Union 183.—W. H. Stone, 74 Dover St.
BOSTON, MASS.—Union 184 (Stair Builders), Jas. Earle, Chestnut Ave., Jamaica Plain.
BRADDOCK, PA.—John V. Branthover.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—*F. J. Meyer, 184 South Ave.
ALFRED E. Dixon, 528 Main St.
BROCKTON, MASS.—Edw. Shattuck, 30 Snell St.—Jas. C. Jones, 654 S. Main St.
BRUNSWICK, GA.—(Colored) Union 42.—Archie Kenley.
BRUNSWICK, GA.—Union 134.—Chas. L. Steiner.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—C. J. Roth, 726 Broadway.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Rich'd. Faulkner, 36 Willard St.—Dan'l Maloney, 32 Foster.
CAMDEN, N. J.—*Jas. H. Reeve, 577 Clinton St.—CANTON, O.—C. E. Shoof, 109 South Cherry St.
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—*O. J. Fitz, cor. 16th Ave. & 1st West.—Wm. H. Bayliss, Reverse House.
CHANUTE, KAN.—J. K. Whiteside, Box 96.—Geo. A. Harp.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—*J. F. Drayton, 20 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge Ave.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—T. V. Warren, 114 E 9th St.
CHELSEA, MASS.—*H. J. Miller, 89 Middlesex St.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—G. L. Gilmore, Box 2287.
CHICAGO, ILL.—M. P. Cross, 3519½ Cottage Grove Ave., Sec'y of Ex. Council.
CHICAGO, ILL., Union 181, (Scandinavian).—Andrew Hansen, 285 W. Ohio St.
CINCINNATI, O.—*C. A. Rockwood, 502 State Ave.
M. Clemens, 134 Clark St.
CINCINNATI, O., Union 209, [German].—Henry Frank, 43 West Liberty street.—*Rud. Rottmeier, 83 McMicken avenue.
CLEVELAND, O.—*Pat'k Freeman, Newell St., cor. Branch, S. S.
COHES, N. Y.—Wm. VanAlstyne, Box 99.
COLUMBUS, O.—*C. M. Smithers, 21 E. Chestnut St.
COVINGTON, KY.—C. M. Gardner, 328 Greenup St.—W. S. Oder, 40 Pike St.
CRESTON, IOWA.—J. J. Mumford.—I. B. Jordan.
DALLAS, TEX.—Wm. Bradley, 622 Cottage Lane.
DANBURY, CONN.—Wm. B. Wright, 16 Boughton St.
DAYTON, OH.—*F. S. Keller, 1202½ W. 2d St.—H. J. Dose, 1715 Washington St.
DAYTON, OH.—J. H. Garner, 211 S. Henry.
DENVER, CO.—Otto E. Stevenson, 403 Downing ave.
DES MOINES, IA.—*J. A. Bueche, 758, 9th St.
DETROIT, MICH.—*F. A. Mellick, 133 Catherine St.—Geo. A. F. Allen, 46 Buena Vista St.
DETROIT, MICH.—Union 220 (German) Herman Bouke, 163 Charlevoix street.
E. BOSTON, MASS.—Geo. Lesner, 48 Bremen St.—J. S. Pennie, 456 Bremen St.
E. SAGINAW, MICH.—J. J. Murphy, 622 Fairwell St.—John Holihan, 443 South 13th St.
E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—James Boswell.—*J. J. Powell, Box 555.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—R. N. Moody, 720 1st Ave.—*John Eilly, 547 Franklin St.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—*John O'Connell, 56 Grove St.—T. J. Cantwell, 929 Flora St.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—*J. J. Schoettlin, 927 Franklin St.—O. C. L. Rounton, A. B. Jacobs.
FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—Norman Mayer.—*C. Sauer.
FORT WAYNE, IND.—Fred Walden, 329 E. Washington St.—*C. H. Schaper, 345 E. Lewis.
FORTORIA, O.—O. B. England.
GALVESTON, TEX.—Geo. J. Garthar, 0½ St. near 22 P. J. Callan, Market and 29th St.
GARDEN CITY, KAN.—H. N. Swartwood, Box 571.
GERMANTOWN, PA.—*Jos. M. Rolph, S. W. cor. Baird and Coulter streets.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Jas. Houlin.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—*G. E. Fletcher, 36 Packard.
HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA.—Alex. Northup, 6 Birmingham St.
HAMILTON, CAN.—E. Hancock, 273 McNab St., N. HARTFORD, CONN.—Frank Murray, 86 Albany Ave.—*Frank Brydon, 63 Dean St.
HASTINGS, MICH.—*Miles Main.
HAVERHILL, MASS.—M. H. Cushman, 33 Emerson St.
HOLYOKE, MASS.—*E. E. Bartlett, 12 Pearl St.—M. D. Sullivan, Race St.
HOUSTON, TEX.—*Fritz Klotz, San Jacinto St.

HUDSON, MICH.—E. M. Swain, Box 225.
HYDE PARK, MASS.—Chas. M. Wandless.—*L. H. Russell.
HYDE PARK, ILL.—*John Francis, Box 7.
JACKSON, MICH.—A. L. Goldsmith, 316 Greenwood.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Union 223.—H. E. Neil.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Union 224.—(Col) Gilbert Jones.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—Jos. Stiffler.—*J. D. Rose.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—*J. M. Brown, 1411 Main St.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.—L. D. Putnam, 216 E. Main St.—*O. P. Smith.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—J. R. Galyon, 37 Broad St.—*C. Baumgartner, 87 Reservoir St.
LANCASTER, PA.—W. S. Michael, 310 E. Fulton.
*Geo. H. Oster, 129 N. Mary St.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—J. H. Reynolds, 53 Warren St.
Chas. Cowx, 232 Water st.
LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—*M. R. Coon, Stillings Addition.

LEWISTON, ME.—A. F. Warren, Auburn Me.
LINCOLN, NEB.—*W. W. Raub, 829 N. 11th St.—C. H. Miller, Box 749.
LONDON, CAN.—Thos. Wilkey, 916 Lorne Ave., London East.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—A. Vinette, Box 482.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—H. R. Wood, 514, 12th St.
LOUISVILLE, KY., (Ger.)—A. Pecklenck, 2203 Grayson street.

LYNN, MASS.—W. E. Carritt, 6 Highland Ave.—*R. H. Robertson, 19 Mt. Pleasant.
McKEESPORT, PA.—*G. B. Hargett.—Frank Decker, Box 656.

MALDEN, MASS.—L. S. Gurdy, 8 Clinton St.—*C. E. Woods, Box 788.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—*C. W. Powell, 540 Maple St.
MARINETTE, WIS.—

MARLBORO, MASS.—G. W. White, Box 785.
MARTINS' FERRY, OHIO.—*J. H. Madden.
MASSILLON, OHIO.—*Jabez Weaver, Box 13.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—*E. S. Medearis, 179 Linden St.
J. P. Altizer, 36 Poplar street.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—(Col.)—C. W. Perry, 3 Ala Ave.—*James Graham, 311 Cot Extension.
MENOMONEE, MICH.—R. S. Grocock, Box 565.
Marinette, Wis.

MERIDEN, CONN.—R. P. Dooley, Box 73.—*J. H. Calhoun, Deyton Place.
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—Robt. Campbell, Pearl st.—*A. B. Miller.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. L. Hoos, 1007 Walnut St.—*Arg. F. Last, 958 North Pierce St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Union 228.—Joseph Immler, 645 2nd avenue.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—H. R. Schroeder, Box 199.—*Thos. McCourt, 12—8th St. North.
MOBILE, ALA.—Union 89 (White), —*Thos. H. Rutherford, W. S. Marine, 3rd. N. of Augusta.

MOBILE, ALA.—Union 92, (Colored)—J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St. near Congress St.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—*Theo. Stevens, 24 S. Court.—W. J. Murphy, 415 S. McDonough street.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. (Colored) Union 197.—Moses Steward, 39 Holcom St.—*D. H. Johnson, Cor. Union and South Sts.

MUSKOGEE, MICH.—*E. M. Kingsley, Box 1986.—Jos. A. Dufresne, Box 1675.
NATICK, MASS.—*N. J. Swenson.—F. H. Whelpley, Box 491.

NEWARK, N. J.—*Geo. Winnett, 315 Warren St.—S. O. Runyon, 121 Union St.
NEWARK, N. J. (German).—*Otto Rust, 169 Prince St.
Frank Seidler, 60 Morton St.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—W. S. Austin, Box 883.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—*Michael O'Neill, Box 373.
B. H. Hibbard, Box 799.—J. W. Allen, Box 41.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—*W. T. Savage, 119 Park St.
G. W. Veeley, 46 Sylvan Ave.

NEW LONDON, CONN.—Geo. A. Baughan, Bank St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76 (White)—Alexander Huhn, Jr., 262 Tchoupitoulas St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 37, (Upper District)—J. J. Sullivan, 705 Fulton St.

NEWPORT, R. I.—James Nicholson, 22 Connection W. R. Rogers, 13 Brewer St.
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Chas. H. Robinson, Box 661.
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—C. L. Barras, Box 105.—Oliver Brodeur, Box 85.

NORWICH, CONN.—*C. W. Wakefield, 154 E. Broad St.
R. H. Arnold, 112 E. Broad St.
OAKLAND, CAL.—J. F. Gallin, 1419—9th St.—J. Edwall, 1728 Seward St.

OMAHA, NEB.—C. W. Green, 1613 Burt St.
ONONOTA, N. Y.—L. L. Ward, Box 1151.
OSCEOLA, MICH.—A. Phillips.—M. J. Shirley.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—J. J. Van Houten, 97 High St.—*P. Austin, 29 Sterling St.

OTTAWA, CAN.—K. Kerr, 343 Willbrook St.
Paducah, Ky.—O. G. Kitzing.
PARSONS, KAN.—N. Gilmore, Box 711.
PASADENA, CAL.—*Charles D. Simons, Box 195.—L. A. Hill, Box 524.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Stephen A. Peek, care of Geo. O. Cook, Cor. Broad & Clay St.—Central Falls.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 74, (White)—R. H. Massey, Box 25.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 127, (Colored).—*Henry Jordan, West Hill.—S. Brown, South West.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—H. C. Dennis, 3641 Filbert St.
Station B, W. Phila.—*Con Thorn, 705 Lebanon St.
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.—J. D. Ritter.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—*J. Lee Wood, Hatfield St. and Cedar Alley.—Fred. Placo, 110 Rush St., Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Union 164 (German).—F. Wolensack, Brownville Road, 27th Ward.—J. P. Dreikosen, 153 16th St., S. S.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Union 165, (B. End).—*W. F. Young, Box 6, Wilkinsburg Pa.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.—*J. S. Milliken, Box 33, Dunellen.—W. H. Brokaw.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Jas. McLernon, 238 Mansion St.—A. J. Dauchy, 10 Height St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—H. Popple, 58 Steuben St.
QUINCY, ILL.—*Philip P. Hazel, rear 537 Adam St.

Frank Winkelman, 15th and Adam Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.—*H. N. Farish, 1019 W. Marshall.
Geo. W. Ellis, 2005 E. Broad St.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*Jos. Theiss, 632 North St.—E. J. Thompson, Box 288.
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—B. H. Cook.
SALEM, MASS.—*A. Provost, 65 North St.—G. W. Pitman, 8 Messervy St.

SALEM, OHIO.—Chas. A. McCosh, Box 402.
SANDUSKY, O.—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison St.
SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Chas. Jones, Box 322.—A. M. Thornburg.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—*N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes St.—T. C. Rowe, 2 Elizabeth St.
SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Chas. L. Jacobs.

ST. CATERINES, CAN.—*Henry Bald, Water St.—Wm. A. Cudney, Welland Ave.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.—S. M. Carson, 2015 Edmonds St.

St. Louis, Mo.—Union 4.—*H. H. Goldsmith, 1717 Bacon St.

St. Louis, Mo.—Union 5, (German).—*Max Angemeier, 1928 S. Broadway.—Chas. Moser, 2217 South 7th St.

St. Louis, Mo.—Union 12 (German). Chas. Kopf, 1512 St. Louis Av.—*Henry Dinkelkamp, 1445 Benton St.

St. Paul, MINN.—*Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo st.
St. Paul, MINN., (German)—Henry Blissenbach, 184 Wyoming St.

St. Paul, (Scan.) Union 212. L. H. Lawson, 374 N. Fort street.

St. Thomas, CAN.—*Horatio A. Osgood, Box 222.
SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—James Moore.
SAVANNAH, GA.—*B. R. Young, Stewart Street.
P. A. Proctor, 291 Gwinnetta St.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—*John Leonard, Box 1345.—J. H. Britton, Box 560.

SEDALIA, MO.—L. F. McClure, 901 East 3d St.
SHARPSBURGH, PA.—James A. Wakefield.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—L. J. Needham, 508 Main St.—*M. W. Gardner, 115 Perry St.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—John Goff, 155 Central Ave., Chelsea, Mass.

SOUTH BAY CITY, MICH.—B. S. Stevens, 521 Wilson.—*James A. Brown, Box 139, W. Bay City.
SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—*G. H. Fuller.—Walter Wilkins.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—Thos. R. Hill.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—*Jos. E. Luther, 45 Adams.—*W. J. Littlefield, Box 146.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—*J. P. Stover.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—J. D. Reeder, 321 W. Liberty.—*Wm. E. Jones, 64 Race street.

STEARNSVILLE, O.—*David Hall.—Chas. Caldwell, Box 346.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. J. Sanpaugh, 54 Chestnut.—*F. M. Fowler, Room 20, Chace Hall.
THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 106.—C. C. Atkinson.—*Isaiah Dekle.

THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 116, (Colored).—R. W. Paine.

TOLEDO, O.—Chas. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St.
TOPEKA, KAN.—W. H. Wilson, 633 Jackson St., N. Topeka.

TORONTO, CAN.—*A. Graham, 95 Peter St.—W. H. Stevens, 55 Grange Ave.

TRENTON, N. J.—*Geo. R. Dafter, 250 Jackson St.
TROY, N. Y.—*A. J. McKenna, Mohawk & 5th Ave.—E. J. Lake, Lock Box 99.

UTICA, N. Y.—*F. V. Flume, 9½ Plant St.—Geo. Lefeldt, 7 Francis St.

VINCENNES, IND.—Robert L. Mackey.
WALTHAM, MASS.—W. H. Townsend.—W. W. Fraser, Box 603.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. R. Welsh, 52 C St., N. W. G. Edmondston, 805 11 St., S. W.

WATERBURY, CONN.—*Waiter Niver, 22 Spencer Ave.

WHEELING, W. VA.—W. W. Wood, 44 S. Broadway.—*Edward Mossburg, 35 9th St.

WICHITA, KAN.—Geo. Holcomb, 1027 N. 4th Ave.
WORCESTER, MASS.—E. Parker, 19 Congress St.—*J. H. Gleason, 11 Winslow St.

YORK, PA.—*Geo. Riedel, 20 N. Pine St.—H. George, 414 W. Col. ave.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Geo. Strachan, 947 Shehy St.—*Geo. F. Hess, 29 Fruit St.

WESTFIELD, MASS.—Albert Gandette, Box 890.

139. Worcester, Mass. 139 8 50
140. Providence, R. I. 148 15 85 19 32
141. Holyoke, Mass. 120 6 00
142. Springfield, Mass. 77 4 35 9 00
143. New Britain, Conn. 75 1 00 10 08
144. Sedalia, Mo. 28 1 00
145. Cohoes, N. Y. 26 1 40 3 36
146. Muskegon, Mich. 26
147. Onondaga, N. Y. 26
148. Springfield, Mo. 26
149. Chanute, Kan. 21 3 57 2 10
150. Dayton, O. 77 3 85 8 52
151. Springfield, O. 10
152. Thomasville, Ga. 8 40
153. Sandusky, O. 31 1 55 3 96
154. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 20 2 00
155. Galveston, Tex. 241 12 75
156. Owosso, Mich. 30 1 35 4 20
157. Lawrence, Mass. 104 5 25 12 60
158. Lynn, Mass. 154 23 45 20 19
159. Parsons, Kans. 16 1 60 7 08
160. Memphis, Tenn. 22
161. Bridgeport, Conn. 65 50 10 32
162. Massville, Ga. 15
163. Massillon, Ohio. 33 6 50 3 90
164. Manchester, N. H. 59 6 60
165. Newark, N. J. 694 38 75 90 85
166. Ansonia, Conn. 31 1 55
167. Danbury, Conn. 170 8 70 21 60
168. Germantown, Pa. 76 2 10 9 48
169. Wichita, Kan. 80 9 10 9 18
170. Syracuse, N. Y. 98 5 65 11 40
171. Utica, N. Y. 9 50 1 08
172. New Haven, Conn. 222 32 70 31 32
173. Pensacola, Fla. 59 2 85 6 84
174. St. Thomas, Can. 31
175. St. Bay City, Mich. 113 50 14 16
176. Brockton, Mass. 130 19 00
177. Binghamton, N. Y. 66 5 05 8 40
178. Richmond, Va. 125 16 25 13 44
179. Beverly, Mass. 29
180. Brunswick, Ga. 20
181. Chelsea, Mass. 65 7 80
182. Augusta, Ga. 63 3 70 6 36
183. Norwich, Conn. 65 3 00 7 20
184. Cambridge, Mass. 252 24 90 28 40
185. Gloversville, N. Y. 49 2 30 5 52
186. Salem, Mass. 48
187. N. Hampton, Mass. 30 1 50 4 32
188. Pittsburgh, Pa. 313 20 30
189. Canton, O. 116 5 35 6 30
190. Garden City, Kan. 15
191. Pawtucket, R. I. 70 6 60 6 24
192. Schenectady, N. Y. 58 50 7 20
193. Sioux City, Iowa. 131 8 00 15 84
194. Lincoln, Neb. 31
195. Osceola, Mich. 8 1 04 96
196. Augusta, Ga. 114 9 60
197. Ottawa, Can. 19 85 2 04
198. Malden, Mass. 34 1 70
199. Fort Wayne, Ind. 51
200. Marlboro, Mass. 32 1 75
201. Plainfield, N. J. 71 8 55 8 28
202. Creston, Iowa. 19 85 2 04
203. St. Paul, Minn. 155 19 25 18 96
204. Topeka, Kan. 45 1 00 5 28
205. Armourdale, Kan. 15 1 30 1 56
206. Kansas City, Mo. 52 12 87 5 40
207. Belleville, Can. 332 1 85 3 84
208. Hyde Park, Ill. 179 22 08
209. Saginaw, Mich. 25 1 35
210. Pittsburgh, Pa. 161 8 00 21 60
211. Rock Island, (B. End) 105 12 25
212. Rock Island, (E. End) 21 2 10
213. Elizabeth, N. J. 62 3 39 6 60
214. Salem, O. 18 1 50 2 52
215. St. Louis, Ill. 60 3 00 7 20
216. Montgomery, Ala. 56 3 80 5 28
217. Youngstown, O. 91 9 55 7 80
218. Newark, N. J. 150 14 90 17 88
219. Lewiston, Me. 41 2 30 4 92
220. Hudson, Mich. 10
221. Davenport, Ia. 10 1 00 4 80
222. Newport, R. I. 58 5 90 7 20
223. McKeesport, Pa. 46 6 00 5 04
224. New London, Conn. 23
225. Middletown, Conn. 13
226. Braddock, Penn. 32 1 50 3 12
227. Chicago, Ill. 80 5 35
228. San Diego, Cal. 130 6 30
229. Boston, Mass. 45
230. Boston, Mass. 184
231. Sharpsburg, Pa. 185
232. Steubenville, O. 36 25
233. Vincennes, Ind. 13 65 1 80
234. Findlay, O. 15 75 1 32
235. Quincy, Ill. 117 6 80 17 04
236. Washington, D. C. 19 70
237. York, Pa. 47 6 20
238. Natick, Mass. 36 2 60
239. N. Adams. 10
240. Pasadena, Canada. 40 1 45
241. Pasadena, Cal. 79 10 85
242. Hyde Park, Mass. 15 75
243. Montgomery, Ala. 22 2 30 1 68
244. Dallas, Tex. 17
245. St. Chicago, Ill. 12 15 65
246. Paducah, Ky. 10 2 45 1 81
247. Fortoria, O. 17 1 80
248. Poughkeepsie. 23 2 50 2 52
249. Oshkosh, Wis. 25 3 05 1 20
250. Johnstown, Pa. 17 2 00 84
251. Bentonville, Ark. 21
252. Aurora, Ill. 17 2 77
253. Lancaster, Pa. 51 10 30
254. Cincinnati, O. 107 10 90
255. Kalamazoo, Mich. 15 3 95
256. Allegheny City, Pa. 75 6 95
257. St. Paul, (Scan). 18 1 00
258. Chattanooga, Tenn. 19 5 20
259. Louisville, Ky., (Ger.) 46
260. Menomonee, Mich. 19
261. Waltham, Mass. 35 2 05
262. Covington, Ky. 13
263. E. Boston, Mass. 15
264. Detroit, Mich., (Ger.) 7 5 00
265. Framingham, Mass. 10 5 00
266. Marinette, Wis. 13 5 00
267. Westfield, Mass. 7 5 00
268. Jacksonville, Fla. 120 5 00
269. Jacksonville, Fla. (Col) 15 5 00
270. Knoxville, Tenn. 14 5 00
271. Santa Barbara, Cal. 10

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts and Expenses up to Oct. 30th, 1886, inclusive. All Monies received since then will appear in next month's CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

	Local Unions.	Page.	Tax etc.	Assess.
2.	Cincinnati, O.	445	36 50	51 60
3.	*Wheeling, W. Va.	57	.....	6 60
4.	St. Louis, Mo.	574	38 10	.....
5.	St. Louis, Mo. (German)	142	26 70	.....
6.	Amsterdam, N. Y.	140	7 05	17 04
7.	Louisville, Ky.	162	2 60	20 40
8.	Philadelphia, Pa.	795	51 45	.....
9.	Buffalo, N. Y.	60	3 70	7 20
10.	Detroit, Mich.	1497	78 80	182 16
11.	Cleveland, O.	126	7 40	13 56
12.	St. Louis, Mo.	58	3 10	.....
13.	Martins Ferry, O.	17	1 50	1 80
14.	Bellaire, O.	33	3 30	3 96
15.	Hamilton, Can.	23	2 80	2 52
16.	New Albany, Ind.	23	3 45	2 76
17.	Camden, N. J.	226	18 85	22 88
21.	*Chicago, Ill.	855	72 75	.....
22.	San Francisco, Cal.	538	27 85	60 96
24.	Somerville, Mass.	37	1 85	.....
25.	Toledo, O.	150	23 00	17 64
26.	Jackson, Mich.	70	5 20	.....
27.	Toronto, Can.	163	16 05	16 92
29.	Baltimore, Md.	165	8 00	1 00
30.	*Milwaukee, Wis.	450	26 00	60 00
31.	Trenton, N. J.	15	.....	1 68
33.	Boston, Mass.	1081	159 30	129 72
34.	*Minneapolis, Minn.	538	29 90	.....
35.	*San Rafael, Cal.	26	2 20	.....
36.	Oakland, Cal.	239	12 50	29 16
37.	New Orleans, La.	8	1 81	4 68
38.	*St. Catherine's, Can.	47	2 35	5 64
40.	Memphis, Tenn.	40	.....	.....
42.	Brunswick, Ga.	14	.....	.....
43.	Bartford, Conn.	155	18 05	17 16
44.	Waterbury, Conn.	132	.....	.....
47.	Alameda, Cal.	61	.....	.....
49.	*Meriden, Conn.	100	25	.....
52.	*Charleston, S. C.	83	8 15	19 45
55.	*Denver, Col.	149	10	21 24
56.	Los Angeles, Cal.	391	52 54	37 20
57.	*Savannah, Ga.	32	.....	.....
58.	Omaha, Neb.	74	.....	.....
61.	Columbus, O.	23	2 90	3 48
64.	Cheyenne, W. T.	29	.....	.....
71.	*Grand Rapids, Mich.	138	7 90	.....
66.	*Houston, Tex (German)	8	.....	2 89
68.	Des Moines, Iowa	30	1 75	4 80
72.	Rochester, N. Y.	227	.....	22 44
73.	Leavenworth, Kan.	24	2 40	2 50
74.	Pensacola, Fla.	81	9 90	9 25
75.	*Eau Claire, Wis.	17	.....	3 48
76.	New Orleans, La.	27	3 00	.....
77.	Battle Creek, Mich.	18	.....	.....
79.	Troy, N. Y.	10	.....	.....
80.	Hastings, Neb.	27	1 35	2 16
81.	*Philipsburgh, Pa.	11	.....	.....
82.	Haverhill Mass.	118	6 15	.....
83.	Halifax, N. S.	92	.....	12 00
84.	*Akron, O.	139	7 25	17 64
87.	St. Paul, Minn.	186	37 40	20 90
89.	Mobile, Ala.	92	19 55	11 04
90.	*Evansville, Ind.	145	8 00	17 52
91.	St. Joseph, Mo.	89	.....	8 75
92.	*Mobile, Ala.	42	2 10	.....

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, December 1886.

Notizen für Mitglieder.

— In einigen Wochen werden wir jeder Local Union einige Exemplare der neuen Constitution sowie Oben zuschicken. Die Oben sind mit dem neuen Ritual zu gebrauchen.

— Während den letzten Monaten wurden unsere Finanzen sehr in Anspruch genommen. Es regnete Ansprüche auf Unterstützungen, und mit Stolz dürfen wir sagen, daß jeder Anspruch pünktlich und voll bezahlt wurde. Seit dem 1. August bis Mitte Oktober wurden 38 Ansprüche, im Betrage von \$5,332.10, bezahlt.

— Neue Constitutionen, neue Rituale, Aufnahme-Formulare und Formulare zur Benachrichtigung von Rückständen in deutscher Sprache sind jetzt fertig, und der General-Sekretär nimmt Bestellungen auf solche entgegen. Die französischen und skandinavischen werden in kurzer Zeit fertig sein.

— Die neue Constitution wurde mit großer Majorität angenommen und tritt am 1. Dezember 1886 in Kraft. In diesem Tage wird der General-Sekretär das Hauptquartier in Philadelphia eingerichtet haben.

— Vom 1. Dezember 1886 an, tritt das neue Gesetz in Kraft, demzufolge 10 Cents Kopfsteuer zu bezahlen sind. Von diesem Datum an müssen die Local-Unions alle Money-Orders zahlbar an den General-Sekretär, P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa., ausfertigen. Money-Orders dürfen nicht mehr auf den Namen des General-Schatzmeisters ausgestellt werden.

— Der General-Sekretär hat nur noch einige Photographien der Buffaloer Convention, 20x24 Zoll groß, an Hand. Ein schönes Bild für das Versammlungs-Local. Preis: Ein Dollar, incl. Porto.

— Bis zum 19. Oktober 1886, haben 123 Unions über die neue Constitution abgestimmt. 94 Unions dafür und 29 dagegen. Die neue Constitution hat also mehr Stimmen erhalten als die zur Annahme notwendige zweidrittel Majorität. Die 94 Unions, welche für die neue Constitution stimmten, repräsentieren über Dreiviertel unserer gesamten Mitgliederzahl.

Profite des Capitals.

Bapa, was ist eine Union?
Welche Art Union meinst du denn, mein Kind?
Eine Union von Arbeitern, Bapa.
O, das ist ein Haufen verrückter Kerle, welche zusammen kommen, um das Geschäft ihrer „Bosse“ zu leiten.
Aber wie können sie das thun, Bapa?
Nun, sie können zwar nicht, aber sie denken sie können.
Haben sie kein Recht, dies zu thun, Bapa?
Nein, mein Kind, nur der „Bosch“ weiß, was die Leute werth sind.
Weiß der Mann nicht, was für Arbeit er thut, Bapa?
Manchmal, mein Lieber, aber nicht immer.
Wie kommt das, Bapa.
Weil ich den Arbeitern meine Geschäfte nicht wissen lasse, mein Kind.
Aber sie wissen, was sie anderen „Boschen“ werth sind, Bapa.
Um, ja, manchmal.
So wissen sie jedenfalls, daß sie von dir ebenso viel bekommen, wie andere „Bosse“ bezahlen?
Ja, ich glaube so, mein Kind.
Sind vielleicht andere „Bosse“ so gestellt, daß sie mehr bezahlen können als du, Bapa?
O, nein; ich habe einen „Corner“.
Was ist das?
Ein „Corner“, mein Kind, besteht darin, daß die Leute gezwungen sind, meine Waaren zu kaufen und mir einen Preis dafür zu bezahlen. Dann machst du wohl einen guten Profit, Bapa?
Das will ich meinen!
Besser als andere „Bosse“, Bapa?
Ich glaube so, mein Kind.
Aber warum kannst du denn, wenn es so ist, den Leuten nicht mehr Lohn geben, Bapa?
Ja, mein Kind, ich bezahle jetzt schon hohe Löhne, — beinahe so hoch wie irgend ein Arbeiter.
Aber du machst bessere Profite, Bapa, und solltest doch in Folge dessen den Leuten mehr Lohn geben.
Mein Kind, du verstehst diese Frage nicht.
Aber die Leute machen doch die Profite für dich, nicht wahr, Bapa?

Keine Idee, die thuen bloß ihre Arbeit.
Wenn sie aber nicht arbeiten würden, dann würdest du doch auch keine Profite machen, Bapa?

(Um, ich glaube selbst so.) O, gewiß; mein Kapital ist zu den Profiten berechtigt.
Aber thut denn dein Kapital die Arbeit, Bapa?

Nein, mein Kind, aber wenn mein Kapital nicht vorhanden wäre, dann könnten die Leute nicht arbeiten; folglich macht mein Kapital die Profite.

Aber, Bapa, als du vor zehn Jahren dein Geschäft begannst, hattest du kein Kapital. Ich habe dich sagen hören, daß du ohne einen Dollar angefangen hast. Wer hat also dein Kapital verdient?

Mein Kind, diese Frage ist zu hoch für deinen Verstand. Du überladest dein Gehirn und dann wirst du krank. Spring hinaus und spiele mit deinen Kameraden. — Labor Leaf.

Vermischtes.

— Die Association der Plumber-Gehülfen in New York hat \$30,000 in ihrem Strike-Fond; sie besteht aus 2000 Mitgliedern.

— Die Bürstenbinder haben eine nationale Union gegründet, der bis jetzt die Localvereine der Städte Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, New York und Philadelphia mit circa 1300 Mitgliedern angehören.

— Die amerikanische Krystallglas-Arbeiter-Union, welche kürzlich ihre Convention in Hamilton, Ontario, abhielt, beschloß nahezu einstimmig, den „Mitteln der Arbeit“ (K. of L.) nicht beizutreten. Es wurde dagegen beschlossen, die Graveure und Glaschneider unter dem Banner der Union zu organisieren.

— Die dreißigste Demonstration und Jahresfeier des Tages, seit welchem das Prinzip: „Acht Stunden Arbeit, acht Stunden Erholung und acht Stunden Ruhe“ durchgeführt wird, wurde in Melbourne, Australien, abgehalten. Die Vereinigten Gewerkschaften formirten eine großartige Prozession durch die hauptsächlichsten Straßen der Stadt. Die Feier war eine imposante.

— Die Commission, welche von der Regierung von Großbritannien ernannt wurde, um die Ursachen der Geschäftsstockung zu untersuchen, berichtet, daß durch Gesetzgebung im Interesse der Arbeiter die Industrie keineswegs geschädigt wurde. Die Commission verwirft eine Vermehrung der Arbeitsstunden und eine Schmälerung der Löhne. Gewerkschaften werden in dem Report ausdrücklich befürwortet.

— In London arbeiten Maurer und Zimmerleute 52½ Stunden die Woche, hören Sonnabends Mittag auf und verdienen 39.37 Mark = 75 Pfennige die Stunde. In der Umgegend von London wird 56½ Stunden die Woche gearbeitet und über 40 Mark verbient. In den Provinzen, in Liverpool, Manchester u. s. w. wird 55 Stunden für 36—38 Mark die Woche gearbeitet. Der niedrigste Lohn in kleinen Landstädten in England ist 24 Mark die Woche und weniger als 60 Stunden Arbeit. In kleinen Städten in Irland wird noch 60 Stunden für 22 Mark gearbeitet und doch bezahlen Schreiner und Zimmerleute 1 Mark Vereinsbeitrag.

— Bei der in Baltimore stattgehabten Convention der Brauerarbeiter waren folgende Städte durch Delegaten vertreten: New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit und St. Louis. Beschlossen wurde die Gründung eines Nationalverbandes für die Ver. Staaten.

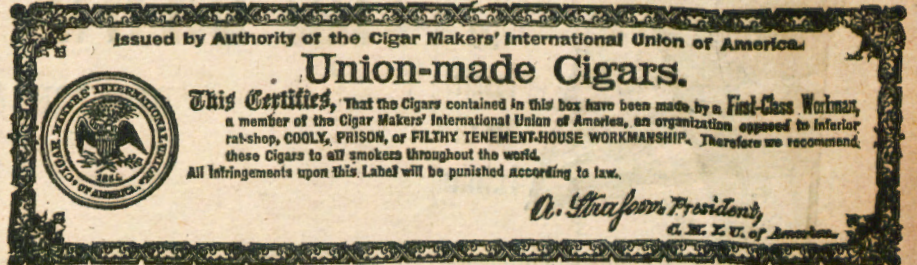
— Sämtliche Zimmermeister von Jersey City, die kürzlich den Versuch machten, den mit den Vereinigten Zimmerleuten und Bauhülfern abgeschlossenen Contract zu brechen und die Arbeitszeit an Samstagen um eine Stunde zu verlängern, haben sich jetzt gezwungen gesehen, nach viertägigem Strike klein beizugeben. Nur der Anführer des schmächtlichen Komplotts, Bosch Bullhardt, weigert sich noch. Er erklärt einfach, keine Leute mehr zu gebrauchen, weil er keine Beschäftigung habe und Alles nur, um nicht eingestehen zu müssen, daß er mit seiner Umsturz-Idee ein klägliches Fiasko gemacht habe.

— „Großer Reichtum unterstützt stets die in Macht befindliche Partei, einerlei wie corrupt sie sei. Er ist niemals für Reform, sondern fürchtet instinktiv jede Veränderung. Er kämpft niemals gegen eine schlechte Regierung. Wenn von Demen bedroht, welche die politische Macht in Händen haben, kauft er sie auf, wendet sich aber nie an das Volk.“ Henry George.

— Die Arbeiter Pennsylvaniens haben nach jahrelanger Agitation im Jahr 1881 ein Gesetz erlangt, welches bestimmt, daß alle Arbeitslöhne in baarem Geld und nicht mehr, wie dies besonders in den Kohlenbezirken der Fall war, in Anweisungen auf Lebensmittel etc. ausbezahlt werden müssen. Vor Kurzem hat nun das Obergericht des Staates dieses Gesetz für unconstitutionell erklärt.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-

house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor shorter hours of labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

See that the Label is on the Box.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Liberal Manufacturers and Hardware Dealers.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 15, 1886.

A Grand Fair was given by Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union, No. 20, of Camden, N. J., from September 21st to October 9th, 1886, which was a success in every respect. There was a grand display of Carpenters' Tools donated by the different manufacturers and hardware dealers. They following is a list of contributors, and they deserve mention and patronage:

MANUFACTURERS.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Saws made expressly for our Fair.
YERKES & PLUMB, Philadelphia, Pa., 1 large box of Hammers and Hatchets.
HAMMOND & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa., 1 large box Hammers and Hatchets.
A. G. PECK & Co, Cohoes, N. Y., 1 box of Hatchets and Axes.
WM. MCNEICE, Philadelphia, Pa., 1 set of his Best Saws.
HARVEY W. PEACE, Brooklyn, N. Y., (per Hogan & McCargo, 417 Commerce street, Philadelphia,) 1 doz best Saws.
RICHARDSON BROS., Newark, N. J. 1 set of Saws.
E. ANDREWS & SONS, Williamsport, Pa., 1 set of Saws.

MILTON ALDRICH, Lowell, Mass., 1 box of Wooden Hand Screws.
SYRACUSE TWIST DRILL CO., Syracuse, N. Y., 1 set Twist Drill Bits.
DEWITT, MORRISON & KELLEY, Philadelphia, Pa., 1 set of the celebrated Black Twist and Arrow Brand Bits.
BLACK DIAMOND FILE WORKS, Philadelphia, Pa., 1 box Files.

HARDWARE DEALERS.

TALLMAN & McFADDEN, No. 1225 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa., 1 set of Firmer Chisels and 1 set of Firmer Gouges.
W. P. WALTERS & SONS, No. 1233 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa., Tool Handles and Rules.
ROGERS, DUER & MILLER, No. 135 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa., 1 set of Bits

PALMER, CUNNINGHAM & Co., No. 607 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa., 1 package Patent Screw Driver Handles and Bits.

HENRY FREDRICKS, No. 135 Federal streets, Camden, N. J., 1 lot of Jennings Bits and Block Planes.

Union No. 20 promises to be among the foremost unions of the Brotherhood. It was organized April 2d, 1886, with 65 members, and it has steadily grown until it now numbers 246 members. At our regular meeting night, Friday evening, October 15th, 1886, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 20, Camden, N. J., Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, extend our hearty thanks and best wishes, and respects to the above contributors for their kindness toward us; and also

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow members of the Brotherhood, that are, or will be in need of tools, to remember the above Manufacturers and Hardware Dealers, as they have shown such kindness toward the Brotherhood in contributing so liberally toward our Fair. Fraternally,

FRANK JOHNSON,
Corresponding Sec'y.

C. B. CHURCH, Pres't. W. H. YERKES, Sup't.

Independent Ice Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

KENNEBEC ICE.

A Constant Supply Guaranteed Throughout the Season.

Prices as low as any Responsible Company in the District.

Be Sure and Patronize the YELLOW WAGONS

Office, Cor 12th and Penn Ave.,
Depot 9th St. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSEN,
Manufacturer ofFlags
and
Banners
for all
SocietiesRegalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments
and Military Goods.Over 1100 Flags and Banners
manufactured.

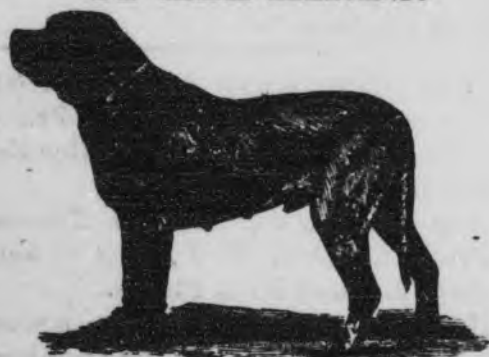
No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

HARDWARE!

We make a Specialty of

Mechanics' Tools

OF ALL KINDS.

GOODS SENT TO ALL PARTS OF THE
UNITED STATES.

POPULAR PRICES.

Ladd, Curry & Hanmer,

1287, 1289, & 1291 Washington St.,

Boston : : Mass.

HARDWARE!

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The attention of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, all its Local Unions and of carpenters and workmen generally, is most earnestly called to the following union labels. Be sure to call for union label goods in the trades named and buy no others. In this way you will assist in crushing out scab shops, and it will assist organized labor to gain fair wages and be treated with respect.

UNION HATTERS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the Label adopted by the Hatters' International Union, and is a sure indication that the goods are made by Union workmen. Before you buy a hat, look under the sweat band for the Union Label. Buy no other!

UNION HAND MADE CANS.

See that your grocer has canned goods with this trade mark, stamped in the tin on the bottom of the can. It is to be hoped that union men and friends of organized labor will call the attention of their wives and daughters to this fact when about to purchase canned goods. They are the best, and the cans are free from chemical poisons.

UNION LABEL CIGARS.

When you buy cigars never forget to look for the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is across the outside of the cigar box and signed "A. Strasser President." See 6th page of this Journal.

AVOID MISTAKES.

Save time and Make Money by using THE EASY ESTIMATE BLANKS for Carpenters & Builders. Samples free. Address: J. P. HICKS, Atlantic, Iowa.

"If you want a saw it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value as well as its cost and will maintain it."

HENRY DISSTON.

THE SAWS THAT LEAD THEM ALL.

DISSTON & SONS' PATENT D-8 HAND SAW.



This Saw combines all the valuable improvements in Hand-Saws that have been made by us of late. The first and most important improvement is the hollow or skew-back, the success of which can best be attested by the number sold. The peculiar shape of the butt or heel, coupled with the new method of fastening to the handle, give a full stroke of the blade without fear of catching or hooking in the work, and as the handle is put further on the blade you have a full stop on the proper point and a greater command over your Saw, by reason of being two inches nearer the point, which must give more power.

The Saw being let into the handle on a circle, has a perfect bearing, which, with the new screws, makes it stronger and almost impossible to work loose, and avoids the unsightly gap that is seen on the back of the old style handle. All the above features are patented.

OUR NEW No. 16 PREMIUM SAW.

AN EXTRA FINE SAW IN EVERY RESPECT.

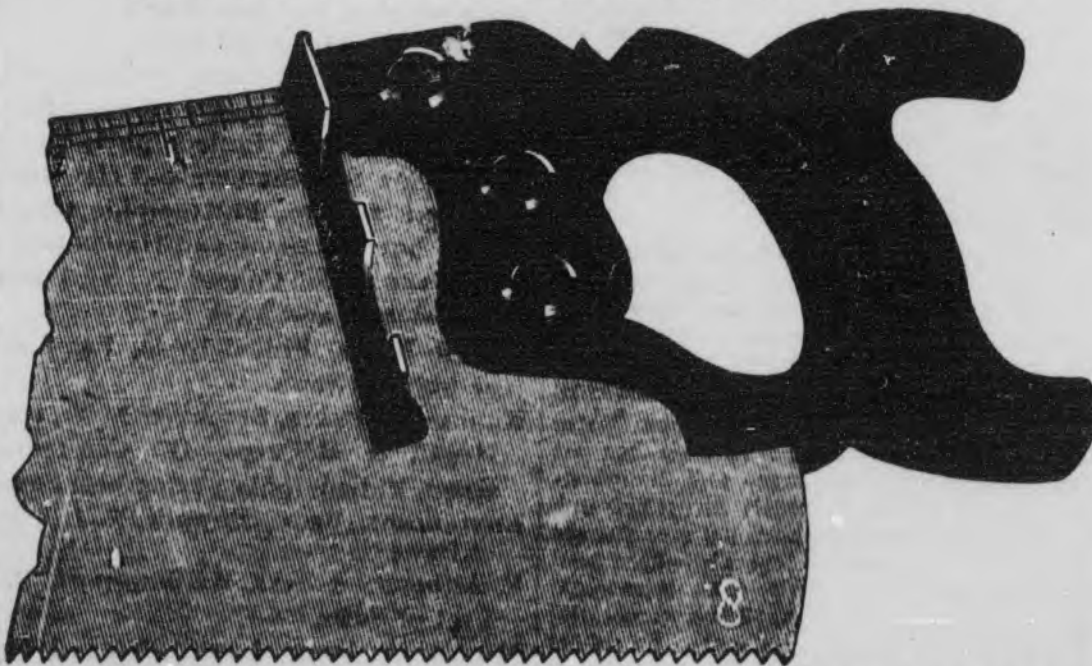
Having the Latest Close up of Handle, Spring Steel Blade, Extra Thin Back, Finely Grained, with an Apple Handle and Four Brass Centennial Screws.



Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS',
PHILADELPHIA, PA.**ANDREWS' PAT. HAND AND COMPASS SAWS.**

Special Offer to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.



In calling your attention to the above improved square would say it is one of the handiest Saws made. No user of a Saw can afford to be without it. For scaffold work, roofing, and in fact, any place a Saw is used, this will be found the most convenient. We make them 27 inches long, running blade into handle to strengthen it, and make the Saw balance nicely in the hand.

All our Saws are fully warranted; since advertising in this journal we have sent Saws to its patrons all over the United States, and in all cases the Saws have given the best of satisfaction.

Will send this new Saw, express paid, to any part of the United States for \$1.75 net. Try one, and if you don't like it we will refund money. Agents wanted in every city and town for our improved Saws. Send for new catalogue just issued.

In Compass Saws and Handles we lead. Our Compass Saw Handle will do duty for a dozen blades, no holes being required to fasten to handle. The blade can be turned to any angle desired. Every carpenter should have one. Price, with 12 inch blade, 60 cents; sent to any part of the United States.

E. ANDREWS & SONS, Saw Manufacturers,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.**FOX'S COMBINATION SQUARE
AND MITRE**

Is simple, accurate, and durable, no adjusting, nothing to get out of order, always ready for use, in fact is a substitute for a whole set of the common kind. Sold by all Hardware Dealers, or sent prepaid by mail for \$1. Club Rates to Unions.

PHILO L. FOX,

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,
140 Park Avenue, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**ALL SEGARS.**

MANUFACTURED BY

STRAITON & STORM,

NEAR THE

UNION LABEL.And the firm name appears on the inside lining
of each box.

—:0:—

To guard against imitations, notice their factory
number.**No. 11. THIR.**

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Patented Adjustable Countersink.



Sent to all parts of the world by mail on receipt of 35c. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Try a sample.

OTIS SMITH,
ROCKFELL CONN.

J. H. Fleaharty & Co.,
SEALS, BADGES,
Rubber Stamps, Stenolls, Steel
Stamps, Burning Brands,
Alphabets, etc.
92 Seneca St., CLEVELAND, O.

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